Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Environmental Statement – Appendix 7.1 Historic environment baseline study

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Addendum Appendix 7.1 Historic environment baseline study

1. The following document forming Appendix 7.1 Historic Environment Baseline Study was submitted as an appendix of the Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report.
2. This document provides a baseline used to inform the assessment of the likely significant effects on archaeology and cultural heritage from the construction, operation, and decommissioning of the Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project (hereafter referred to as the Proposed Development) that was presented within the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Chapter of the PEI Report.
3. This baseline report has been included as an appendix to the Environmental Statement (ES) to illustrate the development of the assessment presented in ES Chapter 7 Archaeology and cultural heritage, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6).
4. It was agreed with the archaeological advisors to the host authorities that this report would not be further iterated, but that a revised search of the Winchester and Hampshire Historic Environment Records would be undertaken allow the baseline presented in ES Chapter 7 Archaeology and cultural heritage, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6) to be updated to reflect the updated Order Limits. These updated HER searches are set out in ES Appendix 7.2 of this Environmental Statement.
5. This baseline therefore remains as a point in time document and is presented as drafted at the submission of the PEI Report. As such, this document includes references to terminology and documents in place prior to the submission of the PEI Report. This appendix should therefore be read in conjunction with ES Chapter 7 Archaeology and cultural heritage, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6) and associated appendices.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the report

The Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project (hereafter, 'the Proposed Development'), is part of the Southern Water Services Limited (SWS) Water for Life: Hampshire Programme and is described in the Hampshire Water Recycling & Water Transfer Project EIA Scoping Report (Southern Water).

The purpose of this Historic Environment Baseline (hereafter, 'report') is to inform the Cultural Heritage (built heritage and archaeology) chapter of the Preliminary Environmental Impact Assessment Report (PEIR) due to be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate under Regulation 12(2)b and 14(2) of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the EIA Regulations). It does this by:

- Providing an historic environment baseline. The historic environment baseline includes:
  - An overview of the historic environment through which the Proposed Development passes.
  - A more detailed summary of the historic environment of each corridor.
  - An appended gazetteer of all identified designated and non-designated heritage assets which also details their cultural significance (formed from their heritage interests) and their importance.
- Discussing archaeological potential (which will be used to inform targeting of further archaeological survey and investigation).
- Presenting the findings of an historic environment site visit and walkover survey which only covers the Priority Survey Corridor (PSC) (also known as the 'working width[1]'). The site visit and walkover survey is further restricted to only land parcels in the PSC where agreement and permission to access private land can be reached with all landowners and to those land parcels which can be viewed or passed through by publicly accessible routes.
- Assessing the importance of all identified designated and non-designated heritage assets which may receive an impact or impacts because of the Proposed Development.

1.1.1 Exclusions

The following elements were specifically excluded from the scope of this report by agreement with RHDHV:

- Cultural heritage walkover survey of any land parcels located beyond the PSC as defined on 16th February 2023.
- Incorporation or inclusion of the findings/results of any geotechnical or engineering ground investigations, geoarchaeology, geophysics, or intrusive archaeological surveys commissioned as part of Proposed Development in advance of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).
- An ancient woodland study.
- The identification of possible important hedgerows[2].
- Assessment of the contribution made, if any, by the setting(s) of a heritage asset to its cultural significance.
- Assessment or identification of a Zone of Visual Influence.

[1] This is the area most likely to receive direct physical impact(s) as a result of the Proposed Development.

[2] As defined in: *Hedgerow Regulations (1997)*, amended by *The Hedgerows (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002*.

- Assessment of possible impact(s) and the significance of effect to designated and non-designated archaeological and built heritage assets, unrecorded in situ archaeological features, remains, and/or deposits, and Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC).
- Consultation with local or statutory authorities and/or other historic environment stakeholders.

1.2 The Proposed Development

The Proposed Development comprises the construction, operation, maintenance and renewal of:

- Underground water transfer pipeline from Havant Thicket Reservoir to Otterbourne Water Supply Works (WSW) to transfer approximately 90Ml/d during peak operation (i.e. during severe drought conditions).
- Water Recycling Plant (WRP) in the vicinity of Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works (WTW) with an output of at least 20Ml/d.
- Underground pipeline to transfer at peak operation at least 20Ml/d of recycled water from the WRP to Havant Thicket Reservoir.
- Underground pipelines between Budds Farm WTW and the WRP to accommodate minimum 26Ml/d peak transfer volumes in each direction.
- High lift pumping station, either located at the site of the WRP or located along the underground water transfer pipeline between Havant Thicket Reservoir and Otterbourne WSW.
- Second stage pumping stations and break pressure tanks located along the underground water transfer pipeline between Havant Thicket Reservoir and Otterbourne WSW.

The Proposed Development will also comprise:

- Use of the Havant Thicket Reservoir for the storage of recycled water.
- Use of the Eastney Long Sea Outfall for the release of reject water, but to which no physical works are proposed.

Construction and operation of the principal elements of the Proposed Development would be supported by associated development(s). These are expected to include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Temporary works to support construction of the Proposed Development.
- Permanent works to support operation and maintenance of the Proposed Development.
- Accesses and utility connections – which would include electrical sub-stations, telecoms, water, and sewerage facilities.
- Landscaping and environmental mitigation, enhancement, and compensation measures.

1.2.1 Preferred Pipeline Corridor

The preferred pipeline corridor is a wider area of land within which the principal elements of the Proposed Development, and any associated development(s), are located. It is shown on *Drawing 1 - Overview* in and extends from Havant in the east to Otterbourne in the west via Wickham and Bishops Waltham. It is sub-divided into the following 11 alphabetically assigned Pipeline Corridor Sections (hereafter, 'Corridor A-D', 'Corridor E', 'Corridor F', etc.) which are also shown on *Drawing 1 - Overview* in Appendix C. There is no 'Corridor I'. The extent and form of the preferred pipeline corridor and Pipeline Corridor Sections used throughout this report represent their composition on 16th February 2023.

2. Approach

2.1 Legislation and planning policy

This report has been produced in accordance with the relevant historic environment national legislation and national and local planning policy presented in the following sub-sections.

2.1.1 National legislation

This report has been produced in accordance with the following national legislation:

- *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)* (as amended) (Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britiain and Northern Ireland, 1979).
- *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)* (Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 1990).
- *Protection of Military Remains Act (1986)*[3&4] (Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 1986).

2.1.2 National planning policy

This report has been produced in accordance with the following national planning policy:

- *National Policy Statement for Water Resources Infrastructure* (NPSWRI), Section 4.8: Historic environment (Defra, 2023). (Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs, 2023)
- *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF), Section 16: conserving and enhancing the historic environment (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, 2021).

2.1.3 Local planning policy

The Proposed Development passes through the seven local authority areas, each with specific local plans and polices. The local authorities, their plans, and all relevant local policies are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Local authorities and planning policy

Local authority	Local plan(s)	Planning policy/polices
Eastleigh Borough Council (EBC)	Local Plan (2016-2036) (adopted 2022)	Policy S8 Historic Environment
Fareham Borough Council (FBC)	Core Strategy (adopted 2011)	Policy CS6 The Development Strategy Policy CS17 High Quality Design
Hampshire County Council (HCC)	Hampshire Strategic Infrastructure Statement (2019)	-
Havant Borough Council (HBC)	Havant Borough Core Strategy (March 2011	Policy CS11 Protecting and Enhancing the Special Environment and Heritage of Havant Borough.
Portsmouth City Council (PCC)	Local Plan 2038 (Draft for Consultation).	Policy D5 Heritage and Archaeology.
	Portsmouth Plan (the Portsmouth Core Strategy) (adopted 2012)	Policy DCS23 Design and Conservation

[3] Several Second World War (1939-1945) aircraft crash sites are located throughout region. While it is unlikely that unidentified crash sites or other military remains are present, this possibility cannot be completely removed because of the extensive and prolonged military presence in the region and the nature of military operations and estate management.

[4]Although not protected as part of the Protection of Military Remains Act, there are known, marked military graves, and dedicated military cemeteries located throughout the region. These are commonly managed and maintained by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC).

Local authority	Local plan(s)	Planning policy/polices
South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA)	South Downs Local Plan (adopted 2 July 2019) (2014–33)	Strategic Policy SD12: Historic Environment Development Management Policy SD13: Listed Buildings Development Management Policy SD15: Conservation Areas Development Management Policy SD16: Archaeology.
Winchester City Council (WCC)	Joint Core Strategy Development Plan (adopted 2013)	Policy CP20 Heritage and Landscape Character.

2.2 Standards and guidance

The Historic Environment Baseline report complies with the following professional standards as communicated by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, of which Arup is a Registered Organisation:

- *Code of conduct: professional ethics in archaeology* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2022).
- *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

The Historic Environment Baseline has been prepared in line with the following guidance provided by HCC, Historic England, and the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) as appropriate:

- *Crashed military aircraft of historical interest, licensing of excavations in the UK, notes for guidance of recovery groups* (Defence Business Services, Joint Casualty & Compassionate Centre (Defence Business Services, Joint Casulaty & Compassionate Centre (Commemorations & Licensing), 2014).
- *Archaeology and Planning: Guidance for Developers* (Strategic Environmental Delivery Group, Undated).
- *Managing significance in decision-taking in the historic environment, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2* (Historic England, 2015(a)).
- *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (Historic England, 2008).
- *Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK* (Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment, 2021).
- *The Historic Environment in Local Plans: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 1*. (Historic England, 2015(b)).
- *Conservation Principles: For the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (Consultation Draft 10th November 2017) (Historic England, 2017).

The time periods used throughout this report align with the archaeological periods and cultural periods of the 'Periods List', designed by Historic England and communicated by the Forum for Information Standards in Heritage in their Chronology (Forum for Information Standards in Heritage, no date). The periods list is provided in .

Professional judgement and experience, which is informed, reasonable and balanced with respect to outcomes, will be applied throughout this report. Examples of instances when it may be applied are when identifying unrecorded built heritage and possible archaeology and when appraising the cultural significance and importance of heritage assets.

3. Methodology

This section describes the method for establishing the historic environment baseline conditions, discussing HLC and archaeological potential, and appraising the cultural significance and importance of heritage assets.

3.1 The Preferred Pipeline Corridor, Pipeline Corridor Sections and Study Area

The preferred pipeline corridor and Pipeline Corridor Sections are discussed in Section 1. and shown in *Drawing 1 - Overview* in Appendix C. Several of the corridors overlap one another and/or contain small extensions. Because Corridor A, Corridor B, Corridor C, and Corridor D contain multiple areas of overlap, they have been grouped together and treated hereafter as a single corridor: Corridor A-D. In instances where a corridor has been extended, the extensions have been incorporated into the main corridor. For example, Corridor M and M(a), M(b), and M(c) are collectively referred to and treated as 'Corridor M'.

In line with the approach presented in the draft *Hampshire Water Recycling & Water Transfer Project EIA Scoping Report*, a Data Collection Area of 1km for designated heritage assets and 500m for non-designated heritage assets has been buffered from the outer edge of the Proposed Development and, when discussed individually, each of the 11 corridors.

The 1km and 500m Data Collection Area is referred to as the 'Study Area'. Where one corridor joins directly with another, this boundary has been marked with a linear divide and, to prevent the duplication of heritage asset identification, acts as the end of the Study Area.

3.2 Data and information sources

3.2.1 Data processing

The geospatial data discussed in the following sub-sections, which also includes geolocated digital photographs, has been processed using ESRI ArcGIS Pro 3.0.3.

Data provided remotely by, for example, a Web Map Service (WMS) was accessed through ESRI ArcGIS Pro 3.0.3 and used as presented by Arup and for reference or as the primary dataset from which new data was created.

ESRI ArcGIS Pro 3.0.3 has also been used to manually georeference non-spatially defined information, for example, digitised but not geolocated historic maps or plans.

While produced in ESRI ArcGIS Pro 3.0.3, the drawings (see Appendix C) and project geodatabases were processed using FME Desktop 2021. This enabled concordance of multiple raw data sources with the gazetteer (Appendix B) and allowed the creation of the heritage asset Unique Identification (UID) numbers used throughout this report and its appendices.

3.2.2 Data sources

The following data and information sources and repositories were accessed by Arup between February 2023 and May 2023 and have been used to provide general context for the historic environment of the Study Area, to enable the identification of unrecorded built heritage assets and possible unrecorded archaeological features, and to inform discussion regarding HLC and archaeological potential:

- Archaeology Data Service – for the georeferenced administrative boundaries of the Domesday shires and hundreds and for other grey literature.
- British Geological Survey's 1:50,000 WMS – for geological data for the UK comprising bedrock geology, superficial geology, artificial ground, and linear features data.
- British Library – for Ordnance Survey (OS) Surveyor Drawings.

- Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography – for oblique and vertical historic aerial photography[5].
- Groundsure – for historic OS map sheets; obtained by Stantec and made available to Arup for use in this report.
- Hampshire Archives – for tithe maps and their apportionments and historic estate, sales, plan, and enclosure maps as well as other documentary material like historic photographs, drawings, and text(s).
- Historic England Archive – for historic aerial photographs[6].
- Historic England's National Mapping Programme (NMP) data for Hampshire – for archaeological features identified, mapped, and recorded using aerial sources.
- Historic England's NMP data for the South Downs National Park – for archaeological features identified, mapped, and recorded using aerial sources.
- Natural England's Ancient Woodland Index (England) – for recorded areas of ancient woodland.
- Regional Research Frameworks Network – for research framework for the Solent-Thames sub-region.
- Victoria County History – for historic maps of the hundreds of Hampshire and for general information.

General and specialist texts, online sources, unpublished reports and research, and other media and resources have been used as appropriate throughout this report and are provided as in-text citations and presented in full in the references list.

A Light Detection And Ranging (LiDAR) survey was flown during an earlier stage of data collection and a 250mm Digital Terrain Model (DTM) was produced. This model does not extend throughout the entire Study Area and, as such, the 250mm DTM has been supplemented with a 1m DTM obtained from the Environment Agency by Stantec. Both the 250mm DTM and the 1m DTM were made available to Arup for use in this report via a WMS managed by Mott MacDonald.

Data held by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) was accessed on 20th February 2023 to identify the county and unitary authorities and parish and non-civil parishes through which the preferred pipeline corridor passes. These data also enable targeted historic environment research by, for example, confirming which HERs require consultation and where historic map and primary and secondary documentary source material(s) may be catalogued.

- Counties and Unitary Authorities (UK); updated December 2022.
- Parish and Non-civil Parish Areas (England and Wales); updated December 2022.

Designated heritage assets

The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) is managed by Historic England and comprises georeferenced datasets for statutorily protected, designated, heritage assets. The NHLE was accessed in February 2023 and the following data and information were used in this report:

- Scheduled Monuments – updated 20th January 2023.
- Listed Buildings – updated 17th February 2023.
- Registered parks and gardens – updated 10 January 2023.
- Conservation Areas – updated 14 February 2023.
- Heritage at Risk (HAR) register – updated 20 December 2022.

[5] Viewed online only. Available at: Aerial photos from around the UK and beyond (cambridgeairphotos.com)

[6] Viewed online only. Available at: Aerial Photo Explorer – Over 400,000 aerial photos in Historic England's digitised collections | Historic England

All designated heritage assets are presented in the gazetteer provided in Appendix B.

Non-designated heritage assets

Local Authority Historic Environment Records (HERs) comprise georeferenced datasets for non-designated heritage assets. Ownership and management of HERs is not centralised and is usually held by local authorities on a county scale. The HER data used in this report comprises data and information on archaeological and built heritage assets, models for archaeological potential, identified archaeological risk and/or restraint areas, historic settlement cores, conservation areas and conservation area appraisals, deer parks, water meadows, and specialist archaeological and historic environment reporting. It was obtained from:

- Hampshire HER by Stantec in 2022 and made available to Arup (via Mott MacDonald) for use in this report. This dataset was refreshed by Arup in March 2023 following identification of a series of omissions and inaccuracies (see Section 3.6 for further information).
- Portsmouth HER by Stantec in 2022 and made available to Arup (via Mott MacDonald) for use in this report.
- Winchester HER by Stantec in 2022 and made available to Arup (via Mott MacDonald) for use in this report.

Areas of ridge and furrow remains have not been considered as heritage assets and, along with other non-determined linear features of possible agricultural origin provided by the HERs and the Hampshire and South Downs National Park NMP data, have been treated as landscape features and are discussed as part of the HLC. Although held by the individual HERs, HLC data and reporting was obtained as a complete dataset for Hampshire from the Archaeology Data Service by Arup in February 2023.

Locally listed building and locally listed park and garden data from Hampshire County Council and Hampshire Gardens Trust was obtained by Stantec and Arup (via Hampshire HER) in 2022 and in March 2023 respectively. These data were enhanced by Arup[7] between March 2023 and May 2023 for use within this report.

All non-designated heritage assets are presented in the gazetteer provided in Appendix B

Historic map review

A review of the first available edition of the OS map and the earliest available tithe map for each corridor has been conducted. The purpose of this review is to identify individual or small groups of buildings, structures, features (like material extraction sites), place names, boundaries, and other elements of the environment with heritage interest(s) that are not already recorded on the NHLE or in the HERs. The review does not include settlements larger than a hamlet and, as it does not demonstrate change over time but suggests age (often a determining factor for the inclusion of historic buildings or archaeological sites on the HER), does not constitute a map regression. The limitations presented in Section 3.6 mean that the extent of this review is confined to the preferred pipeline corridor and does not extend into the Study Area. All unrecorded heritage assets identified during the historic map review have been incorporated into the gazetteer provided in Appendix B.

LiDAR review

A Desk Study of the 250mm and 1m DTM for the Study Area has been conducted. The purpose of this review is to identify landscape features with a possible archaeological (human made or influenced) origin within the Study Area (out to 500m, buffered from the edge of preferred pipeline corridor). As well as identifying unrecorded 'new' non-designated heritage assets that are not already entered onto the HER or have been identified during the historic map review, the review captures unrecorded features which may be part of existing recorded heritage assets or landscape features. In these cases, the features will still be

[7] This enhancement involved rationalising the Hampshire HER data obtained by Stantec Inc. with the refreshed data obtained by Arup in March 2023 to identify locally listed building and locally listed park and gardens partially incorporated within the datasets, and then supplementing these with raw data obtained from Hampshire County Council and Hampshire Gardens Trust to ensure all recorded assets were identified.

recorded as individual non-designated heritage assets as it is not possible to determine the nature of any possible relationship with recorded heritage assets or landscape features without further investigation. All unrecorded heritage assets identified in this review have been incorporated into the gazetteer provided in Appendix B.

Site visit and walkover survey

A series of site visit and walkover surveys of land parcels within the PSC were conducted by Arup from April 2023 to May 2023. The purpose of the survey was to:

- Identify current land use.
- Ground truth previously recorded heritage assets.
- Identify any potential unrecorded built heritage or archaeology.
- Assist in the identification of areas of archaeological potential.
- Support the initial identification of areas for priority geophysical survey and subsequent targeted archaeological evaluation (trial trenching).

During the survey, georeferenced photographs were taken and included in the walkover survey summary notes produced for each land parcel surveyed. The final list of surveyed land parcels (along with their 'survey status' during the survey period) is provided in Appendix D[8].

All unrecorded heritage assets identified during the survey have been incorporated into the gazetteer provided in Appendix B.

3.2.3 Excluded data sources

The following data sources were consulted during initial data and information gathering but have not been used in this report:

- Portable Antiquities Scheme data. The data is not available for commercial purposes and, while the public open-source data can be used to inform understanding of the historic environment, the limitations in how these data are presented for public use and the size of the Proposed Development meant that it is unlikely to make a meaningful contribution to understanding.
- CiTIZAN data. These data were checked in April 2023 by Arup and it was determined that all the sites, buildings, features, or deposits recorded were already available in other sources.

3.3 Historic landscape characterisation

Characterisation of the historic landscape of the Study Area has been informed by the *Hampshire Historic Landscape Assessment* (Lambrick & Bramhill, 1999) and supplemented by data and information obtained from the HERs, Natural England, Historic England's NMP, and other sources as appropriate. This report will not re-characterise the landscape but will provide a context within which the identified heritage assets and evidence of human activity, settlement, and changes in land use and resource exploitation over time can be set and understood. It will contribute to the discussion of archaeological potential for each corridor.

This report will comment on the commonality and/or rarity of landscape types within the Study Area for each corridor. This will be determined using professional judgement, which will be informed by the Hampshire county proportionality of HLC types provided in the *Hampshire Historic Landscape Assessment* (Lambrick & Bramhill, 1999), and will use the terms 'very common', 'common', 'uncommon', 'rare', and 'very rare'.

[8] In December 2022, as part of a separate commission for Royal Haskoning DHV on behalf of Southern Water Ltd, Arup conducted a target walkover survey of part of the proposed pipeline corridor area. The land parcels surveyed in December 2022 were not re-surveyed by Arup between April 2023 and May 2023 but have been included in the list of surveyed land parcels. The findings of these surreys have also informed this report and any unrecorded heritage assets have been incorporated into the gazetteer provided in Appendix B.

3.4 Archaeological potential

Discussions regarding the archaeological potential of each corridor will consider all the data and information sources and survey findings presented within this report to determine a professional judgement of likelihood. It will not provide a definitive statement regarding the presence or absence of unrecorded in situ archaeological features, remains, and/or deposits.

3.5 Cultural significance and importance appraisal

This sub-section presents the methodology for appraising the cultural significance and importance of all heritage assets located within the Study Area.

3.5.1 Grouping heritage assets

Grouping of multiple heritage assets under a single UID has been applied to simplify discussion where assets with a demonstrable spatial or temporal association are present within the existing record. A fully cross-referenced table with all national and local ID numbers is available in Appendix B.

3.5.2 Cultural significance

Cultural significance can be defined as the sum of the values that society places upon a heritage asset, and it is not, therefore, appropriate to refer to an asset having a 'low' or 'high' cultural significance/value (Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment, 2021). In the UK, different vocabularies are applied to defining what constitutes a heritage asset's cultural significance. For example, the NPPF and the NPSWRI refer to 'heritage interests' when discussing cultural significance whereas Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of The Historic Environment (Historic England, 2008) uses 'heritage values'. At the root of these nuances in vocabulary and meaning, however, is an emphasis on the need to understand exactly what it is that makes a building or archaeological remains culturally significant.

As both Historic England and the NPSWRI use 'heritage interests', it is this approach, alongside the application of professional judgement and experience, that has been used to determine and describe the cultural significance of heritage assets in the gazetteer provided in Appendix B. As per the exclusions presented in Section 1., the contribution, if any, made by the setting of a heritage asset to its cultural significance has not been considered.

3.5.3 Importance

Because of the values society places upon heritage assets, they carry an importance which is realised through their preservation and protection in law and policy. Unlike cultural significance importance can be scaled, as based on characteristics such as rarity or the quality or condition of a particular example, one heritage asset can feasibly be more important than another that holds the same or very similar cultural significance.

The importance of the designated and non-designated heritage assets identified throughout the Study Area has been determined using the criteria presented in Table 2. As stated in *Hampshire Water Recycling & Water Transfer Project EIA Scoping Report* (Southern Water), these criteria are derived from the heritage interests used in the NPPF and Historic England's heritage values, alongside the application of professional judgement. The importance of all identified heritage assets is presented in the gazetteer provided in Appendix B.

Table 2: Criteria for determining heritage importance

Importance	Definition
High	Assets perceived of being international / national importance including: • World Heritage Sites • Scheduled Monuments • Grade I and II* Listed Buildings or structures • Protected wrecks • Designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest

Importance	Definition
	• Conservation Areas containing buildings or structures with high heritage importance, or high concentrations of Listed Buildings • Non-designated assets of acknowledged international / national importance • Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international / national research objectives • Assets where the importance / existence / level of survival of the asset has not been ascertained (or fully ascertained / understood) from available evidence and is considered of high importance as a precautionary measure
Medium	Assets perceived of being regional importance including: • Grade II Listed Buildings or structures • Designated special historic landscapes • Other types and character of Conservation Areas (i.e., not containing buildings or structures with high heritage importance, or high concentrations of listed buildings) • Assets that contribute to regional research objectives • Assets with regional value, educational interest, or cultural appreciation
Low	Assets perceived of being local importance including: • 'Locally Listed' buildings or structures • Assets that contribute to local research objectives • Assets with local value, educational interest, or cultural appreciation • Assets compromised by poor preservation and / or poor contextual associations
Negligible	• Assets with no significant value or archaeological / historical interest

3.6 Assumptions and limitations

3.6.1 Data and information sources

It is assumed that the data, information, and primary and secondary sources obtained from all organisations, institutions, bodies, or individuals is accurate at the time of its acquisition and/or consultation. Furthermore, the assumption is made that all citations within primary and secondary sources are correct and have been applied by the original author/creator as applicable, and all citations and copyright requirements are correct and clearly communicated.

3.6.2 Data acquisition and previous processing

Many of the datasets used throughout this report were not obtained directly by Arup and were provided by separate organisations working on behalf of SWS at this, and earlier, stages of design development. As such, a true 'raw' dataset was not available, and Arup conducted a series of checks and concordance exercises to identify and understand or reverse previous processing decisions. In instances where data could not be confidently understood, it was rejected, and new data requested and re-concorded. There remains, therefore, the potential for omissions, errors, and inconsistencies to exist in some of the data used within the report.

3.6.3 Historic Ordnance Survey mapping

The historic OS map sheets obtained by Stantec from Groundsure Insights for the Proposed Development have been clipped to the preferred pipeline corridor and do not extend beyond these limits, into the Study Area.

3.6.4 Site visit and walkover survey

Permission to access all previously un-surveyed land parcels within the PSC was coordinated by an intermediary organisation commissioned by SWS. Permission to access land parcels was determined by the presence of a formal agreement between the landowner and SWS via their intermediary which was then subject to the granting of permission by a landowner. Landowners reserve the right to give permission for access on a survey-by-survey basis, meaning that access was not guaranteed. If an agreement was not in place, or an agreement existed but the landowner refused permission, the land parcel could not be accessed and was not surveyed. A list the survey status of all land parcels within the PSC can be found in Appendix D.

4. Historic environment baseline

4.1 Project Wide

This section provides a high-level summary of the Project Wide baseline conditions, including a high-level summary of geology and topography, and a general archaeological and historic background. The full gazetteer of identified heritage assets and their assessed heritage importance is presented in Appendix B. Archaeological potential is variable across the Study Area and is determined by factors such as underlying geology, proximity to known heritage assets, and subsequent development activity, among others.

The Project Wide Study Area encompasses part of a long chalk ridge, known as Portsdown Hill, and four major river valleys. The landform underlying the preferred pipeline corridor can be divided into chalk and non-chalk landscapes. These geologies have both influenced the pattern of human land use and settlement across the Study Area, and the amount and type of archaeology that has been archaeologically visible and investigated. Previous archaeological activity across the preferred pipeline corridor is limited with intrusive archaeological evaluation largely limited to the settlement cores of Havant, Bedhampton, Wickham, Bishops Waltham, Lower Upham and Otterbourne. Examples of large-scale survey or evaluation, such as 32 evaluation trenches in advance of housing development north of Fareham, are rare within the Study Area. Work associated with the construction of the M27, during the 1970s, to the south of the Proposed Development provides some context (Apsimon, 1977). Where investigations have taken place outside of settlement centres, during the modern period, these have mostly taken the form of small evaluations or watching briefs relating to services works.

The changes over time within the Study Area have been influenced by its proximity to the coast and to the major river valleys, with coastal resources and access to Continental Europe stimulating both Prehistoric trade and exchange, and Romano-British, Early Medieval, Medieval and Post-Medieval patterns of settlement and land use. The Study Area contains archaeology from all periods, with evidence of military and ceremonial activity particularly visible at Portsdown Hill.

4.1.1 Geology and topography

The bedrock geology along the majority of the Project Wide Study Area is sedimentary, and is characterised by formations of sand, silt, and clay. These were formed between 60 to 40 million years ago, during the Palaeogene period. The Portsdown Chalk Formation is a notable feature of the bedrock geology along the route. This sedimentary bedrock formed between 83.6 and 72.1 million years ago during the Cretaceous period. Superficial geology along the Project Wide Study Area includes areas of Quaternary head and gravel terrace deposits, and Holocene alluvium. These deposits are associated with watercourses, including the four major rivers and their tributaries which flow across the Project Wide Study Area. These rivers are the River Wallington, the River Meon, the River Hamble, and the River Itchen. Head, river terrace deposits and alluvium are present along these river valleys. Head and river terrace gravels have potential to preserve Palaeolithic stone tools and paleoenvironmental evidence, while alluvium may preserve stratified archaeological remains, including Mesolithic sites and lithic working areas, and it also has the potential to have sealed archaeological sites.

Moving west to east, the Study Area covers Otterbourne and Brambridge before proceeding south-east to the west of Bishop's Waltham. The village of Wickham is located in the central extent of the Study Area, where is curves more to the east across Southwick and northern suburbs of Portsmouth, including Drayton, Farlington, and Purbrook. The eastern extent of the Study Area makes a ninety-degree turn to the north at Langstone, where it covers Bedhampton and Havant.

The Study Area is crossed by the M3, A32, and A3, which are aligned north to south within the western, central, and eastern extents respectively. The M27 proceeds east to west along the southern boundary of the Study Area around Portchester and Fareham as well as in the south-eastern corner through Langstone. The South Western railway enters the Study Area from the north at Otterbourne; from there is immediately exits the Study Area and primarily skirts its southern boundary until it re-enters the south-eastern corner to access stations at Bedhampton and Havant.

The majority of the Study Area is relatively flat ground which is divided by the four major rivers. The rivers run north to south across the route and are fed by several smaller tributaries. The rivers have carved valleys

through the landscape, and they are flanked by areas of high ground. One of the highest parts in the Study Area is formed by Portsdown Hill. This long, high chalk ridge overlooks Portsmouth Harbour, and provides open views out to sea and along the coast. The crest of Portsdown Hill is aligned east to west and reaches a maximum elevation of approximately 90m AOD.

In Hampshire, areas of chalk geology are often foci for Prehistoric monuments; however, this pattern of distribution is probably reflective of a bias in archaeological investigative techniques, such as aerial photography, and of past foci of investigation, which have favoured chalk geologies, rather than representing areas preferentially selected in the past. Chalk geology, unlike acidic soils is also favourable for the preservation of bone, including human skeletal remains, and molluscs, which can be used as paleoenvironmental indicators.

4.1.2 Historic landscape characterisation

The proposed pipeline corridor passes through parts of three of Hampshire's 11 landscape character areas. Most of the route is located within *South Hampshire Lowland and Heath* character area, which is split into thirds by the *Avon, Test, Itchen and Meon River Valleys* character area. The south-eastern end of the proposed pipeline corridor (Corridor A-D) extends into the *South Hampshire Cost* character area.

This *South Hampshire Lowland and Heath* character area is formed of seven landscape 'broad-types'; the most dominant of which are *Settlement* (with the *Recent Settlement* sub-type being most common), *Field Patterns* (with the *Assarts*[9] sub-type being most common), and *Woodland* (with the *Assarted Woodland* sub-type being most common). These broad-types make up 29%, 18%, and 10% of the historic landscape respectively (Lambrick & Bramhill, 1999). Second to its areas of *Assarts*, most of the fields present within this character area are pre-parliamentary, like the *Small Rectilinear with wavy boundaries* sub-type. Areas of Parliamentary Inclosure[10], like the *Small Regular with Straight Boundaries* sub-type, are also present but are less common. Medium and large sized pre-parliamentary and parliamentary sub-types are proportionally uncommon but may be present to a greater degree in the more open landscapes of the character area (Lambrick & Bramhill, 1999).

The *Avon, Test, Itchen and Meon River Valleys* character area is unusual when compared to Hampshire's other character areas because it is associated with a particular landform – river valleys – and cuts across the landscape and other landscape character areas in four disparate locations. While its most defining characteristic is drawn from its topographical river valley form, it is the wider areas through which its rivers flow (its floodplains, confluences, and shallow rolling valleys and hills) that define its character. In total, the *Avon, Test, Itchen and Meon River Valleys* character area comprises nine different landscape broad-types. The most common broad-type is *Valley Floor*, which makes up 21% of the character area overall (Lambrick & Bramhill, 1999). Areas of *Woodland* are, when compared with other character areas throughout Hampshire, notably low at 7% (Lambrick & Bramhill, 1999). In contrast to this, 7% of the *Avon, Test, Itchen and Meon River Valleys* character area contains areas of *Old Settlement* (a sub-type of the Settlements broad-type) which, as a proportion and quantity, 'is exceptionally high both compared with the county as a whole, and with other Landscape Character Areas' (Lambrick & Bramhill, 1999). This appears to be a result of a preference for settlements within Hampshire to be founded, and to remain sustainable, in riverine locations; most notably along prominent water courses (rivers and tributaries) and in areas of chalkland. This preference may have been influenced by the fact that much of Hampshire was woodland during the Early Medieval and Medieval periods and settlement on less wooded areas was more practicable. Especially as many of the woodlands of Hampshire were either forest, and subject to Forest Law[11], or imparked[12] during the Medieval and early Post-Medieval periods.

[9] An area of woodland which has been removed to make the land suitable for agriculture, usually arable farming.

[10] A description of field typology brought about by the granting of Inclosure Acts. The archaic spelling is retained in this specific context.

[11] Specific areas set-aside by the monarch for their exclusive use as areas of hunting. The monarch would also gift the use of Forest areas to their aristocrats as part of the Medieval socio-political model of governance.

[12] To 'impark' (sometimes 'empark') is to enclose and area or make it into a park. During the Medieval period, this usually meant to create a deer park.

The *South Hampshire Coast* character area comprises five broad-types, the most common of which is *Settlement*. Areas of *Settlement* account for 45% of the character area as a whole (Lambrick & Bramhill, 1999) and are commonly of the *Recent Settlement* sub-type. It is this sub-type, which is characterised by expanded hamlets and smaller earlier villages as well as 'new' post c.1810 towns and other later planned settlements, dominates the part of the character area through which the proposed pipeline passes (the southern-most extent of Corridor A-D). Second to *Settlement*, the *Coastal* broad-type makes up 25% of the character area (Lambrick & Bramhill, 1999) and areas of its sub-types – like *Mud Flats*, *Salt Marsh*, and *Salterns* – are present but are uncommon parts of the historic landscape through which the proposed pipeline corridor passes. While their form and composition are often natural, dictated by the large river mouths and floodplains along which they naturally occur, this environment has been shaped by human activity. The presence of salt water and the topographical form of the river mouth enabled the development and use of *Salterns* to produce salt through evaporation and is a practice which continued until the middle of the 19th century (Lambrick & Bramhill, 1999).

The HLC of the Study Area is shown in *Drawing 20 – Historic Landscape Character in Appendix C.*

4.1.3 Archaeological and historic background

Palaeolithic 1,000,000 – 10,000 BC

During the coldest (stadial) phases of the Palaeolithic, Hampshire lay to the south of the glacial margins, and there is evidence for human habitation in the county during both warm and cool periods (Wilkinson, 2010).

In Hampshire, as across the south of England, river terrace gravels have been the most important deposits for understanding the Palaeolithic, and it is in these deposits where the majority of palaeolithic artefacts discovered in the county have been found (Basell, 2011). The Hampshire Basin consists of the lower valleys of the rivers Avon, Test, Itchen and Meon together with the extinct River Solent. The Rivers Avon, Test, Itchen and Meon were all tributaries of the River Solent until sea level rise in the early Holocene drowned the Solent (Wilkinson, 2010). The rivers have all excavated channels into which sediments have been deposited; these fluvial processes have resulted in the formation of staircases of fluvial terraces along both sides of the present river channels, although in the case of the River Solent, only the north bank terraces are preserved (Wilkinson, 2010).

There are a relatively large number of Palaeolithic findspots in Hampshire, with most artefacts recovered from quarries into river terrace gravels and reported prior to the 1930s (Wilkinson, 2010). This distribution of finds is due both to the fact the terrace gravels are the most extensive Middle and Upper Pleistocene deposits in the county, and also due to preferential selection of riverine environments by hominids for habitation, subsistence and passage in the Palaeolithic (Hosfield, 1999).

In line with the pattern observed across the County, the earliest human activity within the Study Area is evidenced by the findspots of Palaeolithic hand axes in areas of river terrace gravels (Hampshire County Council, Undated); (Wilkinson, 2010). These findspots, like others in Hampshire, have not been dated using chronometric techniques and have not been assigned to a more precise calendar timescale independent of artefact typology (Hampshire County Council, Undated) (Wilkinson, 2010). In the Study Area, an evaluation also found a scatter of residual stone artefacts from the Upper Palaeolithic period (F_0564).

Mesolithic 10,000 – 4,000 BC

At the start of the Mesolithic period, the sea level was lower than it is today due to the quantity of water locked in the northern ice sheet and south-east England was connected to Continental Europe by a land bridge. By no later than 5,800 BC, as the northern ice sheet melted the land bridge to Europe was submerged. This drowned the River Solent, of which the still-extant River Wallington, the River Meon, the River Hamble, and the River Itchen were tributaries, and formed the coastline of Hampshire.

Human occupation during the Mesolithic has been characterised by both the idea of seasonal movements, with the coming together of small groups in base camps at particular times of the year, and by mobility through time, with new areas gradually being drawn into the seasonal cycle (Hey, 2014). Groups of people would have moved through the landscape hunting, fishing, and gathering wild foods, with movements influenced by seasonality.

In Hampshire, evidence for Mesolithic activity has most frequently been found along river corridors, and the distribution of Hampshire's Mesolithic sites indicates the importance of river valleys as communication routes as well as favoured areas for settlement (Hey, 2014). The Study Area includes several river valleys, and evidence of Mesolithic activity has been found within the preferred pipeline corridor in these areas, including surface flint scatters, and finds of flakes, microliths, blades, picks, and tranchet axes (L_0870; M_0956; E_0365). In addition to surface finds and finds from disturbed contexts, intact Mesolithic sites survive in Hampshire. These are usually buried beneath alluvium or peat on valley floors, with evidence of hearths, intact surfaces and *in-situ* flint spreads (Hey, 2014). Within the Study Area, excavation at a sandpit at Sandy Lane (J_0748) found a large, buried Mesolithic site with stone tools including microliths, blades, tranchet axes, and other specialised woodworking tools (Hey, 2014).

In the late Mesolithic period, due to rising sea levels and dramatic environmental change, the locations of exploitable resources changed, leading to a broader spread of habitation (Hey, 2014). As sea levels rose, the locations of the coastal zones exploited by people in the Mesolithic changed over time, and people spent more time on higher chalklands such as Portsdown Hill than earlier in the Mesolithic. In the late Mesolithic, there is widespread occurrence of flint scatters both on and off the chalk (Hey, 2014).

Neolithic 4,000 – 2,500 BC

The Neolithic in Hampshire has traditionally been considered 'remarkable in southern England for its lack of monuments and of clear indications of ritual or ceremonial activities, apart from its long barrows (Gardiner, 2007)'. However, it has recently been argued that existing research has overlooked the significance of the Hampshire Basin relative to other regions in the Neolithic period (Bradley, 2014). As well as concentrations of earlier Prehistoric finds, recent research has shown that many of the most distinctive artefacts of the Neolithic period have been discovered near to the coast of Hampshire, Dorset and West Sussex (Bradley, 2014). Rather than an absence of 'typical' monument types reflecting a lack of activity in the county in this period, it is likely that the people in this area expressed themselves in ways that left a different archaeological trace to those in other areas who built more monuments. Long barrows were funerary monuments which formed a focus for the internment of human remains in the Early Neolithic.

During the Neolithic in the Hampshire, as in Britain more widely in this period, the main travel and communications routes were along river valleys and around the coast, and it is likely that rivers were often more significant than land routes (Bradley, 2014). Taking into account the bias toward the survival of monuments on chalklands, as well as their easier detection through aerial methods, Neolithic monuments in the Solent-Thames region appear to have been concentrated around river valleys, where access was easier (Bradley, 2014). Perhaps reflecting the survival and detection biases in favour of this geology, the 39 long barrows known in Hampshire are distributed in distinct groups on prominent areas of chalk (Hampshire County Council, Undated) (Gardiner, 2007). This is also indicative of a preference for ritual sites to be visible within the wider landscape, with multiple monuments often grouped together demonstrating a longevity of ritual association with these sites. Such a grouping of long barrows on an elevated chalk outcrop can be found at Portsdown Hill (Gardiner, 2007). Three of the long barrows in this Portsdown Hill group are within the Study Area; Bevis's Grave long barrow, which is a Scheduled Monument (A-D_0025), a second long barrow, identified through geophysical survey and evaluation (F_0553), and a third probable long barrow excavated in 1816 (A-D_0089).

A number of stone artefacts dating to the Neolithic period have been found within the Study Area. These include several polished stone axes, found as single finds, as well as a Neolithic greenstone axe hoard (A-D_0125). In the Neolithic, stone axes have been linked to long-distance trade and down-line-exchange and could have ceremonial and ritual functions (Gardiner, 2007). The find of greenstone axes in the Study Area shows that it was linked to other areas through trade and exchange, despite its distinctive lack of 'typical' monument types. Across the whole of the Neolithic, pottery is comparatively rare in Hampshire and has virtually all been found in pits or during barrow excavations (Gardiner, 2007). Within the Study Area, Neolithic pottery has been recovered only from the ditch fills of a Neolithic long barrow (F_0553).

Bronze Age 2,500 – 700 BC

Hampshire is lacking in major concentrations of disc or bell barrows, and most round barrows found in the county are bowl barrows (Gardiner, 2007). Many surviving round barrows in the county are found on chalklands, and they are particularly concentrated on hills and ridgelines (Gardiner, 2007). Rather than this

distribution indicating focused ‘ritual landscapes’ on the chalklands, it more probably reflects patterns of differential survival and archaeological investigation. Aerial photography suggests that in the Solent Thames corridor other barrows were built in the valleys but have since been destroyed. It is likely that barrows on chalklands are probably chance survivals of what was once a more general pattern (Bradley, 2014).

In the Study Area, there is a notable concentration of bowl barrows along the top of Portsdown Hill and probable ploughed out round barrows have been observed as ring ditches elsewhere within the Study Area. Even accounting for patterns of differential survival and archaeological investigation of round barrows across chalk and non-chalk geologies in Hampshire, it is possible that Portsdown Hill may have held specific importance to people in the Bronze Age, demonstrated by the well-furnished burials on the hill, as a result of a combination of factors: being a highly visible landmark in the local landscape, being close to the sea and connections with Continental Europe, and because of the presence of a group of earlier Neolithic long barrows.

Excavated Beaker and early Bronze Age burials are rare in Hampshire; however, some particularly well-furnished ‘exceptional’ burials from this period have been excavated in the county (Gardiner, 2007); (Bradley, 2014). This includes a ‘cremation burial accompanied by what was probably a composite necklace of shale, amber, and a gold, (E_0354) found on Portsdown Hill and a second burial accompanied by an incense cup and a miniature urn (E_0320) (Gardiner, 2007). Another Bronze Age burial found cut into Gob’s Barrow on Portsdown Hill contained a flint dagger, a decorated pottery beaker and a jet bead (A-D_0070). Finds of Bronze Age burials along the route are not limited to Portsdown Hill, and a cluster of three, urned cremation burials have been found near Fair Oak (L_0882).

The later Bronze Age saw changes marked by the development of more permanent settlements and field systems, and changes in funerary practices and ceramics (Allen, 2007). In Hampshire, later Bronze Age activity is more clearly visible archaeologically with evidence for settlements and cemeteries as well as flint scatters and metalwork hoards (Gardiner, 2007).

A small number of enclosures and cut features from the transitional period at the end of the Bronze Age and start of the Iron Age indicate a change in land-use patterns during this time, from an open to an enclosed landscape. This change in land-use from open to enclosed landscapes, in which clearly marking landholdings was important and in which agricultural exploitation intensified, is visible more widely across chalklands of Hampshire as part of a major transition in land use between 1600-800 BC (Allen, 2007).

Iron Age 800 BC – AD 43

The Iron Age is marked by the transition from iron to bronze metalwork, especially for blades like swords, sickles and knives, although bronze was still used for many items. The climate changed in this period from warmer and drier in the Bronze Age to wetter and cooler in the Iron Age, and there was as an increase in the area of farmed and managed landscapes, and of the number and scale of fortified enclosures in Hampshire in this period (Lambrick, 2014).

There is a large amount of archaeological evidence in Hampshire relating to the Iron Age; this includes field systems, land divisions and settlement sites, as well as, in terms of artefacts, a large amount of pottery (Allen, 2007). Adding to this corpus are finds of Iron Age pottery along the route, particularly on Portsdown Hill (MPM118; MPM260).

Evidence for Iron Age settlement within the Study Area is suggestive of small-scale, rural settlement, associated with areas in agricultural use. Evidence of settlement has been found in various locations within the Study Area, with a focus on Portsdown Hill and, to a lesser extent, Colden Common.

Trading activities, particularly in salt and metals, show regular contact between sites in the interior of the county and the coast, and the river systems of the Itchen and Meon probably formed key transport and communication corridors in this period (Allen, 2007). Salt boiling sites have been found along the route, including in Havant (A-D_0109; A-D_0127). Towards the end of the Iron Age gold coinage was adopted in the area (Allen, 2007). Finds of coins within the Study Area include a gold quarter stater (c.50-30 BC) (2 E_0332) and a gold stater of 'Chute' type (F_0494).

Romano-British AD 43 – 410

The Roman army landed in Kent in the summer of AD 43 and quickly established control. Hampshire, due to its geographic location, was subject to a more rapid Romanisation than other regions. A Roman fort (tentatively identified as *Portus Adurni*) was located at Porchester (Portsdown Hill) and formed part of a network of co-ordinated defences along the south coast.

The Romano-British period is primarily visible within the Study Area through surviving elements and projected alignments of the characteristic system of roads developed by the Romans to link Roman urban centres across Britain with each other and with coastal ports. In the Solent-Thames sub-region, roads played a significant, strategic role in provincial life, linking the sub-region to the provinces beyond (Fulford, 2014). Sections of long-distance Roman roads run through the Project Wide Study Area, including sections of the Roman road from Bitterne (*Clausentum*) via Botley and Wickham to Chichester (*Noviomagus Regnensium*). (A-D/E/G_0104)).

Beyond major settlements and towns, Roman settlement included rural single settlements or settlement complexes, like farmsteads and villas. Along the route, a Roman villa complex south-west of Littlepark Wood, Havant, survives well and is a Scheduled Monument (A_D_0024). At Bedhampton, a scatter of Roman pottery and tile found across a garden, and the possible find of a mosaic may indicate the presence of a villa (A-D_0120). This evidence is suggestive of a farmed landscape of rural character, characterised by rural single settlements or settlement complexes.

Further evidence of Roman activity along the route is evidenced by finds of pottery and coins, including. Roman coin hoard from Drayton (A-D_0024) This hoard of nine 3rd century Roman silver coins may have been buried during the crisis which took place around the time of the Roman withdrawal from the region. A pit and postholes on Portsdown Hill (E_0318) have been interpreted as a Roman look-out post or signalling station based on its proximity to the Roman fort at Portchester, and it may also date to this period of instability in the late Roman Empire.

Early Medieval AD 410 – 1066

The start of the Early Medieval period is characterised by the withdrawal of central Roman authority in Britain, and the increasing visibility of material culture in the archaeological record influenced by migration from Continental Europe.

Early Medieval furnished cemeteries, with their wealth of material culture, offer the most 'visible' aspect of Early Medieval archaeology, and this region has provided a number of important cemetery sites (Dodd, 2014). In Hampshire, as elsewhere in Britain, Prehistoric monuments often became foci for Early Medieval inhumation burials (Dodd, 2014). Both individual inhumations and larger inhumation cemeteries are located on Portsdown Hill in proximity to earlier funerary monuments.

In the late 7th century Hampshire became part of the West Saxon Kingdom of Wessex. Wessex had adopted Christianity earlier in the century, and Winchester became a significant centre of the kingdom's royal and ecclesiastical power. The Diocese of Winchester was one of the earliest in the country, and its Bishops held large and rich estates. These included a deer park within the Study Area, Bishop's Waltham Park, which was mentioned in the Domesday Survey and was probably established in the Early Medieval period.

Early Medieval settlement in the region conforms to the national pattern of small and unenclosed settlements consisting of post-built timber buildings, some with sunken-floors; masonry buildings were almost entirely limited to ecclesiastical structures (Dodd, 2014). Settlements recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 at the very start of the Medieval period would already have been in existence during the Early Medieval period. Some of these villages were later deserted, while others, such as Boarhunt, remain as extant village centres, with many examples of such settlement centres across the Study Area. Relatively few new settlement centres emerged during the Post-Medieval, with the settlement patter of Study Area strongly influenced by the In Boarhunt, the Church of St Nicholas (E_0262) was built in c.1064, near the end of the Early Medieval period, and still survives into the present (O'Brien, 2018).

Medieval AD 1066 – 1540

The Medieval period commenced with the Norman invasion of England in 1066. To enforce their conquest, the Normans constructed motte and bailey castles, including one on Portsdown Hill (E_0372). Under forest

law introduced by the Norman kings, royal forests were established, the most important of which in Hampshire was the Forest of Bere, which was partly within the Study Area.

The Medieval Bishops of Winchester held one of the largest and richest estates in the country. Of the estimated 90 Medieval deer parks in Hampshire (Bilikowski, 1983), nine were associated with the Bishop of Winchester's residences (Roberts 1988). The study area includes part of three of the Bishop's large deer parks, Bishops Waltham Park (K_0777), Marwell Park (L_0837), and Bishopstoke Park (also known as Stoke Park) (L_0877). A wide variety of landscapes reflecting a range of activities were present within Medieval deer parks, including coppice and thick undergrowth, woods, pasture where deer could graze, meadows for hay to feed deer in winter, rabbit warrens, and fishponds. Fishponds were particularly important for the supply of fish to the bishop for feast days and on other occasions. The Medieval Bishops of Winchester constructed and maintained fishponds across their estates, the majority of which appear to have been constructed in a burst of activity between c.1150 and 1208 . Deer parks were also established at Otterbourne and Wickham, for the use of the lords of the manor. The route of the Proposed Development runs through Wickham deer park (G_0601).

During the Medieval period, Monastic houses were established in Hampshire, including Southwick Priory within the Study Area (E_0260). Moated sites were also built across the county, with examples at Otterbourne (M_0930) and Marwell (L_0837). After the Norman conquest, the timber and stone churches characteristic of the Early Medieval period were often altered or replaced. One such example within the Study Area is the Church of St Nicholas (E_0262), in Boarhunt, which was first built c.1064.

In Hampshire, the farming landscape became more extensive during the Medieval period. Areas of arable land were cultivated for crops, with some areas ploughed under as part of an open field system. Areas of ploughed land in the Study Area are evidenced by surviving areas of ridge and furrow earthworks caused by repeated deep ploughing of furrows over an extended period. In some parts of the Study Area, people lived in nucleated villages, while others lived in hamlets, farmhouses, or in small towns. A small number of villages within the Study Area were deserted or contracted at some point during the Medieval period, including Widley on Portsdown Hill (E_0378) and early settlement at Otterbourne (M_0931).Villages were deserted due to social and economic pressures, including the conversion of arable land to pasture land for wool production, outbreaks of infectious disease across the later Medieval era, and, in the Post-Medieval period, due to social changes created by the Dissolution of the Monasteries, and the rise of private estates.

Place names across the Study Area attest to the widespread practice of 'coppicing'. The etymology of the word 'copse' derives from the word coppicing, which is the traditional active management of woodland to encourage greater capacity of young tree growth. The resource would have been harvested in a rotation, or 'coups'. The practice started well before the Medieval period and continued into the Post Medieval period. The prevalence of small 'copses' across the Study Area is also linked to small scale sand, gravel and chalk extraction, as historic extraction pits which had fallen out of use were often allowed to become overgrown with trees and other vegetation. These developed into interesting landscape features which are scattered across an otherwise predominantly well-managed agricultural landscape.

Post-Medieval AD 1540 – 1901

The Reformation marked the start of a period of intense social and economic change resulting in the redistribution of land from church to secular ownership (Hind, 2014). During this time, monastic lands and buildings, including Southwick Priory (E_0260), were seized and redistributed to supporters of the King. However, lands belonging to the Bishops of Winchester remained mainly in their possession and the Bishopric was not dissolved. As early as the Jacobean and Caroline periods, and into the Georgian era, gardens were developed at the new private estates that had been formed after the dissolution of the monasteries, including a large formal garden at the Southwick Estate.

The 18th century was the height of architectural and landscape design at grand country houses in Britain, with the creation of extensive designed gardens and parklands as part of country estates. Examples of designed landscapes and country houses within the Study Area include Park Place in Wickham and Roche Court in Fareham. In the 19th century, the Gardenesque style of garden was developed. This style focused on the contents of the garden, and often included exotic plants. Hampshire's mild, favourable climate encouraged the development of the Gardenesque style, and Leigh Park (A-D_0063) was remodelled to suit this trend.

Substantial changes in farming and agricultural practice took place throughout the Post-Medieval period, including the enclosure and division of areas of previously open and common land (Hind, 2014); (Chapman & Seeliger, 1997; Chapman & Seeliger, 1997; Chapman & Seeliger, 1997). In Hampshire, social changes after the Reformation led to the creation of large, private estates from the middle of the 16th century onwards. The enclosure of formerly open land within these estates was often undertaken informally by the owner of the estate, and as such is rarely documented in surviving maps and records (Chapman & Seeliger, 1997). Piecemeal enclosure was also an informal process. While not well-documented, it may have been responsible for some areas of early enclosure in this period, including enclosure outside the large, private estates.

From the 18th century onwards, the process of enclosure in Hampshire is better documented in the historical record, as it often occurred in more formal ways, either by formal legal agreement or by Act of Parliament, although records of these do not always survive (Chapman & Seeliger, 1997). There is documented evidence of inclosure by Act of Parliament within part of the Study Area, relating to an area of common meadow along the River Itchen near Otterbourne in 1837 (Page, 1908). Enclosure in this period also led to the creation of new private estates such as the Wintershill Estate in the 1850s. Enclosure could also be motivated by ideas of agricultural improvement which became widespread during the British Agricultural Revolution. As well as formal agreements and parliamentary acts, the process of informal enclosure also continued throughout the Post-Medieval period and it is estimated that 51% of all open field systems in Hampshire existing in 1700 were later enclosed by informal methods, with Parliamentary Inclosure accounting for only 33% (Chapman & Seeliger, 1997).

The process of enclosure remains visible within the modern landscape, and accounts for several HLC types. Early clearance of woodland in Hampshire (pre 18th century) led to the creation of small, irregularly shaped fields, known as ‘assarts’, while piecemeal enclosure tended to lead to a pattern of small fields, often long and thin where common fields had been enclosed, or irregular in shape where common waste was enclosed (Chapman & Seeliger, 1997). The process of assarting took place from the Medieval period into the 18th century when the process of formalised enclosure became more prevalent. Enclosure by formal agreement and by Act of Parliament (Inclosure) tended to provide more regular results, with the latter associated with neat, rectangular, hedged fields (Chapman & Seeliger, 1997). In recent years the removal of hedgerows associated with formal enclosure across parts of the chalklands of Hampshire, has resulted in a return to a more open landscape (Chapman & Seeliger, 1997).

Whilst it is likely that limited extraction activity took place across the Study Area from the later Prehistoric periods onwards, the quarrying of chalk, sand, gravel, and clay was truly widespread in the region in the Post-Medieval period, motivated by the need for materials for construction, and, in the case of chalk, for agricultural improvement (Hind, 2014). These materials were also used for building foundations, for puddled chalk in buildings, and for cement making, wall plaster, and as whiting (filler) in paints, chalk was spread over fields with acidic soils to improve agricultural productivity.

Within the Study Area, the quarrying of chalk was focused on the easily quarried chalk ridge of Portsdown Hill. These quarries were often small, local to villages or farmsteads, and produced chalk for agricultural use.

The emergence of the Industrial Revolution led to an increasing movement of people, materials and agricultural produce, which resulted in efforts to improve transport infrastructure. Toll roads were established during the 18th century and often transformed informal routes into formal, primary highways (Hind, 2014). Toll houses and associated settlements were often constructed adjacent to these newly formalised road networks. Examples of, or former sites of, these buildings are found across the Study Area (A-D_0101; G/H_06889; K_0798). The middle to late 19th century also saw the construction of freight and passenger railway systems across Britain. These linked Portsmouth to London and supported the movement of agricultural produce to feed the capital. They also connected Portsmouth to Southampton and other towns to support the movement of people as well as goods and produce. In 1848, the ‘London and South Western Railway Company’ opened the West Coastway line linking Southampton to Brighton. This line runs through the Study Area as it passes between Bedhampton Station and Cosham and Hilsea Stations.

Towns grew with the increased trade and production during this period, and settlements across the Study Area such as Otterbourne, Wickham, and Southwick expanded. Examples of such buildings in Wickham include No2 Upper House Cottages (G_0660), The Square 5 and 5A (G_0620), and Warrens Cottage (G_0626). Many Post-Medieval buildings survive in these towns, demonstrating both their growing wealth

and urbanisation in this period, as well as the lack of major development in the historic cores of these towns during the 20th century.

In the 1850s, there was growing concern in Britain of the potential for war with France. On the recommendations of the 1860 Royal Commission on the Defence of the United Kingdom, a system of forts and associated structures, known as the Palmerston Forts, were constructed to defend Portsmouth and its naval base, and other strategic locations in Britain. Five large brick artillery forts, and two redoubts were built along the top of Portsdown Hill between 1861 and 1874. The overlapping fields of fire of these forts was orientated to the north, to defend against an attack overland from this direction, and to prevent an enemy gaining control of Portsdown Hill and using it as an artillery position to attack the city and its naval base. The anticipated invasion never occurred, and the forts were not used in the defence of Portsmouth.

20th Century AD 1901 – 2000 and 21st Century AD 2001 – present

In 1903, the Meon Valley Railway opened. The railway line runs east to west across the Study Area at Wickham.

20th century conflicts have had a marked impact on the Solent Thames region (Hind, 2014). During the First World War, several zig-zag trenches were dug across Portsdown Hill (E_0351, E_0352, E_0355). These have been interpreted either as practice trenches for training solders, or as defensive trenches to defend/control access to key roads and to the approaches to the forts. Wintershill Hall (K_0793) was used by the Hampshire Ambulance Service as a base during the war. After the end of the First World War, war memorials were erected in Otterbourne (M_0932), Wickham (G_0648) and Portsdown, along with a military cemetery at the latter (A-D_0092). The memorials and the military cemetery were added to after the Second World War.

The boundaries of Portsmouth were extended after the First World War, and areas of council housing were built in the 1920s and 1930s, including at Wymering, to the west of Cosham. These areas grew rapidly and soon became suburbs of the city.

During the Second World War, Portsmouth and its naval base were a major target of the German aerial bombing raids. Underground air raid shelters were constructed within the Study Area, including two large, deep, public shelters built into Portsdown Hill; London Road Shelter and Wymering Shelter (E_0339; E_0324). Portsmouth was defended by a substantial network of defensive sites. This included a chain of heavy anti-aircraft batteries, of which a heavy anti-aircraft gun-site (F_0474) survives on Portsdown Hill, along with other defences (E_0388; A-D_0177, E_0337, A-D/E_0088).

During the Second World War, a secure base, the Underground Headquarters, was constructed under Fort Southwick on Portsdown Hill. It was served by a secure underground radio station (E_03468). The Underground Headquarters was the operations centre which coordinated Operation Overlord, the Allied operation launched on ‘D-Day’ which led to the successful invasion of German-occupied Western Europe during the Second World War.

During the Second World War, country houses were requisitioned and military camps were built across the region. Wintershill Hall (K_0793) was used from 1939 to 1941 as a school for children evacuated from Gosport, and later as accommodation for Jewish children who had survived Belsen concentration camp. Roche Court (F_0483) was used for assembly camp A16 shortly before D-Day. Other Second World War camps (A-D_0156; A-D_0161; A-D_01629) along the route may be associated with Belmont Camp II, a military rest camp.

During the Cold War, the Underground Headquarters at Fort Southwick saw active reuse as a Communication Centre and it formed part of the Royal Navy's NATO communications network. Stations established as a part of Britain’s Nuclear monitoring program were established on Portsdown Hill (E_0340, A-D_0144).

Much of Portsmouth’s housing stock was damaged during Second World War and the demand for housing grew rapidly after the end of Second World War. In 1944 Portsmouth City Council bought the Leigh Park Estate near Havant to build a large new housing development. Building commenced in 1947, and Leigh Park House itself was demolished in 1959. The defence industries and the navy still maintain a strong presence in the region.

4.2 Corridor A-D

The heritage assets located within the Study Area for this corridor are presented in Appendix B. Their locations are shown in *Drawing 2 – Corridor A-D: Designated heritage assets* and *Drawing 3 – Corridor A-D: Non-designated heritage assets* in Appendix C.

4.2.1 Geological summary

The bedrock geology underlying Corridors A-D is divided between bands of clay and sand to the north and chalk formation to the south, with the base of Portsdown Hill forming the boundary between these geologies. A majority of the northern and north-eastern extent of the Corridor is underlaid by London Clay formation comprising clay, silt, and sand with localised pockets of Bognor Sand Member and Wittering Formation, comprising sand, silt, and clay. The northern side of Portsdown Hill is outlined by a thin band of Lambeth Group, comprising clay, silt, and sand. These deposits are sedimentary and marine in origin, reflecting the channels and floodplains of a coastal setting. Moving southwards, the bedrock geology transitions to chalk formations aligned broadly east to west. The crest of Portsdown Hill is underlaid by Portsdown Chalk Formation and Spetisbury Chalk Member before transitioning to Tarrant Chalk Member and Newhaven Chalk Formation as the hill slopes downward to the south. The southern and south-eastern extent of the Study Area for Corridors A-D is underlaid by a number of undifferentiated chalk formations, including the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, the Seaford Chalk Formation, and the Culver Chalk Formation. Chalk bedrock geology such as these are shallow marine in origin and formed from the accumulations of microscopic skeletal remains between 83.6 and 72.1 million years ago during the Cretaceous period.

Within Corridor A-D, superficial deposits are primarily concentrated along the southern and eastern extents of the Study Area. Within the south-eastern corner, beach and tidal flat deposits frame Broad Lake, an inlet forming the northern extent of the Langstone Channel that extends northward from the sea. This area is also characterised by Raised Marine Deposits of sand and gravel. An east-west band of river terrace gravels is also found along the southern base of Portsdown Hill, reflecting older river deposits associated with coastal and riverine floodplains. Quaternary head deposits of clay, silt, and gravel are located along the downward slope of Portsdown Hill, which accumulated by processes such as solifluction (movement associated with freeze-thaw activity).

To the east, alluvium, river terrace gravel, and Quaternary head deposits are found along watercourses that progress northward, including Hermitage Stream and its offshoots.

Areas of chalk geology are frequently noted for being favourable for the preservation of archaeological remains and are often foci for Prehistoric activity, particularly along the ridge of Portsdown Hill within the Study Area. However, this may be more reflective of a bias in archaeological investigations, a majority of which have been undertaken in areas of chalk geology as opposed to areas of clay geology to the north, or because Prehistoric features are typically more difficult to discern in London Clay.

Superficial deposits, especially alluvium, river terrace gravels, and tidal flat deposits, have potential to contain valuable palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological data that are useful for recreating and understanding the evolution and exploitation of ancient landscapes.

4.2.2 Topographical summary

Broadly, the Study Area for these four corridors covers the urban-suburban areas of Drayton, Widley, Purbrook, Bedhampton, Havant, and the western extent of Langstone.

Corridor A is 550m in length aligned north-west to south-east and is located within the south-western extent of Staunton Country Park. Corridor B proceeds approximately 3.5km south-west from the edge of the park between Bedhampton and Havant. It joins Corridor C just to the south of the junction between the A27 and the M3. A majority of Corridor C is centred over a parcel of land bounded by the A27 to the north, Harts Farm Way to the south, and Hermitage Stream to the east. An extent of Corridor C doglegs approximately 550m to the south-east, crossing the inlet from Brockhampton Mill Lake into Brockhampton Stream. Corridor D similarly extends from the A27-M3 junction at its south-eastern terminus to the north-west where its route joins that of Portsdown Hill Road (B2177) through the A3 at Widley, where it turns due north for a total length of roughly 4.5km.

The south-eastern corner of the Study Area consists of marshland and floodplains between Portsea and Hayling Islands, while the areas to the south and east of Portsdown Hill are covered with residential and commercial developments. The northern slopes of Portsdown Hill are predominantly agricultural fields. Most of the Study Area for these corridors is situated on flat ground between 0-10m AOD. The ground level increases sharply to the north and west in line with Portsdown Hill, the crest of which is aligned east-west in line with Portsdown Hill Road (B2177) and reaches a maximum elevation of approximately 90m AOD. Moving northwards from the crest of the hill, the ground slopes gently downward to an approximate level of 55m AOD.

The south-eastern corner of the Study Area consists of marshland and floodplains between Portsea and Hayling Islands, while the areas to the south and east of Portsdown Hill are largely covered with residential and commercial developments. The northern slopes of Portsdown Hill are predominantly agricultural fields.

4.2.3 Historic landscape characterisation

The most extensive HLC broad-type present throughout the Study Area is *Settlement*; much of which comprises the *Recent Settlement* sub-type and is very common. The historic cores of some *Recent Settlement* areas are still identifiable and were smaller villages and hamlets prior to their expansion during the 19th century. Today, many of these previously separate settlements are conurbations, subsumed and connected gradually during the 19th century and 20th century to form the dominant character type of the Study Area.

The *Settlement* areas are interspersed with areas of *Industry* and *Communication* and areas of *Parkland, Recreation*, and *Military & Defence*. Although areas of the *Military & Defence* broad-type are very rare within the Study Area, they have a commanding but not extensive presence – largely because of the topography. The settlements of the Study Area are also commonly broken by *Woodland* broad-type areas.

Almost all the woodlands of the Study Area are of the *Assarted Pre-1810* sub-type, and some are ancient. They are predominantly Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW), but some small areas of Plantation on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) are present. Evidence for agriculture and active land management can be found not only in the *Woodland* areas but also in the *Field Patterns* and the relationship between these broad-types. Recent LiDAR evidence suggests that at least one area of ancient woodland, Wakefords Copse, was previously (most likely before 1600 at the Medieval to Post Medieval transition) turned over to agriculture as it contains possible ridge and furrow remains. The placename of 'copse[13]' itself, and the placenames of many of the areas of woodland and ancient woodland throughout the Study Area, also indicates historic active management.

Five sub-types of the *Field Patterns* typology are present within the Study Area. They are commonly pre-enclosure/pre 19th century types, like *Medium Irregular Assarts and Copses with Wavy Boundaries* and *Large Irregular Assarts and Copses with Wavy Boundaries* which are indicative of late Medieval and Post Medieval informal enclosure, and multiple areas Parliamentary Inclosure. There are also some areas of *Commons* and *Downland* which survive within the Study Area.

Areas of *Downland* within the Study Area are rare and appear to survive in the Study Area because of the geological composition and topographical form of Portsdown Hill, the easternmost extent of which reaches into the Study Area. *Commons* are very rare in the Study Area and comprises a single isolated area of approximately 3.4ha known as Stockheath Common. Stockheath Common now survives as an open space akin to a village green as it is entirely enclosed by post-1810 settlement.

The south-western edge of the Study Area is dominated by *Coastal* broad-type environments – comprising areas of the *Mud Flats*, *Salterns*, *Salt Marsh*, and *Coastal Wetlands* sub-types – which extend inland from The Solent (beyond the Study Area to the south). The coastal areas of the Study Area, which are uncommon, have historically provided myriad resources for exploitation and management by permanent and transient communities over time.

The HLC of the Study Area is shown in *Drawing 20 – Historic Landscape Character in Appendix C.*

[13] A name associated with a woodland area used for 'coppicing'. Coppicing is the process of periodically felling trees for use as timber and clearing the woodland floor to enable new growth, which can then be felled for timber in the future.

4.2.4 Archaeological and historic background

Prehistoric 1,000,000 BC – AD 43:

- Palaeolithic 1,000,000 – 10,000 BC

During the early Prehistoric eras, populations were nomadic, following the movements of large game and leaving scant evidence of their movement except for their stone tools. As such, the only evidence dating to the Palaeolithic period within the Study Area are two chance finds: a hand axe (A-D_0174) and worked flint (A-D_0170).

- Mesolithic 10,000 – 4,000 BC

Similar to the Palaeolithic, there are four records dating to the Mesolithic within the Study Area, all consisting of isolated findspots: a tranchet axe recovered from a pipeline trench (A-D_0171); two struck flints found in a residential garden (A-D_0150); a burin approximately 45mm in length (A-D_0151); and an unretouched blade identified during an archaeological evaluation, which was interpreted as possibly representing a Mesolithic occupation site utilising a source of freshwater (A-D_0133). Evidence of occupation sites is rare during this period given the seasonal, transient nature of their use. These finds listed within the HER are concordant with what would be expected for the early Prehistoric periods, given the superficial geological deposits in the Study Area.

- Neolithic 4,000 – 2,500 BC

Consistent with defining regional characteristics for the period, the primary evidence from the Neolithic within Corridors A-D are funerary monuments. The most prominent being the Scheduled Bevis's Grave Long Barrow (A-D_0025), an earthwork situated on the crest of Portsdown Hill oriented east to west with maximum dimensions of approximately 0.88m long by 25m wide by 0.5m high. The northern extent of the monument is visible above ground but remains as a buried feature beneath a cultivated field to the south. Ditches resulting from the barrow's construction flank it to the north and south, the latter being partially excavated with finds that included a fragmented pick fashioned out of antler. A second barrow known as Gob's Barrow (A-D_0070) is located further to the west along Portsdown Hill and was excavated by Lt. Col. J.H. Cooke in 1926. The barrow measured 59m by 25.5m, though its height had been significantly reduced by recent ploughing, and contained two burial chambers along with cremated remains and a crouched inhumation burial. Cooke dated the inhumation burial to 2,500-2,000BC but it was thought that the cists and cremation burials were earlier and Neolithic.

The only other evidence dating to the Neolithic within the Study Area consists of three isolated findspots of lithic objects: a hoard of hand axes found in Warren Park in 1976 (A-D_0125); a flint scraper thought to be of either Neolithic or Bronze Age date (A-D_0115); and a fragment of a late Neolithic flint axe alongside struck flint cores and debitage (A-D_0136, A-D_0137).

- Bronze Age 2,500 – 700 BC

In line with patterns observed across Hampshire and showing a continuation of practices from the Neolithic, the presence of Bronze Age bowl barrows is recorded across the Study Area with a particular concentration along the crest of Portsdown Hill. Most prominent is a group of three barrows that once existed between Fort Purbrook and Crookhorn Lane (A-D_0071). Though they are marked on Taylors Map from 1759, at least two of the barrows have been destroyed in the intervening years, likely during the reconfiguration of Crookhorn Lane. If Cooke was correct in his phasing of Gob's Barrow (A-D_0070), then this site may have remained one of ritual importance from the Neolithic into the Bronze Age. In addition to the earlier flint cists and cremation remains, a crouched inhumation burial was found in the western-central extent of the barrow alongside a stone dagger, decorated pottery beaker, and a jet bead, all of which were dated to the early Bronze Age by the original excavation team in the 1920s. A pit dated broadly Prehistoric was also observed just to the north of Gob's Barrow during an archaeological watching brief in 2011 (A-D_0087). Further possible barrows are recorded in the Study Area: one to the immediate west of Fort Purbrook marked on the 1930 and 1951 Ordnance Survey maps (A-D_0129) and a second at the westernmost extent of the Study Area marked on the 1952 Ordnance Survey map (A-D_0090); however, the exact nature and date of these features is unconfirmed. Similarly, an archaeological evaluation at Farlington Reservoir identified what may

have been remains of barrows that had been truncated by ploughing activity, though the interpretation and dating of these were not definitive (A-D_0086).

Additional activity on Portsdown Hill includes a gully bounded by a series of postholes indicating a fence line or double stockade, thus described as an anomalous form of a 'ranch boundary' which may have separated arable land from pastureland (A-D_0107). This represents the earliest evidence identified within a wider multi-phased site known as Portsdown I, located to the west of Fort Purbrook.

Archaeological evidence of Bronze Age activity has been found along the coastline in Havant, including substantial features such as a ring ditch approximately 13m in diameter identified through aerial photography (A-D_0168) as well as linear features identified during an archaeological evaluation (A-D_0183).

Artefactual evidence dating to the Bronze Age has also been found interspersed across the Study Area. Three flint scrapers, a flint flake, as well as six sherds of early to middle Bronze Age pottery were found during building works on Portsdown Hill (A-D_0081, A-D_0084). Bronze Age pottery was also identified in Havant along what appear to be raised shingle beaches (A-D_0126) as well as during excavations along the M3 in Bedhampton (A-D_0116).

- Iron Age 800 BC – AD 43

Patterns of Iron Age evidence within the Study Area can broadly be characterised as the continuation and intensification of occupational and agricultural activities in proximity to locations where such activity had been observed during earlier periods.

Portsdown Hill maintained its position as focus for activity throughout the Iron Age. As a result of its known archaeological potential and significance it has been designated as an Archaeological Restraint Area by Portsmouth Council. At the Portsdown I site, a rectilinear stock enclosure was found abutting the Bronze Age 'ranch boundary,' the excavation of which between 1963-1965 revealed a structure measuring 53m east-west and 45m north-south with opposite entrances on its longitudinal sides and bounded by a V-shaped ditch (A-D_0072; A-D_0108). The boundary ditches for an additional enclosure were identified in 1969 in the vicinity of Portsdown I, which produced a number of finds including pottery sherds (some of which may be Romano-British, indicating a later Iron Age date), quern fragments, and three pig molars (A-D_0074). Agricultural activity dating to this period was also found further to the east along Portsdown Hill, including a complex field system known as Portsdown II that consisted of a series of successive field levels as well as field boundaries represented by ditches, banks, and lynchets (A-D_0073). Additional archaeological features were found near this field system such as ditches, a gully, and two pits (A-D_0110), one of which produced pottery sherds likely dating to the 1st century AD (A-D_0076). Lastly, archaeological investigations at Farlington Reservoir revealed a large cut feature of indeterminate function that produced one sherd of late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery to the west of possible barrows (A-D_0086).

Occupational activity was identified in the western extent of the Study Area, to the south-west of Portsdown I, during excavations in 1966-1967. Features comprised a hearth, storage area, at least one domestic structure, and manufacturing area and the associated finds included weaving equipment, quern stones, and animal bones (A-D_0091).

Industrial activity dating to the Iron Age, particularly salt boiling, has been discovered along the coastline in the south-eastern extent of the Study Area. Three sites identified during the reclamation of marshland in Havant produced several hearths, many of which contained quantities of worked flint and Iron Age pottery (A-D_0127, A-D_0109), as well as several ovens (A-D_0185), suggesting that salt production was being undertaken alongside domestic and agricultural activities.

Isolated artefacts dating to the Iron Age have been found across the Study Area, the majority of which being pottery fragments (A-D_0111; A-D_0138, A-D_0075), including several burnt flint boilers (A-D_0112, A-D_0113); ceramic beads (A-D_0112, A-D_0114); and oyster shells (A-D_0112, A-D_0113).

Romano-British AD 43 – 410

A section of the long-distance Roman road connecting Bitterne (*Clausentum*) to Chichester (*Noviomagus Regnesium*) extends through the Study Area for these corridors (A-D/E/G_0104), which is outlined as Route 421 by Margary (Margary, 1967). Approaching the Study Area from the east, the projected route of this road

roughly follows the course of Emsworth Road, East Street, and West Street as it proceeds west to north-west across Havant. It continues north-west, diverting from the alignment of existing road networks as it leaves Bedhampton, and passes just to the north of Crookhorn and to the south-south-west of Purbook before following the route of Purbrook Heath Road at the eastern extent of the Study Area. A stretch of this road to the south of Littlepark Wood is visible above ground as slight earthworks and is part of a Scheduled Monument (A-D_0024) It has been theorised that Purbrook was one of several points of high ground used by Roman surveyors to help lay out the course of the road between Wickham and Havant, which is at a lower elevation (Margary, 1967). The agger has been observed as ranging between 7.3m to 8.2m wide in this area and archaeological investigations on the Scheduled Monument site have demonstrated that the fabric of the road has a good level of survival, with metalled surfaces and roadside ditches being recorded through excavation and geophysical survey. The route of another Roman road (Margary route 425), which is thought to have connected Rowlands Castle with Havant, and potentially further south with Hayling Island, lies just to the east of the Study Area.

In addition to the section of Roman road 421, the Scheduled Monument at Littlepark Wood (A-D_0024) also covers a Roman villa compound comprising at least six to seven masonry structures representing the primary villa building as well as ancillary structures such as workshops, barns, and potentially a bath or shrine. The complex has been identified and recorded in part through a programme of geophysical survey, archaeological evaluation, and excavation. It was first investigated in the 1920s by local antiquarians George Smith and Lt. Col. J.H. Cooke with a second assessment being undertaken in 1973. These studies determined there were two main phases of activity, with a structure dating to AD 150-200 being superseded by new buildings in the middle of the 3rd century before a final demolition date of the middle to late 4th century. Additional features were found during geophysical survey and evaluation in 2016-2018, including a courtyard or service yard, trackways, an entrance gate, an area of burning activity, and a number of enclosures that may represent late Iron Age to early Roman activity predating the villa complex.

The location of a second villa (unconfirmed) has been proposed within the Study Area to the east of Littlepark Wood and in close proximity to the route of Roman road 421, the identification of which has primarily been derived from the reported discovery of a mosaic in a residential garden (A-D_0120). A scatter of Roman tile and pottery was also found in the vicinity, which was suggested to represent the remains of a building.

Other potentially dateable Roman features within the Study Area include an inhumation burial (A-D_0119) and unstratified sherds of Roman pottery (A-D_0118), of 2nd century date, which were found during the widening of Petersfield Road, within approximately 400m of the projected route of the Roman road connecting Havant with Rowlands Castle.

Artefactual evidence dating to the Roman period is also interspersed across the Study Area, the most substantial of which being a coin hoard found north of Drayton Lane in 1976 containing nine coins dating to the middle of the 3rd century AD (A-D_0085). Other finds include additional coins found near Drayton Lane and Gobs Barrow (A-D_0078; A-D_0083); a number of pottery sherds from Portsdown Hill, Langstone Shore in Havant, and Camp Hill in Crookhorn (A-D_0082; A-D_0128; A-D_0134); a silver ring found by a metal detectorist on Portsdown Hill (A-D_0102); as well as brick fragments and tesserae (A-D_0135; A-D_0154).

The amount and range of evidence indicates that the Study Area was a focus of Roman activity, though albeit not one necessarily of concentrated settlement outside of the noted elite residences. The area may have comprised agricultural areas, particularly in proximity to high status households to enable the provision of locally grown resources or remained an undeveloped landscape intersected by the local road network.

Early Medieval AD 410 – 1066

A number of settlements within the Study Area for Corridors A-D were recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086. These were primarily concentrated near the coastline at Havant, Brockhampton, and Bedhampton as well as just beyond the Study Area at Warblington and Wymering to the east and west, respectively, indicating that the area was well populated with many surviving modern settlements appearing to have their origins in this period. Havant and Brockhampton are recorded as being within the Hundred of Bosbarrow with 20 and 19 households, respectively, while Bedhampton was located within the Hundred of Portsdown with 26 households. Most of the lands recorded here were held by the Bishop of Winchester though a small portion of the estate in Brockhampton was held by Hugh of Port (Powell-Smith, 2023). The entry for

Bedhampton refers to a church, archaeological evidence for which may be present in the form of a curvilinear churchyard boundary within the site of the later graveyard (A-D_0117).

Numerous burials of Early Medieval date have been identified along Portsdown Hill. The most prominent of these was the Early Medieval cemetery adjacent to the Bevis's Long Barrow (A-D_0025). Partial excavation within the southern ditch of the Neolithic long barrow uncovered over 80 graves dating to the 8th to 9th century. The discovery of this quantity of graves during a period where local villages comprised of around 20 households indicates some longevity of use and inter-generational significance for this site.

Further to the east of the Corridor, twelve skeletons also likely Early Medieval in origin are recorded as being uncovered in the early 19th century by laborers digging within an earlier, presumed Neolithic, barrow (A-D_0089), with two additional skeletons discovered in 1966-1967 during the redevelopment of the A3 approximately 20m apart, aligned east-west. One burial contained a number of grave goods such as iron knives and a wooden bucket while the second was found decapitated with the skull placed upon the shoulders (A-D_0079).

Medieval AD 1066 – 1540

Though the Medieval period is demarcated by the arrival of the Normans in 1066, activity within the Study Area continued relatively unchanged from the Early Medieval period, as it remained a largely agricultural landscape populated by nucleated settlements and hamlets.

Bedhampton continued to be a centre of occupation in the Study Area (A-D_0143), with a concentration of houses around the 12th century Church of St Thomas (A-D_0059) forming the oldest part of the village (Page, 1908), which also forms the Old Bedhampton Conservation Area (A-D_0064-5). The church is a Grade II Listed Building with a semi-circular chancel arch and lower walls dating to 1140, though much of the building was rebuilt and extended in the 13th and 14th century. In addition to a church, the Domesday entry for Bedhampton records two mills and two salt houses. The village became well-known as a result of its many natural springs, some of which were believed to have healing properties as represented by the presence of St Chad's Well (a holy well possibly dating to the Medieval period) (A-D_0160). A manor known as Belmont is also recorded, in the 14th century, just to the north-west of Bedhampton (A-D_0165).

Brockhampton was also recorded in the Domesday Book, although it was eventually amalgamated into the holdings of Bedhampton and Havant later in the Medieval period (Page, 1908). A mill was referenced here in 1086, which may have been located on the same site as the later Medieval Brockhampton Mill (A-D_0152). This is in addition to the two mills recorded in the Domesday Book at Havant.

Additional settlements were established in the Study Area as the Medieval period progressed. Documentary sources dating to 1186 reference a village at Farlington (A-D_0095), where indications of Medieval period ridge and furrow ploughing have been identified based on historic field boundaries (A-D_0096). Farlington is recorded as a Deserted Medieval Village by Beresford and Hurst (Beresford & Hurst, 1971) but is depicted on a 1575 Saxton's map of Hampshire (004855921), as well as a 1646 map of Hampshire by Blaeu (004855929) and a reproduction of the c1665 map of Portsea Island and Portsmouth by La Fabvolliere (004914072). As these maps were produced at too large a scale to determine the exact location of the village as compared to its present-day counterpart, it seems most likely that the village was not completely deserted but more likely shrunken or possibly moved as a result of later Medieval population fluctuation and migration due to the arrival of the plague from mainland Europe.

Further to the north of present-day Havant, a Medieval hamlet is recorded in 1286 as '*La Lye'* or West Leigh (A-D_0176). This could be related to Medieval remains removed by landscaping works in Leigh Park during the 19th century that were believed to be part of a roadside hamlet along the former Roman road between Havant and Rowlands Castle (A-D_0131). A circular ditch and associated artefacts such as pottery and faunal remains dating to the Medieval period were also observed in the vicinity of Leigh Park gardens during roadworks in 1971 (A-D_0121); however, the date and function of this feature are uncertain.

Post-Medieval AD 1540 – 1901

The Post-Medieval period saw dramatic changes to both the rural and urban landscapes across the Study Area. The dissolution of the monasteries in the 16th century meant that significant swathes of land across England were transferred into secular ownership and the rise of enclosure by agreement and then by Parliamentary Act (Inclosure) across the 18th and 19th century caused pastoral agriculture to decline in favour

of arable farming. The results of enclosure which remain readily visible across the Study Area in the surviving historic hedged and often rectilinear field systems , with a mixture of formal and informal landscape character types present within the modern landscape (Section 4.2.3). Some holdings were retained from the Medieval period such as the Manor of Bedhampton, whose Grade II Listed manor house and boundary wall date to the 16th century and whose grounds are a Local Historic Park and Garden (A-D_0028). While one area within the central extent of the Study Area is characteristic of late Medieval or early Post Medieval informal enclosure, there are multiple areas that correspond with Parliamentary Inclosure, particularly to the south and south-west of Bedhampton as well as to the north-east of Havant.

In a continuation from the Medieval period, milling was an important feature of the Hampshire economy into the Post-Medieval period, with 18th century writer Daniel Defoe noting that the countryside surrounding Chichester and Langstone Harbours had been given over to cereal and bread production. The Domesday Book mentions two mills in Bedhampton, at least one of which, known as Upper Mill (A-D_0122), remained visible on cartographic resources through at least the 19th century just to the south-east of the historic village core. Further to the south is the Grade II Listed Old Mill House (A-D_0060), an 18th century brick building and garden that hosted poet John Keats and was where he wrote *The Eve of St Agnes* and spent his last night in England before his death at 25 abroad in Rome. A third mill known as Brockhampton Mill was in the south-eastern extent of the Study Area along Brockhampton Stream (A-D_0132). Though the mill house has since been demolished, an overgrown pond and an embanked portion of the stream survive.

The 18th and 19th century also witnessed a rapid increase in population, which was concentrated in urban areas with town centres, increasing by an average of 40% across Hampshire (Hopkins 2006). This is reflected in the Post-Medieval expansion of the existing settlements present within the Study Area. A review of the 1845 tithe maps of Bedhampton, Havant, and Farlington (21M65/F7/16/2) shows that most early settlement expansion continued to be concentrated around these earlier centres of occupation, indicative of organic development rather than designed town planning. The 1st and 2nd editions of the 6 inch Ordnance Survey map show that the arrival of the South Coast Railway led to slightly more intensified growth but remaining roughly within the existing settlement patterns between Bedhampton and Havant.

The Old Bedhampton Conservation Area contains a number of high-status houses that were built during the 18th century, in addition to the earlier historic village core. The Elms is a Grade II* Listed Gothic style residence of this period on the eastern fringe of the historic and was later expanded to accommodate a visit from the Duke of Wellington, for whom the principal feature of the house (a rectangular apartment with Ionic columns and decorative frieze) is named (A-D_0026). The gardens of the property are also a Locally Listed park or garden. Further residences built in the village at this time include The Old Rectory, the house and stable block of which are both Grade II Listed Buildings with a Locally Listed garden (A-D_0029; A-D_0044; A-D_0035), and the Grade II Listed Bidbury House (A-D_0034). This pattern of development continued well into the 19th century, with the additions of Spring Lawn (A-D_0030), Manor Cottage (A-D_0040), and The Towers (A-D_0043), all of which are Grade II Listed, as well as the Golden Lion public house (A-D_0027) and Bedhampton Arts Centre, which was originally a 19th century school or schoolhouse (A-D_0062).

A parallel pattern of organic growth is seen in the area covered by the Brockhampton Conservation Area (A-D _0066) within the eastern extent of the Study Area. The economies of this town and neighbouring Havant relied on the supply of freshwater provided by the many springs and streams in the area, which led to the rise of industries such as tanning, parchment making, and leather production concentrated close to watercourses, particularly during the 19th century. Built evidence of such industrial activity is largely lacking in the present-day town centre of Brockhampton, but the resulting residential expansion is still visible in the presence of 18th and 19th century homes such as Elmsleigh House (A-D_0037), Westfield House (A-D_0041), The Old Manor House (A-D_0036), as well as 65, 105, and 105A West Street (A-D_0031; A-D_0032), all of which are Grade II Listed Buildings.

At the northern extent of the Study Area is the Sir George Staunton Conservation Area (A-D_0068), which covers approximately 1,000 acres of landscaped parkland and forest originally known as Leigh Park Gardens; it is now called Staunton Country Park (A-D_0063). The earliest structures on the grounds are the Leigh Park Farmhouse to the south and The Beacon, an open gazebo along the eastern boundary, both of which are Grade II Listed Buildings dating to the 18th century. Originally agricultural land, the site was purchased in 1802 by William Garrett and transformed into a garden with a pleasure ground surrounding the original farmhouse, which itself was converted into an *ferme ornee* or ornamental farm. The site was sold to

Sir George Staunton in 1820 who made significant changes and additions to the park including the construction of the Leigh Water Lake and a number of follies such as The Fort, which served as a focal point for the gardens and were recorded in a number of watercolours by painter Joseph Francis Gilbert. Other additions to the parkland during this period include a memorial pavilion and associated pathway in 1828; the Gothic Library chapter house in 1832; a stable cottage; a cart shed; a garden wall, gate pier and grotto enclosing a former kitchen garden to the north-west of the former mansion; a footbridge; and an obelisk. Following the death of Staunton in 1859, the estate was purchased by William Henry Stone in 1861 who demolished the earlier mansion and made his own additions including a new mansion in the Swiss style and a new walled kitchen garden that were completed by 1865. Also constructed during Stone's tenure were a stable block, additional barns and cowsheds surrounding the Regency era farmhouse, and the Leigh Park Mansion Terrace. A number of archaeological excavations have been conducted within the boundary of the park, which have identified features relating to previous phases of its use such as earlier pathways, a possible ornamental garden, and various structural remains.

Moving west, the Study Area includes the routes of Havant Road (A2030) and Portsdown Hill Road (B2177), both of which served as foci for ribbons of development during the Post-Medieval period. The importance of Havant Road as an east to west thoroughfare during this time is reinforced by the presence of two 18th century milestones (A-D_0047, A-D_0055), an 18th century boundary stone (A-D_0049), and a 19th century inn (A-D_0046) along its route, all of which are Grade II Listed.

The area around Havant Road towards the base of the chalk ridge of Portsdown Hill would have primarily been farmland for much of the period due to its high natural fertility. The land was part of a royal manor that changed hands over the centuries until it was sold and subsequently divided into individual properties in the 19th century. Early development dating from the 18th century in this area is represented by the Grade II Listed East Cosham House (A-D_0045) and an early farm complex known as Farlington Farm that consisted of a farmhouse as well as a stable (A-D_0097, A-D_0098) but expanded in the early 19th century to include a mansion house known as Farlington House (A-D_0094). The town of Farlington was recorded as having a population of approximately 300 at the turn of the 19th century, which rose quickly to around 1,200 by 1871. The Grade II Listed neo-early English style Church of St Andrew was constructed between 1871-1875, likely on the site of an earlier Medieval church and in response to increased demand from the growing local community. Its churchyard contains a number of prominent tombs and memorials, including the Grade II Listed Bridges and Faulkner monument (A-D_0051), the Grigg and Swale Monument (A-D_0052), the Knight Monument (A-D_0053), and the Prince Monument (A-D_0054).

The route of Portsdown Hill Road is situated east to west along the crest of the chalk ridge and joins the north to south aligned Purbrook Turnpike, an example of 18th century improvement in local transport infrastructure, at the westernmost extent of the Study Area (A-D_0101). At this junction is the Grade II Listed George Inn, which originated as cottages in the late 18th century before being converted to a public house (A-D_0056), and the Grade II Listed Christ Church is also located just to the north along the toll road, which was constructed in 1874 in a Neo-Norman style (A-D_0092). Following the route of turnpike north leads to another small centre of settlement at Purbrook covered by the St John's Conservation Area (A-D _0067), which has its origins in a small hamlet that developed along the road sometime in the 17th or 18th century. The earliest extant built heritage features from this period are Dairy Farmhouse, an early 18th century house located to the east of the Conservation Area (A-D_0057), and the Old Rectory, a middle 18th century house to the south (A-D_0033). A number of prominent residences in the village date to the early-19th century, including Purbrook House (A-D_0039), 25-27 London Road (A-D_0061), and Purbrook Park School, a present-day school that was initially a landscape park and mansion (A-D_0058). By the middle of the 19th century, Purbrook had grown large enough to support a local school and the Church of St John, a Grade II Listed Building (A-D_0038).

As with earlier periods, the high ground along Portsdown Hill served a practical defensive purpose throughout the Post-Medieval period due to the increased levels of visibility and its tactical location close to Portsmouth Dockyard and neighbouring harbours at Havant and Langstone. An Admiralty semaphore station was located on Camp Down (A-D_0141), which was constructed in 1821 and operated on the semaphore line between London to Portsmouth through the middle of the 19th century. Prominently featured along Portsdown Hill Road is Fort Purbrook, circa 1860, that is both a Grade II* Listed Building and Scheduled Monument (A-D_0023). It is the easternmost example of the 'Palmerston Follies,' which form a protective ring around Portsmouth naval base. To this end, it was constructed with a number of defensive elements including rifle parapets, gun emplacements, ammunition stores, a central assembly ground, barracks, and

brick lined tunnels built into the chalk both within and surrounding the main fort complex. A small earthwork known as the Farlington Redoubt was added in 1868-1870 to the east of Fort Purbrook, which most likely served as a prepared location for moveable armament rather than for permanent mounting of guns. The fort was fully armed by 1876 and upgraded in 1888.

20th Century AD 1901 – 2000 and 21st Century AD 2001 – Present

Urbanisation and the expansion of suburbs, particularly radiating out from Portsmouth, increased over the 20th century and led to the construction of residences in previously sparsely populated areas such as the area between Farlington and Bedhampton. The settlement of Farlington itself remained largely unchanged from the Post-Medieval period until the 1930s, when the 1938 25 inch OS map shows the addition of a number of formalised neighbourhoods.

The majority of the heritage assets within the Study Area for Corridors A-D dating to the 20th century are associated 20th century military conflict, the earliest being a First World War memorial located in the churchyard of St Andrew's in Farlington (A-D_0093). A military cemetery and a further war memorial for both World Wars is located at Christ Church, Widley (A-D_0092).

Consistent with military patterns in the Post-Medieval period, the defence of Portsmouth Dockyard and the neighbouring harbours was of paramount importance during the Second World War. To this end, an interdiction battery (A-D/E_0088) was constructed on Portsdown Hill to protect east Portsmouth, Langston Harbour, Hayling Island and Chichester Harbour from a land-based invasion. The battery consisted of two concrete bearing and range finding plinths, one west of Fort Widley, the other east of Fort Purbrook, and two concrete casements to the west of Fort Purbrook housing guns and magazines. An AA battery was also located to the north in Purbrook (A-D_0177) and a spigot mortar gun emplacement was located to the south in Farlington (A-D_0155). Further defensive measures throughout the Study Area include bombing decoy lights and starfish site at Langstone Harbour (A-D_0153), a site known as Belmont Camp II (A-D_0156) and potential practice trench system in Farlington (A-D_0139), and a military site in Havant (A-D_0162).

Other common features associated with the Second World War are air raid shelter and allotment gardens. Three shelters are recorded in the centre of Bedhampton (A-D_0158, A-D_0159, A-D_0147), presumably so they could be accessed easily by the highest number of civilians. An allotment garden is also recorded further to the south in Bedhampton along the Hermitage Stream (A-D_0157).

Also located within the Study Area is an underground Royal Observer Corps monitoring post (A-D_0144), located once again on Portsdown Hill between Fort Purbrook and the Farlington Redoubt, which was designed to record radioactive fallout and represents attempts at countering the threat of nuclear attack during the Cold War demonstrating the continued military significance of Portsdown Hill and the wider Portsmouth area into the modern era.

Uncertain date

A number of heritage assets of an uncertain date were identified within the Study Area for Corridor A-D.

Many of these pertain to results of archaeological investigations, including pits and ditches (A-D_0181), isolated finds (A-D_0172), and geoarchaeological deposits (A-D_0180), that did not produce any dateable material.

Others are historic records of features that were found outside of archaeological observation, such as flint foundations uncovered in 1920 near Fort Widley (A-D_0077) and a human skeleton found beneath a residence on Portsdown Hill (A-D_0080).

Reviews of aerial photography and cartographic sources have also identified assets whose date cannot be determined without further investigation, including possible enclosures (A-D_0106) as well as two possible extractive pits (A-D_0226, A-D_0244).

4.2.5 Archaeological potential

The Study Area for Corridor A-D is the most intensively developed within the Proposed Pipeline Corridor, as it has been subject to residential, commercial, and industrial expansion over the latter half of the 20th century. As a result, there presumed to be an overall high level of truncation and disruption to any archaeological remains (if present) expected across the Study Area. While this does not mean the potential

for archaeological evidence to be present is removed, it does suggest there could be a preservation bias toward more substantial features (and thereby periods characterised by such evidence), as shallow or more ephemeral features are more vulnerable to disturbance from Modern construction and agricultural activity, such as deep ploughing.

Areas with river terrace gravels at the base of Portsdown Hill hold the greatest potential for containing unstratified lithic finds from the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic, though records of such evidence within the Study Area is sparse. Holocene alluvium and marine deposits within the tidal basin and along the tidal inlets and channels in the southern extent of the corridor may preserve palaeoenvironmental evidence necessary for recreating Prehistoric landscapes as well as stratified remains from the Mesolithic period onward.

Recorded Prehistoric evidence in the Study Area is predominantly concentrated on the ridge of Portsdown Hill, where there is potential for remains relating to funerary, agricultural, and industrial activity from the Neolithic onward. The clustering of funerary monuments particularly underlines Portsdown Hill as being an area of elevated Prehistoric potential; however, whether this is due to it being an area of ritual importance as previously speculated or whether it is part of a wider, lesser studied Prehistoric landscape represents a possible focus of future research. Previously unknown features of this type are more likely to be found on areas of flat ground in proximity to other barrows, rather than on the steep slope of the hill itself, and probably mostly survive below-ground. Evidence of agricultural activity, in the form of enclosures and field systems, dating to the Bronze Age and Iron Age can be expected along and to the north of the ridge of Portsdown Hill. Archaeological survival will likely be highest to the immediate north of Portsdown Hill though this will be dependent on the impact depths of more recent agricultural practices and the installation of local recreational areas (such as parks and golf courses). Evidence for Iron Age industry and manufacturing has also been found within the Study Area, particularly in proximity to established field systems north of Portsdown Hill and along the coastline in Havant, though this can be expected to have been significantly disturbed by Modern industrial expansion.

Potential for Romano-British and Roman archaeological remains will be highest along the projected route of the Bitterne to Winchester Road, particularly in the vicinity of the Scheduled Roman villa located between Bedhampton and Purbrook. The dispersed nature of Roman evidence suggests there were not concentrated settlement areas located within the Study Area, but remains of high-status residences, including features deriving from domestic and agricultural activity, may be encountered. The road may survive in part beneath current road surfaces in the eastern extent of the Study Area however, it is likely to have been disturbed by modern construction and resurfacing works. Greater survival of Roman road surfaces and associated features such as flanking ditches can be expected as the road proceeds west to north-west where it leaves the alignment of present-day routes.

Early Medieval to Medieval settlement within the Study Area was nucleated around centres at Brockhampton and Bedhampton, which is where the potential for associated evidence dating to this period is considered to be highest. Documentary sources indicate that watermills were a characteristic of the Study Area during these periods, so there will also be elevated potential for associated evidence along watercourses in the area, particularly Hermitage Stream and Brockhampton Stream. Such evidence would most likely be in the form of water management features such as infilled mill races or mill ponds, examples of which have been identified within the Study Area.

Agricultural evidence dating to the Medieval and early Post-Medieval periods will most likely be encountered to the north of Portsdown Hill. However, cartographic regression indicates that very few historic field systems remain intact and uncovered by residential development apart from a small area near the junction of the A3 with Portsdown Hill Road, so this type of evidence will most likely be in the form of buried features such as field boundary ditches or deep ridge and furrow. Evidence relating to Post-Medieval urban expansion and industrial activity is also likely to be encountered primarily within the built environments around Bedhampton, Brockhampton, and the Havant coastline.

4.3 Corridor E

The heritage assets located within the Study Area for this corridor are presented in Appendix B. Their locations are shown in *Drawing 4 – Corridor E: Designated heritage assets* and *Drawing 5 – Corridor E: Non-designated heritage assets* in Appendix C.

4.3.1 Geological summary

The bedrock geology beneath the Study Area for Corridor F includes chalk of the Portsdown Chalk Formation and the Spetisbury Chalk Member, which form Portsdown Hill. The chalk formations are composed of white chalk with marl seams and flint bands, and they formed between 83.6 and 72.1 million years ago during the Cretaceous period. To the north of the chalk formations, on along the northern slope of Portsdown Hill is predominantly clay, silt and sand of the Lambeth Group, and the London Clay Formation, and sand of the Bognor Sand Member. These were formed between 60 to 40 million years ago, during the Palaeogene period.

Superficial geology along the route comprises Quaternary head deposits and Holocene alluvium. Head deposits are sediments that have formed mainly as a result of the slow, downslope flow of waterlogged soils, soil creep and hillwash. In cold (periglacial) climates a thicker layer may be displaced by the process of solifluction. Alluvium is deposited by running water in the bed of a stream or in its flood plain, with the alluvium in this corridor is associated with an existing watercourse, the River Wallington, which flows east to west, before curving southwards.

The chalk geology within the Corridor E appears to be a focus for Prehistoric monuments; however, this pattern of distribution is probably reflective of a bias in archaeological investigative techniques, which have favoured chalk geologies, than reflective of areas preferentially selected in the past.

Head and river terrace gravels have potential to preserve Palaeolithic stone tools and paleoenvironmental evidence, while alluvium may preserve stratified archaeological remains, including Mesolithic sites and lithic working areas, and it also has the potential to have sealed archaeological sites.

4.3.2 Topographical summary

The Study Area for Corridor E runs along the top of Portsdown Hill, a long chalk ridge which runs north-west to south-west, and along the hill's northern slope. The Corridor is around 7km in length and 800m in width at its widest point. The elevation of Portsdown Hill within the Corridor peaks near Fort Southwick (123m AOD) and descends near Fort Nelson, as the hill begins to gently slope downwards to the west to 83m AOD.

The Study Area encompasses the northern slope of Portsdown Hill, which slopes steeply down to the north. The River Wallington flows east to west through the northern part of the Study Area, along the northern base of Portsdown Hill. The river sits within a gently sloping valley. The elevation at the bed on the river is around 16m AOD. The elevation rises steeply to the north of the river, to a hilltop at 40m AOD, on which the village of Southwick is located.

The landscape within the Corridor is almost entirely rural, punctuated only by small farmsteads and the village of Boarhunt at its western extent.

4.3.3 Historic landscape characterisation

Almost all the *Settlements* of the Study Area are of the *Recent Settlement* sub-type and are located to the south of Portsdown Hill. To the north of Portsdown Hill, the areas of settlement comprise small, isolated farmsteads, the historic hamlet of Boarhunt, and the village of Southwick (which comprises an area of the *Old Settlement* sub-type at the core of its wider *Recent Settlement* extent).

Although very rare within the Study Area, *Military & Defence* areas have a commanding but not extensive presence because of their position upon the north-facing ridgeline of Portsdown Hill. The southern face of Portsdown Hill comprises the only area of *Downland* within the Study Area, a rare character type which extends from its eastern limit in an almost unbroken form. The most notable break in the *Downland* occurs at the western end of the Study Area where it gives way to fields of the *Small Rectilinear with Wavy Boundaries* sub-type, one of the five *Field Patterns* which, along with the *Woodlands* broad-type, are very common in the Study Area.

Fields of the *Small Rectilinear with Wavy Boundaries* sub-type are common throughout the Study Area and are indicative of late Medieval or Post-Medieval (17th century and 18th century) informal enclosure, often as the result of rationalisation and/or adjustment of areas of *Assarts* (Lambrick & Bramhill, 1999). There are also areas of later Parliamentary Inclosure (*Small Regular with Straight Boundaries*) which contrast with the earlier (pre 19th century) areas of *Medium Irregular Assarts and Copses with Wavy Boundaries* and *Large*

Irregular Assarts and Copses with Wavy Boundaries sub-types. *Assarts* were generally formed through woodland and scrub clearance from the Early Medieval period through to the early Post-Medieval period and is a typology that does not occur in association with areas of *Downland* or areas which were once open fields. LiDAR survey evidence, which shows several areas of possible ridge and furrow remains within areas of ancient woodland, suggests that some *Assarts* fell out of agricultural use and returned to woodland.

Almost all the *Woodlands* of the Study Area are of the *Assarted pre-1800 Woodland* or *Replanted Assarted pre-1800 Woodland* sub-types. Many of the *Woodlands* within the Study Area are ancient and comprise a mixture of ASNW (mostly to the north and north-east of the Study Area) and PAWS. Many of the PAWS, but not all, have placenames indicative of their management and use as a resource. The suffix 'copse' is very common.

Alongside woodland, the field pattern types of the Study Area comprise the dominant rural agricultural character of the Study Area and evidence the relationship and change over time of agricultural and natural landscape management. As well as natural landscape management and agriculture, there is evidence for designed landscapes. Two of these areas (comprising the *19th Century and later Parkland* sub-type) date to the Post-Medieval period and are each associated within a county house and estate. The third, south of the settlement of Southwick known as Southwick Park, is of the *Pre-180 Parkland* sub-type and, while also usually associated with an historic house, could also have Medieval origins (Lambrick & Bramhill, 1999) as a deer park or part of a manorial estate and is very rare within the Study Area.

The HLC of the Study Area is shown in *Drawing 20 – Historic Landscape Character in Appendix C*.

4.3.4 Archaeological and historic background

Prehistoric 10,000 BC – AD 43:

- Palaeolithic 1,000,000 – 10,000 BC

There are no known Palaeolithic sites within Corridor E, however, early Prehistoric activity is present in the nearby landscape. A Lower Palaeolithic site, Red Barns (National Grid Reference: SU 608 063), has been identified on the southern slope of Portsdown Hill, around 400m from the Study Area boundary. This has been associated with Goodwood-Slindon Raised Beach, an extensive Lower Palaeolithic land surface probably dating to Marine Isotope Stage (MIS) 13 (524,000 and 474,000 years ago) (Wenbam-Smith, 2004); (Wenban-Smith, 2014); (Preece & Parfitt, 2022).

- Mesolithic 10,000 – 4,000 BC

Four Mesolithic findspots are recorded within Corridor E. At two of these findspots, at Boarhunt Road (E_0365) and Offwell Farm (E_0367), several Mesolithic flint flakes were found. At a third findspot, a field on Portsdown Hill, multiple implements were found, including a microlith (E_0369). At the fourth findspot, north-east of Pigeon House Farm, an unworked Mesolithic blade and small quantities of waste material (H_0374) were found.

- Neolithic 4,000 – 2,500 BC

Neolithic activity in Corridor E is attested by a single findspot of worked flint (E_0366), located at Portchester Lane. Neolithic funerary monuments are present in Corridor A-D and Corridor F, meaning this absence of evidence is conspicuous and likely due to a combination of later agricultural activity and a lack of archaeological investigation in this area.

- Bronze Age 2,500 – 700 BC

A rectangular pit containing a crushed food vessel (E_0354), an Early Bronze Age (c. 2500-1500 BC) pottery type, was discovered during roadworks at Southwick Hill Crossroads in 1948. Two other undated pits found at the same time may also date to the early Bronze Age, forming a concentration of activity at this location. One undated pit contained a cremation burial (E_0354), while another contained numerous fire-marked flint nodules (E_0354). An additional findspot of worked flint is recorded in Purbrook Park, which comprised two cores, four scrapers and many utilized flakes recovered from plough soil (E_0385).

A pit found east of Pigeon House Lane (E_0349), contained three fragments of later Bronze Age pottery and is evidence of activity within Corridor E during the later Bronze Age transition; a period which saw populations move towards an enclosed landscape and the intensification of agricultural exploitation (Lambrick, 2014).

Iron Age 800 BC – AD 43

The Iron Age in Hampshire saw an increase in the area of farmed and managed landscapes, and of the number and scale of fortified enclosures (Lambrick, 2014).This may be associated with a broader change in the climate at this time, to a wetter and cooler climate. Corridor E contains evidence for early farming practices associated with this period including a positive lynchet, a form of earthen terrace, which was discovered in 1969 when Southwick Road was widened (E_0313). The lynchet overlay two intersecting pits, and Iron Age pottery was found in the lynchet material and in a pit fill. Excavation at the Southwick Hill Crossroads site in 1972 found early Iron Age post holes which may represent the remains of structures associated with agricultural activity (E_0342); most of the post holes were arranged in pairs and may have represented the remains of corn or hay drying racks.

Iron Age pottery has also been found in soil during ground disturbance earthworks on the northern side and the southern sides of the Southwick Hill crossroads (E_0313; E_0323), indicating that this area may been a focus for Iron Age activity. Sherds of Iron Age pottery have also been found elsewhere within in the Corridor, including south of Pigeonhouse Farm (E_0323), and on land at Ashley Down Farm (E_0362).

Other evidence of Iron Age activity along the route includes an uninscribed 'southern gold quarter stater' (coin), dating to c.50-30/20 BC (E_0332), and four slingstones found near Pigeonhouse Farm (E_0322).

Romano-British AD 43 – 410

Excavations in Corridor E by the South Hampshire Archaeological Rescue Group in 1979, revealed nine postholes arranged in a square, which, while undated, were interpreted as a Roman look-out post or signalling station, due to its proximity to the Roman fort at Porchester, and the fact that the site overlooks the sea on its south side, with a view up to 25 miles inland to the north (E_0326).

In 1969 and 1976, a number of pieces of Roman ceramic were found at Southwick Hill crossroads, including roof and flue tiles, New Forest ware, finger-tip storage jar sherds, and a sherd of Samian ware (E_0318). Roman pottery and tegula have also been found elsewhere on Portsdown Hill (E_0328), while Roman pottery sherds dating to the 2nd century have been found near Pigeonhouse Farm (E_0328), an apparent focal point of activity from the Iron Age onwards. A 3rd century base-silver Roman radiate (coin) of Gallienus (AD 257-258) on Portsdown Hill (E_0333).

Early Medieval AD 410 – 1066

An Early Medieval cemetery was identified during roadworks, resulting in rescue excavations at Southwick Hill Crossroads in 1948 and 1956 (E_0353). The cemetery contained around 20 inhumation burials, which were interred on an east-west alignment. Only three graves contained artefacts, all of which were interpreted at the time as belonging to adult males. These comprised an iron knife, an iron buckle, and a shield boss, grip and iron rivets. The supine burials, orientated east-west, the majority without artefacts as well as the three furnished burials, suggest that it may be a 'Final Phase' cemetery, where the inclusion of grave goods was no longer the dominant practice, as it had been in some areas earlier in this period and early Christian practices were becoming more prevalent. These cemeteries are often dated to the third quarter of the 7th century AD, and accordingly the cemetery was probably in use at this date. The siting of the cemetery on the hill may have been influenced by the presence of earlier Bronze Age funerary monuments. The siting of Early Medieval burials close to earlier funeral monuments is a commonly observed phenomenon within Hampshire, and in other parts of England, particularly in the case of 'Final Phase' cemeteries.

The settlement of Boarhunt was probably founded in the Early Medieval period. It is mentioned in Domesday as 'Borehunt' (E_0359). According to Domesday, the settlement once contained three mills and two salterns (an installation or area used for making salt). The Grade I Listed Church of St Nicholas (E_0262) was probably built in c.1064, at the very end of the Early Medieval period (O'Brien, 2018) . This date is based on elements and characteristics of the architecture and structure of the church itself, as well as features within the church, which are characteristic of the pre-conquest, culturally 'Saxon' architecture.

These include architectural elements including the north and south doors, infilled widows, and the chancel arch, and, as a feature within the church, the font, which is massive, tapering stone tub (O'Brien, 2018). Features in in a culturally 'Norman' style, are clear later additions to this original Early Medieval fabric which signpost this structure as one of the earliest in the Study Area (O'Brien, 2018).

Medieval AD 1066 – 1540

Pinsely motte, a motte and bailey castle (E_0372), dates either to the 11th century Norman conquest, or to the 12th century, period known as 'The Anarchy', which also saw an upturn in the construction of fortified settlements between 1138 and 1153. This motte and bailey earthwork comprises a square bailey with a corner mount (or ring) of higher elevation. This castle was built in a strategic position, on a natural elevation in open countryside. This position would have allowed the castle to dominate the landscape and enforce Norman rule. Two Medieval pits have been identified within the area probably encompassed by the bailey (E_0386). One pit was excavated and was found to be roughly square and 1.7m across. Sherds of Medieval pottery and animal bones were recovered from a silty layer at the base.

In 1133, King Henry I founded Southwick Priory as a priory of Augustinian canons in the church of St. Mary, within the walls of Portchester Castle. In c.1145-1153, the cannons moved to a new site at Southwick, in Corridor E, and built a new priory there, also known as Southwick Priory (E_0260). A wall of the priory still survives into the present with the wider site designated as a Scheduled Monument. The new priory site was located near an existing medieval church, the Grade II Listed Church of St James without the Priory Gate (E_0261). A fair and a weekly market, was granted to the priory by charter in April 1235 (Page, 1908). Numerous other liberties and immunities, together with free warren in their demesne lands of Southwick, were granted to the prior and convent in 1320 and 1445 (Page, 1908). In 1445, Henry VI was married to Margaret of Anjou at Southwick Priory (Page, 1908).

A series of five earthwork terraces cut into the hillside, known as 'the slopes', may have originated as a monastic vineyard. By 1300, the cannons had created a fishpond complex; the 'lower pond', which featured four distinct ponds within a larger pond (Hampshire Gardens Trust, Undated (a)). This now survives as earthworks. They may have also created a second fishpond; the 'upper pond'. This pond was reworked in the Post-Medieval period and still exists as Monks Pond (Hampshire Gardens Trust, Undated (a)).

Lower class communities lived in nucleated villages during this period, which featured domestic structures and a range of other buildings such as with mills, granaries, and churches. The settlement of Boarhunt (E_359) continued to be occupied throughout the Medieval period. The Church of St Nicholas (E_0262) was reworked with 13th century additions to its earlier core. The site of Manor Farm (E_0311) was occupied by the manor house of West Boarhunt during this period (O'Brien, 2018), although the present Grade II Listed farmhouse dates to the 17th century.

A number of villages along the route were deserted during the Medieval the period. This migration was likely to have been influenced by a range of factors including climate change, successive waves of the plague and other infectious diseases, and systematic eviction of the inhabitants by landlords who found it more profitable to convert ploughed fields into pastures for sheep to produce valuable wool. There are two known deserted Medieval settlements within Corridor E, however it is also possible that other settlements also contracted during this period. These are Widley, at Mill Farm (E_0378), and Wallsworth, which is west of Pigeon House Farm (E_0376). The deserted village of Widley featured a church, a manor house, cottages, and a fishpond. It probably also featured a mill. The possible deserted village of Wallsworth is evidenced by a group of banks to west of Pigeon House Farm, and a rectangular long terrace and other banks to the north lies north Another earthwork runs to Paisley, half a mile to west.

Further evidence of Medieval activity in Corridor E is provided by finds at Purbrook Park of 13th century to 14th century pottery, as well as tile, brick, and burnt flint, in a field with a disused clay pit (E_0382). This may indicate a Medieval kiln site (E_0383).

Vernacular architecture from this period is rare. The appropriately named 'Tudor Cottage', a Grade II Listed, late Medieval timber-framed cottage with 18th century and early 19th century extensions (E_0310) still stands off Purbrook Heath Road. Another timber-framed Medieval building, Boarhunt Hall House (E_0395), tentatively dated to the late 14th century, was moved to the Weald and Downland Museum in 1971. Two other Medieval buildings recorded in HER records, a base cruck cottage (E_0363), and the timber and thatch Ashley Down Cottages (E_0361), appear to be no longer extant.

Post-Medieval AD 1540 – 1901

The Reformation marked the start of a period of intense social and economic change in Hampshire, resulting in the redistribution of land from church to secular ownership (Hind, 2014). Between 1536 and 1540, the monasteries were suppressed by King Henry VIII. During this time, monastic lands and buildings in Hampshire, including Southwick Priory (E_0260) and the Church of St James without the Priory Gate (E_0261) in Corridor E, were seized and redistributed to supporters of the King. After the suppression of the priory and church in 1538, they were granted to Thomas Wriothesley, 1st Earl of Southampton, who passed them to his supporter John Whyte in 1539 ((Hampshire Gardens Trust, Undated (a)). Whyte gained was also granted the offices and dignities of Southwick, and the former monastic lands. John Whyte demolished the priory church and converted the prior's lodgings into a private mansion. In 1566, he virtually rebuilt the Church of St James without the Priory Gate, using materials from the priory.

John Whyte consolidated the former monastic lands into the 'Southwick Estate'. The estate was centred on John Whyte's residence at the site of the former priory, and comprised a large area of land, extending to the top of Portsdown Hill to the south, and to the edges of Hipley and Furzeley Corner to the north. The Southwick Estate endures in this form into the present. The entirety of Corridor E lies within the boundaries of the Southwick Estate, and the western and eastern boundaries of the estate correspond neatly with the western and eastern limits of Corridor E.

In 1607 the Southwick Estate passed through marriage to Sir Daniel Norton (Hampshire Gardens Trust, Undated (a)).In 1610-1612, Norton built a Jacobean mansion on the site of the priory, incorporating some of its ruins (Hampshire Gardens Trust, Undated (a)). John Speed's 1611 map of Hampshire (004833911) shows a deer park at Southwick. Although there is no documentary evidence of an emparkment, an earthen bank near the perimeter walk may be a remnant of an original park pale (Hampshire Gardens Trust, Undated (a))

Richard Norton's grandson, also named Richard Norton, had a Dutch style garden created at the estate (Hampshire Gardens Trust, Undated (a)). This was dismantled after Richard Norton's death in 1732, when the estate passed to his nephew, Francis Thislethwayte (Hampshire Gardens Trust, Undated (a)). The Thistlethwaytes also demolished the Jacobean mansion, building a new Regency style house on a new and higher site in c.1812. Thomas Thistlethwayte landscaped a large area of parkland around the new house in a design that may have been influenced by the ideas of Humphry Repton (Hampshire Gardens Trust, Undated (a); Hampshire Gardens Trust, Undated (d)). Immediately south of the house, the parkland extended to the River Wallington where a 400 metre long artificial lake was created. The 1839 tithe map of Southwick (21M65/F7/220/2) shows the mansion in its parklands with a wooded area to its south-west and seven entrance lodges to the park.

Destroyed by fire in 1840, the regency style mansion was rebuilt in 1843 and survives into the present as the Grade II Listed Southwick House/HMS Dryad (E_0282). The clock tower at Southwick house (E_0282), also Grade II Listed, was built around the same time as the rebuilt house, in an Italianate style. The 1870 OS map 1st edition 6 inch shows the full extent of the park, with five lodges where interior paths meet roads.

The village of Southwick was also included in the Southwick Estate that John Whyte was granted in 1539. It is still owned by the Estate and is now covered by a Conservation Area (E_0312). During the Post-Medieval period, with the growing wealth brought by advances in agriculture and production, the village expanded. A relatively large number of buildings from this period survive in the village, many of which are now Listed Buildings and examples of local vernacular architecture.

It is likely that when the Southwick Estate was formed, changes were made to the way that lands within Corridor E were managed and used. The 1839 tithe map of Southwick (21M65/F7/220/2) shows a series of evenly spaced farmsteads across the Corridor, each with areas of woodland, and relatively large fields. The development of these farms with their large barns and granaries and water management systems was likely influenced by central management of the Estate. At least two of these farms, Manor House Farm and Mill Farm, are known to have originated within or as Medieval villages. Originally the manor house of West Boarhunt, Manor Farm was acquired by Ralph Henslowe from Thomas Wriothesley in 1545 (O'Brien, 2018). Henslowe built a large single-aisle barn at the farm in 1551/2 (ibid), probably to store agricultural produce generated from his new lands. Accordingly, some of the large farms present by the 17th and 18th centuries, were probably developed from earlier Medieval agricultural centres, with the piecemeal enclosure of previously open Medieval lands with the estate. Another indication that these open fields and common

land were probably enclosed piecemeal, is the lack of documentary records, such as formal enclosure agreements.

Enclosure of open fields and common land increased during earlier part of the 'British Agricultural Revolution', between the middle of the 17th and late 19th century, when there was a huge increase in agricultural production in Britain as a result of increases in labour and land productivity (Chapman & Seeliger, 1997). There is some change in the pattern of field systems from the 1839 tithe map of Southwick (21M65/F7/220/2) onwards, related to the loss of hedgerows and the rationalisation of fields for mechanical cultivation.

A number of standing buildings in Corridor E associated with farming date from this period, and particularly demonstrate the use of the area for pastoral farming. These include farmhouses, such as the Grade II Listed Offwell Farmhouse, an early 18th century farmhouse with early 19th century alterations and extension (E_0309), and Pigeon House Farm, an 18th century farmhouse with two storeys and an attic (E_0375). Several farmhouses are associated with barns and other farm buildings. Examples of such buildings include the 18th century timber-framed barn (E_0309) associated with Offwell Farmhouse, and an early 19th century timber-framed granary (E_0311) at Manor Farm, both of which are Grade II Listed. Religious architecture commonly underwent renewal in the late 19th century. Records indicate that the Church of St. Mary Magdalen (E_0378) in Widley was entirely rebuilt in 1849 in an imitation of 12th century style. While the Victorian church was demolished in 1953, a number of 18th century burial vaults survive in the churchyard (E_0389).

As well as standing buildings, evidence of farming in this period includes surviving water management systems, including a drainage system (E_0396) south of Prior's Hold Farm, and a drainage system (E_0398) north-east of Offwell Farm.

Despite a presence within the surrounding landscape from the Early Medieval period onwards, only known examples of watermills and windmills in this Corridor are Post-Medieval in date. This suggests that the practice of grinding grain at dispersed mills sites continued despite growing centralisation and industrialisation, possibly to grind the increased amount of grain produced during the British Agricultural Revolution. Grade II Listed Boarhunt Mill and Mill House (E_0264), an early 19th century watermill and house, survives as a standing building. In contrast, Widley Windmill (E_0341), on Portsdown Hill, has been demolished. Windmills are shown on Portsdown Hill as early as 1575 Saxton's map of Hampshire (004855921) which shows two windmills on the hill. The hill was probably a particularly suitable location for windmills, as the wind at the exposed crest of the hill would have allowed them to operate more effectively than in other, more shield areas. Widley Windmill was the site of four windmills between 1728 and 1862, all of which burnt down. The final mill at the site, Tower Mill (E_0341), was demolished during construction of Fort Widley in 1860/62.

Chalk mining was particularly common on Portsdown Hill in the Post-Medieval period. A series of large pits identified on LiDAR imagery within Corridor E may represent chalk extraction pits (E_0460; E_0448). These run in an east to west alignment along the ridge, and they may have supplied chalk for grinding into agricultural lime for local soil conditioning, with pits dug where accessible for farms. Alternately, it is possible that some pits may have formed as natural sinkholes in the chalk.

Following the establishment of a Royal Dockyard by King Henry VIII in 1495, Portsmouth grew into a major naval base throughout the Post-Medieval period (Hind, 2014). A beacon (E_0315) was marked within Corridor E was intervisible with Freshwater and Bembridge on the Isle of Wight and with Butser and Exton on the mainland and was built as part of Portsmouth's naval role. Generations of warships were built at, maintained within or allocated to Portsmouth Dockyard, and by 1800 it was the home of the Royal Navy and one of the largest industrial complexes in the world. Portsmouth's status as a major naval base during the Wars of the First and Second Coalition and the Napoleonic Wars influenced developments in Corridor E in this period. One a line of naval semaphore stations (E_0345) was erected on the hill in 1795, allowing messages to be passed between the fleet at Portsmouth and Admiralty in London. In 1807, the Grade II* Listed Nelson Monument (E_0263) was erected on Portsdown Hill to commemorate the Battle of Trafalgar and Nelson. The monument was paid for by the navy and was erected to a design modelled on the Aksum Stele, Ethiopia, in a movement driven by officers and men who fought at Trafalgar.

In the 1860s and 1870s, a system of forts and associated structures, known as the Palmerston Forts, were constructed to defend Portsmouth and its naval base. As part of the 'northern line' of this network of new

defences, intended to defend Portsmouth from attack overland from the north, three forts were built within the Study Area.

Land was purchased from the Southwick Estate to construct the forts, and a firing line and clearance line were established to the north of the forts to enable their effective operation. This resulted in major changes to how the land in Corridor E was managed. A c.1870s map of the Southwick estate shows the two lines (COPY/538/2). While the firing line was largely to the south of Corridor E itself, parts of the firing line did enter within Corridor E. As the main gun armament of the forts would have been able to reach well into the area where the woods were not cleared, the firing line probably relates only to close defence of the forts against infantry attack, rather than for the main guns. Most of Corridor E, however, except for its north-eastern part, was within the larger area encompassed by the clearance line. Comparison of the c.1839 tithe map of Southwick (21M65/F7/220/2) with the estate map (COPY/538/2) shows that almost all of the woodland within the Corridor was cut down up to the clearance line to provide a clear line of sight for the forts. Almost all land within the clearance line is tinted in green on the map. This convention is not labelled on the map, but is also used, in the same shade, for some fields outside of the clearance line. The green tint probably indicates grassed pasture, and its use within the clearance line probably shows that that area was used as, or had been converted to, grassed pasture. The grazing of animals on this land was probably intended to reduce the growth of vegetation which would obstruct views from the forts. This represents a change from the previously mixed use of this land, which had included woodlands, areas of arable land, and areas of pasture. Hedgerows appear to have not been removed; this probably represented a practical compromise to retain the field boundaries necessary for farming, while removing the ability of an enemy for conceal themselves in woodland.

The three forts within Corridor E are Fort Nelson (Scheduled Monument and Grade I Listed; E_0258), Fort Southwick (Scheduled Monument and Grade I Listed; E_0257), and Fort Widley (Scheduled Monument and Grade II* Listed; E_0259). These forts were some of the largest built in Victorian Britain. All three forts have brick walls of English bond, and Norman style doorways. Fort Southwick has a polygonal plan with four vertical faces to a deep dry ditch, a fire step behind the parapet, and two-storeyed caponiers at the three corners to give raking fire along the ditches. Within this outer framework is an embankment with open gun emplacements at the top. Below the central parade ground there are brick-lined passageways and ammunition stores, and sunken embrasures for mortars. The rear of the fort has a set of barracks. Both Fort Nelson and Fort Widley are of a broadly similar scale and design to Fort Southwick and have similar features. 19th century gullies (E_0344), observed during an archaeological excavation at Southwick Hill Crossroads in 1972 may relate to the building of the Palmerston forts in the 1860s.

20th Century AD 1901 – 2000 and 21st Century AD 2001 - present

Following a period of peace in Europe, the Palmerston Forts on Portsdown Hill were disarmed in 1906. The forts were retained by the military as barracks and were used to train soldiers in attacking and defending fortifications.

During the First World War, several zig-zag trenches were dug across Portsdown Hill (E_0351, E_0352, E_0355). These have been interpreted either as practice trenches for training solders in trench warfare, or as defensive trenches to defend and control access to key roads and the approaches to the forts. They may have served both purposes, with the latter, defensive, purpose being more likely given their location next to the major forts.

During the Second World War, Portsmouth and its naval base were a major target of German aerial bombing raids. These raids include those associated with the Battle of Britain, characterised by daylight bombing of primarily military targets in the south of England and the Blitz characterised by large-scale night bombing of transport, industrial, and military targets, in major cities. The city was subjected to air raids from July 1940 to July 1944, during which time almost 1000 people were killed and around 20% of the city's houses were destroyed or badly damaged. Underground air raid shelters were constructed within the Study Area, including two large, deep, public air shelters built into Portsdown Hill, London Road Shelter (E_0339) and Wymering Shelter (E_0324). These large shelters could each accommodate 2,500 people in three-tier bunks and included a range of facilities. Wymering Air Raid Shelter was cut into Wymering chalk pit in 1941 and opened in 1942 It included a canteen, medical post, toilets, a warden's post, and used as a hospital for part of the war. After the war both large air raid shelters were closed, and their entrances were sealed up. Wymering Shelter was reopened in 1995 and was found to be in good condition before being resealed.

Within Corridor E is a small concrete memorial with plaque (E_0331) to Sergeant. Hubert Hastings (Paddy) Adair of the Royal Air Force, who died when his Hurricane fighter aircraft AK-D-V7602 was shot down and crashed at a site approximately one mile away to the north-east on 6th November 1940. The wreckage and the human remains were removed from the crash site in the 1970s. The memorial plaque is located relatively far from the crash site, as the precise site of the site had not yet been found when the memorial was erected, and to probably also to allow the memorial to be publicly accessible.

During the Blitz, Portsmouth was defended by a substantial network of defensive sites. This included a range of defences on Portsdown Hill itself, several of which were within Corridor E; including an anti-aircraft battery with a command post (E_0388), concrete pillboxes (E_0337; E_0338), an anti-tank ditch (E_0334), and a spigot mortar emplacement (E_0335).

The Palmerston forts saw use during the Second World War. Fort Nelson was converted to an area anti-aircraft ammunition store, and ten large magazines were built on the parade ground. During the war, a secure and secret base, the Underground Headquarters, was constructed under Fort Southwick. Construction started in 1942 and was completed that same year. It was served by a secure underground radio station (E_0346) half a mile to the west. The Underground Headquarters was the operations centre which coordinated Operation Overlord, the Allied operation launched on 'D-Day' which led to the successful invasion of German-occupied Western Europe during the Second World War. It was staffed by personnel from the army, navy and air forces. It was at Southwick House that here that the final decision to launch D-Day on 6 June was made.

During the Cold War, the Underground Headquarters at Fort Southwick saw active reuse as a Communication Centre, and it formed part of the Royal Navy's NATO communications network. In 1953, a GPO PR1 Protected Repeater Station was built in the area. This station was designed to boost the telephone signal for essential communications following a nuclear attack.

Fort Nelson was abandoned in the 1950s. In 1979, it was sold to Hampshire County Council, and was restored assistance of volunteers from the Palmerston Forts Society. It opened to the public in 1994, becoming part of the Royal Armouries in 1995 where it houses their collection of artillery.

Uncertain date

A number of heritage resources of an unknown date have been identified throughout the Study Area. Although it is not possible to confirm a period for these resources without further detailed archaeological investigation, it is possible to ascribe possible periods based on the interpretation of the available evidence. For example, a circular pit (E_0348) found to the west of Mill Lane during an archaeological evaluation in 2021 may be Prehistoric as it does not appear to relate to Post-Medieval or Modern field boundaries or agricultural disturbance. A supine inhumation burial, found on Portsdown Hill in 1972, is probably Early Medieval as the grave was orientated on a west to east alignment. The only find was a sherd of sandy pottery recovered from the fill, and numerous Early Medieval burials and cemeteries have been found elsewhere on Portsdown Hill. The remains of some field systems in this Corridor which have been ascribed an uncertain date, may be Medieval or post-Medieval in date (E_0377), based on their form and layout.

4.3.5 Archaeological potential

Quaternary head deposits in Corridor E may have been formed by the process of solifluction in a Pleistocene periglacial climate. The head deposits may contain palaeoenvironmental and Palaeolithic remains, and the slope deposits may bury landscapes that include such remains. Winchester HER's Palaeolithic Predictive Model indicates two areas of 'High' archaeological potential for *in situ* Palaeolithic remains in Corridor E, both associated with head deposits. The westernmost area of 'High' archaeological potential is relatively large, covering an area of approximately 445 hectares; it is 6.3km in length (east to west), and 1.3km in width (north to south). The eastern area of potential, which is approximately 100m to the east of the western area, is smaller, being approximately 9 hectares in area. The two areas of potential cover a large part of the crest of Portsdown Hill, and parts of its north-facing slope. These two areas of 'High' archaeological potential for *in situ* Palaeolithic remains encompass Head deposits which, on the British Geological Survey, appear to be associated with drainage lines or possible paleochannels within the Pleistocene catchment of the River Wallington. The head deposits could seal Pleistocene land surfaces and *in situ* Palaeolithic sites, including sites associated with the activity in the Prehistoric catchment of the River Wallington. Head deposits may also contain redeposited Palaeolithic artefacts. Holocene alluvium associated with the River

Wallington, may also preserve palaeoenvironmental and stratified Mesolithic and later remains, and may seal Mesolithic and later archaeological sites.

Mesolithic, Neolithic, and Bronze Age flint scatters are not uncommon on chalklands in the county, especially in the later phases of the Mesolithic and Neolithic. Soils across the corridor may retain lithic scatters from these periods, although there is likely to have been some disturbance to these where land has subject to modern, deep ploughing. Based on observed trends within the Corridor, there may be a greater concentration of lithics closer to watercourses, on south-facing slopes, and near to known Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments. Mesolithic flints found to date have been found at four sites the southern slope of Portsdown Hill and Mesolithic flakes found at Offwell Farm, were located near to a watercourse, a tributary of the River Wallington. While existing distributions of lithic finds can be used as a proxy for where further lithics may be found, the distribution of current finds probably more readily reflects collection practices, rather than land use in the past, as Bronze Age worked flints, from Purbrook Park are not associated with known monuments. The implication of this is that lithic scatters may exist across the Corridor in areas where there are few known finds of lithics, as well as in areas where there are higher concentrations of known finds.

There are known groups of Neolithic long barrows and Bronze Age round barrows associated with other areas of Portsdown Hill, and it is possible that archaeological remains of additional long barrows and round barrows may be present in this Corridor. These would likely survive as below-ground features, as flanking ditches or ring ditches respectively. These are more likely to be found on areas of flat ground, rather than on the steep slope of the hill itself. It is also more likely that that round barrows will be found in proximity to the sites of existing, known, round barrows, as it was not uncommon for round barrows to be built in clusters or groups, and also in proximity to Neolithic long barrows, which also often became foci for the building of round barrows.

Bronze Age and Iron Age enclosures or boundaries may also be found in the Corridor, and these may be associated with evidence of early, small-scale settlement. There is increased potential for these to be found in proximity to Southwick Road and the Southwick Hill Crossroads, where several finds dating to these periods were made in the 1960s and 1970s. Finds of Iron Age pottery and slingstones at Pigeonhouse Farm, to the north of Southwick hill Crossroads, suggests that this focus of Iron Ag activity extends to the north of the crossroads itself, and into the Corridor. It is notable that the Southwick Hill Crossroads finds were located on the flat crest of Portsdown Hill. Other finds from these periods are also more likely to be found on areas of flat ground, and probably along the flatter area on the crest of Portsdown Hill, rather than on its steep slopes.

Underlying the potential described above, Corridor E is partly within one of Portsmouth HER's Archaeology Restraint Area. While largely focused along the crest of the chalk ridge of Portsdown Hill, which is largely immediately south of Corridor E, a small part of the restraint area lies within the western part of Corridor E.

Although a Roman road does not pass through this Corridor, there is potential in this Corridor for remains relating to Roman rural settlement and/or military structures to be present due to the area's high position overlooking the sea, its proximity to the Roman fort at Portchester, and the previous discovery in the area of a possible Roman watchtower, Roman pottery and roof and flue tiles, and a silver coin.

There are likely to be archaeological remains of Early Medieval and Medieval settlement associated with:

- the settlement of Boarhunt, which originated in the Early Medieval period; two areas within Boarhunt are identified as 'Areas of High Archaeological Potential' in the *Hampshire Historic Settlements Survey* (Bournemouth University and Hampshire County Council, Undated);
- the Deserted Medieval Village of Widley, at Mill Farm; Mill Farm is identified as an 'Area of High Archaeological Potential' in the *Hampshire Historic Settlements Survey* (Bournemouth University and Hampshire County Council, Undated); and
- the Deserted Medieval Village of Wallsworth, west of Pigeon House Farm.

Early Medieval burials, including cemeteries have been found on Portsdown Hill, and burials from this period may be found in the Corridor, particularly in association with Early Medieval churches associated with settlements of that period, such as Boarhunt.

Archaeological evidence of Medieval farming is likely to be present in the lands surrounding the above settlements and may be well-preserved in areas which have converted to pastoral land or planation woodland during or after the Medieval period, so it has not been disturbed by modern cultivation methods.

Archaeological remains from the Post-Medieval period in this corridor are likely to include evidence of:

- quarrying and extraction of chalk, clay, sand and gravel, including pits and associated infrastructure, such as the remains of trackways, temporary huts or living quarters, or working areas or structures, such as sheds or cranes;
- farming and agricultural improvement, such as drainage systems, the remains of farm buildings, and the remains of field boundaries;
- First World War trenches and related works; and
- defensive earthworks or features associated with the Second World War, such an anti-tank trenches, examples of which are known to survive in this Corridor; or anti-glider trenches or finds of ordnance associated with German bombing raids.

4.4 Corridor F

The heritage assets located within the Study Area for this corridor are presented in Appendix B. Their locations are shown in *Drawing 6 – Corridor F: Designated heritage assets* and *Drawing 7 – Corridor F: Non-designated heritage assets* in Appendix C.

4.4.1 Geological summary

The bedrock geology beneath the Study Area is chalk of the Portsdown Chalk Formation and the Spetisbury Chalk Member. The chalk formations are composed of white chalk with marl seams and flint bands, and they formed between 83.6 and 72.1 million years ago during the Cretaceous period. To the north, south, and west of this of this is clay, silt and sand of the Lambeth Group. This was formed between 60 to 47 million years ago, during the Palaeogene period.

Superficial geology along the route comprises Quaternary head deposits and river terrace deposits, and Holocene alluvium. Head deposits are sediments that have formed mainly as a result of the downslope flow of waterlogged soils, soil creep and hillwash. In cold (periglacial) climates a thicker layer may be displaced by the process of solifluction. Alluvium is deposited by running water in the bed of a stream or in its flood plain. The alluvium in this corridor is associated with the River Wallington, which flows through the Study Area.

The chalk geology within the Corridor F appears to be a focus for Prehistoric monuments; however, this pattern of distribution is probably reflective of a bias in archaeological investigative techniques, which have favoured chalk geologies, than reflective of areas preferentially selected in the past.

4.4.2 Topographical summary

The Study Area for Corridor F encompasses the western part of the chalk ridge of Portsdown Hill, and the western part of the hill's northern side. The crest of the ridge at the eastern end of this corridor is 60m AOD.

The Corridor is c. 4km in length and is bisected by the River Wallington, which flows along the northern side of Portsdown Hill, before turning to the south and running north to south through the centre of the corridor. The river lies in a valley, which it has carved through the hill and sits at a heigh of c. 6m AOD.

From the eastern end of the corridor the hill slopes gently down to the west, towards the River Wallington. The topography rises slightly towards the end of the Corridor.

Corridor F is bisected by the A334 which runs north to south. It contains part of the small settlement of Crockerhill but is otherwise rural in character (Section 4.4.3).

4.4.3 Historic landscape characterisation

Areas of *Settlements* are uncommon within the Study Area. Where present, *Settlements* are of the *Recent Settlement* sub-type and are almost entirely located at the very southern limits of the Study Area – reflecting

the proximity to the major urban centre of Fareham. There are also some areas of the *Scattered Settlement with Paddocks (Post 1810 Extent)* sub-type which comprise farmsteads and hamlets set within the dominant rural agricultural character of the Study Area.

This rural agricultural character is defined by seven different *Field Patterns* sub-types, which are very common throughout the Study Area. The seven sub-types comprise:

- *Assarts* sub-types – *Small Irregular Assarts Intermixed with Woodland, Medium Irregular Assarts and Copses with Wavy Boundaries*, and *Large Irregular Assarts with Wavy or Mixed Boundaries.*
- Pre-parliamentary Inclosure sub-types – *Small Irregular Straight Boundaries* and *Medium to Large Regular Fields with Wavy Boundaries.*
- Parliamentary Inclosure sub-types – *Small Regular with Straight Boundaries* and *Large Regular with Straight Boundaries.*

The presence of pre-parliamentary sub-types within the Study Area suggests that informal enclosure of the landscape occurred within these areas during the later Medieval or Post-Medieval (17th and 18th century) periods. This type of enclosure often occurs within Hampshire because of the rationalisation and/or adjustment of areas of *Assarts* (Lambrick & Bramhill, 1999). While all the *Assarts* sub-types were generally formed through woodland and scrub clearance during the Early Medieval, Medieval, and early Post Medieval periods, it is possible that the large areas were unintentionally created through the later boundary loss or removal as *Assarts* in Hampshire do not occur in association with parts of the landscape that were once open fields (Lambrick & Bramhill, 1999).

As indicated by the frequency of *Assarts*, many of the *Woodlands* of the Study Area have been reduced to provide space for agriculture. Despite this, they are common in the northern part of the Study Area where almost all are ancient. Apart from a small area of PAWS just south of the settlement of Funtly and a small part of Pigeonhouse Coppice, all the ancient woodlands of the Study Area are ASNW. The relationship between the *Assarts* and *Woodland* of the Study Area can be seen not only in the *Field Patterns* visible today, but also through LiDAR survey evidence. This evidence suggests the woodlands of Pigeonhouse Coppice and Carpenters Copse are reclaimed former *Assarts* as possible ridge and furrow remains have been identified within their boundaries. The 'copse' placename also indicates historic active management of the *Woodlands* of the study area as part of a rural industry.

A single area of *19th Century and later Parkland* is present in the south of the Study Area, although this has today been turned over to arable farming and is almost indistinguishable from the parliamentary and pre-parliamentary field sub-types which enclose it. Areas of *Valley Floor* are very rare within the Study Area and are only present at its south-western corner where the Study Area, which is located within the *South Hampshire Lowland and Heath* character area, is cut by the course of the River Meon and the *Avon, Test, Itchen and Meon River Valleys* character area. A single sub-type, *Miscellaneous Valley Bottom Paddocks and Pastures*, of the *Valley Floor* broad-type is present. This sub-type probably resulted from the enclosure of meadows and low-lying pasture along the floor of the river valley (Lambrick & Bramhill, 1999). Interestingly, there is no evidence for water meadows in this part of the Study Area. The only evidence for these features comprise cropmarks in an area of pasture on a minor watercourse in the east of the Study Area, close to Whitedell Farm.

The HLC of the Study Area is shown in *Drawing 20 – Historic Landscape Character in Appendix C.*

4.4.4 Archaeological and historic background

Prehistoric 1,000,000 BC – AD 43:

- Palaeolithic 1,000,000 – 10,000 BC

The earliest archaeological evidence for human activity in Corridor F dates to the Palaeolithic period and comprises a handaxe (F_0552) found at Roche Court. This, like others in Hampshire, has not been dated using chronometric techniques and has not been assigned to a more precise calendar timescale independent of artefact typology (Wilkinson, 2010). In addition to the handaxe, a scatter of residual stone cores dating to the Upper Palaeolithic was recovered during an archaeological evaluation on land at Welborne (F_0564).

Excavation for the M27 and A27 roundabout in 1972, within the south-eastern part of the study area for Corridor F, found a raised beach dated to the Pleistocene period (Apsimon, 1977).This beach is probably part of the larger Goodwood-Slindon Raised Beach, an extensive Lower Palaeolithic land surface dating to Marine Isotope Stage (MIS) 13 (524,000 and 474,000 years ago) (Preece & Parfitt, 2022). The Goodwood-Slindon Raised Beach has been mapped between Steward's Copse, Arundel and Westbourne Common, over a distance of 26 km (Preece & Parfitt, 2022). It probably continues as far as Fort Wallington, with the raised beach found in 1972, and the nearby site of Red Barns, excavated in 1975, representing parts of the longer Goodwood-Slindon Raised Beach (Preece & Parfitt, 2022). The Pleistocene sediments associated with the Goodwood-Slindon Raised Beach rest on a marine platform that has cut into the Cretaceous Upper Chalk to form a cliff line along its northern margin. This cliff line, which is now 12 km from the present coast, is estimated to have been at least 60m high but it is now buried with no surface expression (Preece & Parfitt, 2022).

- Mesolithic 10,000 – 4,000 BC

Mesolithic activity in Corridor F is limited to a small number of surface finds of Mesolithic flints, including flakes and cores (F_0502; F_0505) in close proximity to the River Wallington.

- Neolithic 4,000 – 2,500 BC

A Neolithic long barrow (F_0553), located north of the Dean Farm estate, has been identified through geophysical survey and evaluation. The archaeological remains of the long barrow comprise two large flanking ditches, eleven metres apart, with an area of possible mound material of up-cast chalk and clay between them. Prehistoric pottery and worked flint have been recovered from the upper ditch fills. Knapping debris as well as stone tools were recovered from the area around the long barrow during fieldwalking, indicative of more widely spread Prehistoric activity in the area.

- Bronze Age 2,500 – 700 BC

Several cut features identified during geophysical survey and evaluation have been assigned a Bronze Age date. These include a circular pit found on land North of Fareham, approximately 0.87m in diameter, which contained approximately 300 sherds of coarse flint tempered pottery (F_0561), and traces of several ditches, with one containing burnt flint (F_0562; F_0560). A series of undated north-east to south-west aligned linear ditches (F_0554) associated with the pit containing pottery sherds probably represent a boundary recut over time and may represent a later Bronze Age land boundary.

Three ring ditches at Dean Farm (F_0519), observed on aerial photos dated 1962, may represent a group of three ploughed-out round barrows but these have not been verified by archaeological investigation.

- Iron Age 800 BC – AD 43

Evidence for Iron Age activity in Corridor F includes a large rectangular enclosure at Downbarn Farm (F_0506). Possibly constructed of two phases, the enclosure has 4m wide ditches, and is recorded as containing (unspecified) archaeological features.

Other evidence for Iron Age activity in the Corridor includes finds of Iron Age pottery (F_0496), and a Gold Stater of 'Chute' type (British B), the latter having been recovered along the footpath between Funtley and Knowle Hospital (F_0494).

Romano-British AD 43 – 410

Evidence for Roman activity in Corridor F includes a feature in the Wallington River valley that might be considered as a branch of Roman road to Portchester (F_0513). Other evidence for Roman activity in the Study Area includes a Samian sherd found between Roche Court and North Fareham Farm (F_04952).

Early Medieval AD 410 – 1066

No Early Medieval assets are recorded within Corridor F and no information is contained within Domesday for this area. It is possible that some Medieval period agricultural areas outlined below may have been in use during this period, however there is currently no evidence to support this.

Medieval AD 1066 – 1540

In Corridor F, there are two possible deserted Medieval settlements. One of these, at Totsham, is recorded from an aerial photograph (F_0512), while the other, is suggested by the results of a geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation, which found a series of rectilinear enclosures north of Fareham, dating to the 11th to12th century (F_0555).

Grade II Listed Roche Court, a standing building within Corridor F, has a largely 17th century fabric which conceals a stone walled Medieval core (F_0483). The original Medieval building, the core of which remains within the later structure, was built by Peter des Roches, the Bishop of Winchester, in c.1225 (Burton & Musselwhite, 1991). Peter des Roches held the Manor of North Fareham, and he may have built the building as his summer palace (Burton & Musselwhite, 1991).The house passed to his nephew, Geoffrey des Roches, and became known as Roche Court (Hampshire Gardens Trust, Undated (b)). In 1361, Mary des Roches, widow of Sir John Boarhunt, inherited the estate (Hampshire Gardens Trust, Undated (b)). She married Sir Bernard Brocas of Beaurepaire, Master of the Royal Blackhounds, in 1381, and the estate passed to him (Hampshire Gardens Trust, Undated (b)).

Medieval farming in Corridor F may be attested by several areas of cropmarks visible on aerial photographs, although these may also be Post-Medieval in date. There are five possible Medieval banked field systems (F_0551; F_0540; F_0539; F_0548; F_0535), and a 120m linear bank, which may represent a field boundary or pathway (F_0533). Further evidence for farming comprises parallel ridging in parkland to the south of Roche Court, which could represent Medieval or early Post-Medieval ridge and furrow (F_0541).

Additional evidence of Medieval activity in Corridor F is provided by finds of large amounts of pottery, dating to the 13 and 14th century (F_0503). Medieval pottery and tile were also recovered from this site near Whitedell Farm after field work on site first observed a circular soil mark close to the north bank of River Wallington (F_0499). This might suggest the presence of a Medieval pottery production site, or another area of Medieval settlement which was later deserted during the population fluctuations of the 14th century. Another cropmark feature, near Bere Farm, Boarhunt, may be a path or track of Medieval or later date (F_0490).

Post-Medieval AD 1540 – 1901

Roche Court (F_0483) had passed into Brocas family by marriage in 1381. Norden's 1607 map (35M63/106) shows the house, named as 'Rotchcouert' and surrounding park (F_0483). In 1661, Jane Brocas married Sir William Gardiner, and the estate passed into his family. By 1757, the estate consisted of 579,25 acres (234.5 hectares), of which almost half was arable land growing cereal crops, with wheat being the most important (Hampshire Gardens Trust, Undated (b)). In 1791, Milne's map of Hampshire (004855942) shows that the estate as a fenced rectangle with the house in the centre; this probably indicates an area of fenced parkland (Hampshire Gardens Trust, Undated (b)). In 1808, an impressive gatehouse with a lodge (Grade II Listed; F_0483), designed by Sir Jeffrey Wyatville, was added at the end of the carriage drive near Pook Lane. It was built of grey brick with white stone dressings in the Tudor style, with a large carriageway arch and battlemented walls.

The 1841 tithe map (21M/65/F7/86) shows that parkland extended on each side of the entrance drive to its south and north, with a belt of trees providing privacy from the Fareham to Wickham Road on the west to northerly boundary. This boundary of trees curved east at its northern end to screen the house from the north. The map also shows the buildings of Roche Court surrounded of 'offices, yards, gardens, and pleasure grounds' (Hampshire Gardens Trust, Undated (b)). The nearby kitchen garden was walled on three sides, and beyond was a potato garden, a paddock, and a stable block. By the time the house and grounds are shown on the 1869 1st edition OS map 25 inch, the northern part of the pleasure grounds and the paddock had been absorbed into the park, and the potato garden had become part of the kitchen garden. The house and its garden were demarcated from the parkland by a boundary, probably a wall, bank, or ditch. The parkland had scattered clumps of trees, while an area to the north of the house was probably an orchard. On the 6 inch OS map, two wells are marked, one close to the lodge and the other in the south-east of the park. The large belt of trees providing privacy from the Fareham to Wickham Road on the west to northerly boundary is still largely extant and is outside of the Corridor boundary. The curve of this boundary to the east is no longer extant as woodland.

In 1868, John Whalley Smythe Gardiner died, and the estate passed to his daughter, Mabel (Hampshire Gardens Trust, Undated (b)). The 1897/98 2nd edition OS maps show fewer trees surrounding the house, except in the area close to the stables. Two new buildings are shown in the garden, one of which is a greenhouse. A new boundary is shown separating the park from the surrounding fields.

Human skeletal remains (F_0521) were discovered at Roche Court in 1999. They were examined by pathologists who concluded that they were in excess of 100 years old. No further information is available about these remains, and their age remains uncertain.

A number of standing buildings in Corridor F can be associated with the period described as the British Agricultural Revolution (17th to 19th century), and demonstrate the use of the area for farming, and particularly for pastoralism. These include farmhouses, such as the Grade II Listed examples of Bere Farmhouse (F_0478), a 17th century farmhouse with 18th and 20th century extensions, and North Fareham Farmhouse (F_0480), a 18th and 19th century farmhouse, probably with an older core. White Dell Farmhouse (F_0516) and Spurlings Farmhouse (F_0514), which date to the nineteenth century, include associated milking parlours, F_0516 and F_0515 respectively. Several others, such as the Grade II Listed Furze Hall, are associated with barns and other buildings (F_0482). Other standing buildings associated with farming within Corridor F also include a farm range at Albany Farm (F_0517), farming buildings at Dean Farm (F_0518), and a model farm (F_0480) north-east of Fareham Farmhouse. The model farm dates to the middle of the 19th century, and includes a cattle shelter, animal shed, and milking parlour.

As well as standing buildings, surviving evidence of farming in this period includes elements of a structured farming landscape, including a drainage system (F_0491) and a water meadow (F_0492). A comparison of the tithe map (21M/65/F7/86) with historical ordnance survey mapping and modern satellite imagery, indicates that some historical field systems and boundaries are still present in this landscape. These are discussed in more depth in the HLC section for this Corridor. For historical field boundaries that were removed during rationalisation or mechanisation, evidence may survive archaeologically as subsurface features such as ditches. Archaeological evaluation has identified Post-Medieval trackways which correspond with routeways shown on the 1841 Fareham tithe map (21M65/F7/86) (F_0558; F_0559). A rectilinear banked feature, measuring 55m by 30m across, was identified within the HER from National Mapping Programme data and is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The feature is of uncertain function but may be of Post-Medieval or Medieval origin (F_0550).

Chalk mining was particularly common within Corridor F, as the corridor crosses Portsdown Hill, a chalk ridge, where the chalk was available at the surface. Within this Corridor, quarrying often took place at small quarries local to villages or farmsteads, probably to supply chalk for grinding into agricultural lime for soil conditioning. For the most part chalk was little used as a building stone in the region, except as chalk pise or puddled chalk, usually for boundary walls (O'Brien, 2018). Chalk was occasionally used in rib vaulting of Medieval date where its lightness was an asset. For other building purposes Clunch, a chalky limestone rock, denser and harder than chalk, might be used where it was available (O'Brien, 2018) There is no evidence of lime burning in the area to suggest mortar production. These quarries are visible in the landscape, and on aerial photographs and LiDAR imagery as large hollows and were also sometimes recorded as ‘chalk pits’ on OS maps. Chalk pits marked on the 1st edition OS mapping and visible on aerial photographs include (F_0538) and (F_0532); the mapping also records a sandpit (F_0531). Other extractive pits identified across the corridor, include (F_0534) (F_0524) and (F_0543).

In addition to buildings associated with agriculture, other standing buildings dating to this period in Corridor F include the Church of St Francis (F_0477). This church was built in 1836 in a Georgian Gothic style, probably by architect Jacob Owen. It remains in use, with some later alterations. Other religious buildings include an early 19th chapel with an adjoining cottage (F_0485), and two chapels built at Fareham cemetery in 1889 (F_0484). Standing domestic residences in the corridor include Greenhill cottage, a pair of 19th century cottages (now converted into a single dwelling one) (F_0481), and the house at Saw Mills, an early 18th century red brick house (F_0479), both of which are Grade II Listed.

20th Century AD 1901 – 2000 and 21st Century AD 2001 - present

The 1910 3rd edition OS maps show that the garden of Roche Court had extended to the east by half a hectare by the early 20th century. In 1936, the land was sold to the Southwick Estate (Hampshire Gardens Trust, Undated (b)).

During the Second World War, in preparation for D-Day and the allied invasion of Normandy, a group of temporary camps, known as Marshalling Areas, were established inland from each embarkation point along the south coast of England Troops waited in these camps until D-Day, when they were sent to embarkation to Normandy. Roche Court was the Headquarters for D-Day Marshalling Area 'A', which comprised group of temporary camps around Portsmouth and Gosport. As well as being the Headquarters of 'A', Roche Court was also the location of Assembly Camp A16 (F_0483), where Canadian troops from the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders camped in preparation for D-Day. The camp had space for 2,000 men and 444 vehicles.

During the Second World War, Portsmouth and its naval base were a major target of German aerial bombing raids. A chain of batteries was built to defend the industrial and military targets of Portsmouth and Southampton. One of these batteries, a heavy anti-aircraft gunsite known as P12, was located at Monument Farm within Corridor F; it is still extant (F_0474). The gunsite was well established by 1941 and was equipped with four 3.7 inch guns and a GL Mk II radar by 1942. As part of a larger building programme initiated at the onset of the Blitz, the construction of four 5.25 inch gun emplacements at Monument Farm began in April 1944 with an expected completion date of February 1945. In January 1946 the battery was selected to form part of the reduced, post-War layout known as the Nucleus Force, and served as a Nucleus Force Battery Headquarters with its guns permanently mounted.

In 1940, a Hawker Hurricane Mk.1 crashed in Spurlings Road, killing the 22 year old pilot, James Tillet (F_0563), after being shot down by an Me109, probably piloted by Major Helmut Wick. The plane made a wheels-up landing at White Dell Farm, Fareham. Tillet's body was retrieved from the plane, and he was buried at Ann's Hill Cemetery, Gosport.

Roche Court remined in military use until the end of the Second World War and beyond. After the war, Roche Court was used as a naval vehicle repair station and a victualling supply base, until it was sold in 1960 (Hampshire Gardens Trust, Undated (b)). Since 1961 it has been used to house Boundary Oak School, a boys' preparatory school that was founded in Waterlooville in 1918 (Hampshire Gardens Trust, Undated (b)).

Uncertain date

A number of heritage assets of an unknown date have been identified throughout the Study Area. Although it is not possible to confirm a period for these assets without further detailed archaeological investigation, it is possible to ascribe possible broad periods based on the interpretation of the available evidence.

A circular soilmark close to the north bank of River Wallington which is associated with finds of flint and burnt flint (F_0493 and F_0500) as well as finds of Medieval pottery and tile may represent an enclosure or a ploughed out round barrow. A scatter of flint flakes found in another location is probably also Prehistoric in date (F_0504).

Dating is less certain for several of linear features, one of which, found during a watching brief, may be a field drain (F_0487) Other undated linear features include a probable length of road, in the form of a raised 9-11m wide linear surface with side ditches (F_0507).While the HER record does not provide a potential date for this road, based on its form, it may date from the Roman period onwards.

4.4.5 Archaeological potential

Quaternary head deposits in Corridor F may have been formed by the process of solifluction in a Pleistocene periglacial climate. The head deposits may contain palaeoenvironmental and Palaeolithic remains, and the slope deposits may bury landscapes that include such remains.

During the Pleistocene, the River Wallington and the River Meon were tributaries of the now-extinct River Solent, and they probably formed an important movement corridor. River terrace deposits associated with the River Wallington and River Meon have potential to contain palaeoenvironmental and Palaeolithic remains. Winchester HER's Palaeolithic Predictive Model indicates that there is an area of river terrace deposits associated with the River Meon in Corridor F which has moderate to low potential for Palaeolithic archaeology. The model also records two smaller areas of river terrace deposits associated with the River Wallington to the north of Corridor F which have moderate to low potential for Palaeolithic archaeology. While outside the corridor, similar deposits associated with the Wallington may exist within Corridor F. Winchester HER's Palaeolithic Predictive Model also indicates a large area of 'High' archaeological

potential for *in situ* Palaeolithic remains in Corridor E, associated with head deposits. This area of potential extends up to and partially beyond the western boundary of Corridor E, into the eastern edge of Corridor F.

Holocene alluvium associated with the River Wallington may preserve palaeoenvironmental and stratified Mesolithic and later remains and may seal Mesolithic and later archaeological sites.

As with Corridor E, soils across Corridor F may retain lithic scatters from the Mesolithic, Neolithic, and Bronze Age periods, although there is likely to have been some disturbance to these where land has been ploughed.

It is possible that archaeological remains of barrows and round barrows may be present in the landscape contexts noted in Corridor E, as well as remains of later Bronze Age and Iron Age enclosures or boundaries which may be evidence of small-scale settlement.

The potential for Roman and Romano-British remains in this Corridor is focused on a potential Roman branch road near the River Wallington. A probable crossing point of the river may have been a focus for Roman activity or small-scale settlement.

Archaeological evidence of nucleated Medieval settlement is likely to be found in association with two potential deserted Medieval villages, one on land North of Fareham and the other at Totsham. Archaeological evidence of Medieval farming is likely to be present in the lands surrounding these settlements and may be well-preserved in areas which were converted to pastoral land or plantation woodland during or after the Medieval period.

Archaeological remains from the Post-Medieval period in this corridor are likely to include evidence of quarrying and extraction of chalk, clay, sand and gravel, including pits and associated infrastructure. Such pits are visible on LiDAR imagery and historic Ordnance Survey mapping and are listed in the gazetteer of this report where they have been identified. The larger and deeper pits that have been identified, are probably chalk pits, and these appear to be distributed in a broadly east to west alignment across the top of Portsdown Hill. Associated infrastructure may include trackways, the remains of temporary huts, living quarters, or working areas or structures, such as sheds or cranes. Other archaeological remains may include evidence associated with farming and agricultural improvement, such as drainage systems and the remains of farm buildings.

Remains associated with the Second World War may include remains associated with the D-Day marshalling camp at Roche Court) and finds of ordnance associated with German bombing raids.

4.5 Corridor G

The heritage assets located within the Study Area for this corridor are presented in Appendix B. Their locations are shown in *Drawing 8 – Corridor G: Designated heritage assets* and *Drawing 9 – Corridor G: Non-designated heritage assets* in Appendix C.

4.5.1 Geological summary

The northern half of corridor G is underlain by sand deposits comprising the Earnley Sand Formation, Wittering Formation, and Whitecliff Sand Member. The Study Area is bisected by a band of London Clay broadly aligned east to west. To the south of this is clay, silt and sand of the Lambeth Group which encircles an area of Spetisbury Chalk Member. The chalk formations are composed of white chalk with marl seams and flint bands, and they formed between 83.6 and 72.1 million years ago during the Cretaceous period.

The superficial deposits found within this corridor are primarily river terrace gravels. Head deposits are sediments that have formed mainly as a result of the downslope flow of waterlogged soils, soil creep and hillwash. In cold (periglacial) climates a thicker layer may be displaced by the process of solifluction. Alluvium is deposited by running water in the bed of a stream or in its flood plain. The alluvium in this corridor is associated with the River Meon.

Further localised pockets of river terrace gravels and head deposits are also found in the central and north-western extents of the Study Area. These may preserve palaeoenvironmental remains as well as likely sealing Mesolithic and later archaeological sites.

4.5.2 Topographical summary

Corridor G is centred to the west of the settlement of Wickham and the River Meon. Corridor G is approximately 3km in length in a C-shape aligning north-east to south-west. The Study Area within Corridor G is bordered by Winchester Road to the north-east, Hoad's Hill running north to south along the eastern edge, and the Fareham train line, running south-east to north-west, along its western extent. The River Meon runs south-west to north-east across the western extent of the Study Area and is flanked by two ridges of high ground: one at approximately 60m AOD to the north-east of Knowle and another longer stretch aligned south-west to north-east following the route of Titchfield Lane at approximately 65m AOD. The ground level slopes gently downward to the north and west to an average of approximately 25-30m AOD as it approaches the course of Curbridge Creek, which is located along the northern border of this corridor.

The Study Area is predominantly enclosed agricultural fields outside of the nucleated village centres at Knowle in the south and Wickham in the north, with denser woodlands covering much of the western and north-western extents.

4.5.3 Historic landscape characterisation

The principal *Settlements* of the Study Area are Knowle, located in the south-west of the Study Area, and Wickham, located in the north-east. Knowle is of the *Recent Settlements* sub-type and, while Wickham does comprise areas of the *Recent Settlements* sub-type (reflecting its 19th century expansion), its core is of the *Town and City 1810 Extent* sub-type. This sub-type is very rare within the Study Area and reflects Wickham's possible Early Medieval origins. Although now comprising areas of *Assarts* and a golf course, a large part of the landscape to the east of Wickham was a deer park (G_0601) during the Medieval period. Other *Settlements* areas of the Study Area are of the *Scattered Settlements with paddocks (Post 1810 Extent)* sub-type and are uncommon. This sub-type typically comprises scattered properties with very small rectilinear enclosures or gardens at their rear, although some will be of a 'stockbroker belt type' (Lambrick, G., and Bramhill, P., 1999) of large, detached houses and substantial gardens.

The agricultural character of the Study Area is defined by seven different *Field Patterns* sub-types, comprising:

- *Assarts* sub-types – *Small Irregular Assarts Intermixed with Woodland, Medium Irregular Assarts and Copses with Wavy Boundaries*, *Large Irregular Assarts with Wavy or Mixed Boundaries* and *Regular Assarts with Straight Boundaries.*
- A pre-parliamentary Inclosure sub-type –*Medium to Large Regular Fields with Wavy Boundaries.*
- Parliamentary Inclosure sub-types – *Small Regular with Straight Boundaries* and *Irregular Straight Boundaries*[14].

Ares of parliamentary sub-types are uncommon throughout the Study Area and the presence of pre-parliamentary sub-types, which are rare, suggests that some informal enclosure of the landscape occurred during the late Medieval or Post Medieval (17th and 18th century) periods, before the passing and enforcement of the Inclosure Act, often (within Hampshire) because of the rationalisation and/or adjustment of areas of *Assarts* (Lambrick & Bramhill, 1999).

Areas of *Assarts* sub-types are very common throughout the Study Area and were generally formed through the clearance of *Woodlands* and scrub from the Early Medieval period through to the early Post-Medieval periods. It is possible that areas of the *Large Irregular Assarts with Wavy or Mixed Boundaries* were created unintentionally over time through later loss and/or removal of field boundaries (Lambrick & Bramhill, 1999) as agricultural practice and technology changed.

Woodlands, comprising several *Assarted Woodlands* sub-types, are very common throughout the Study Area. Many of the *Woodlands* located throughout the Study Area are ancient, and while there are areas of PAWS, most of the ancient woodlands of the Study Area are ASNW whose placenames suggest an historic rural industrial use and active management ('copse' is a common suffix). LiDAR survey evidence which suggests that in some parts of the Study Area, for example at Mushes Copse, *Woodlands* were expanded over areas

[14] The origin of this type of field has not been determined, but they are contemporary to Parliamentary Inclosure despite not being enclosed under the Inclosure Act (Lambrick & Bramhill, 1999).

that were cleared for arable land in the Medieval period as ridge and furrow remains have been identified within their boundary.

Areas of *Valley Floor* are uncommon within the Study Area and are confined to the course of the River Meon which splits the Study Area on a north-east to south-west alignment. The River Meon is part of the *Avon, Test, Itchen and Meon River Valleys* character area which cuts through the *South Hampshire Lowland and Heath* character area within which the eastern and western parts of the Study Area are located. The *Valley Floor* broad-type of the River Meon comprises two sub-types in the Study Area. The *Miscellaneous Valley Bottom Paddocks and Pastures* sub-type, which were probably created by the enclosure of meadows and pasture areas along the valley floor, and the *Valley Floor Woodlands* sub-type, which predominantly comprise areas of wet woodlands consisting of alder and willow species; many also have a history of coppicing (Lambrick & Bramhill, 1999). The floodplain of the River Meon was also adapted during the Post-Medieval period to create water meadows.

The HLC of the Study Area is shown in *Drawing 20 – Historic Landscape Character in Appendix C*.

4.5.4 Archaeological and historic background

Prehistoric 1,000,000 BC – AD 43:

The earliest archaeological evidence of human activity within Corridor G dates to the Neolithic period. Although this period is characterised by the increase of settled agricultural communities and the arrival of funerary monuments, the only Neolithic evidence within the corridor is a single findspot of a worked flint scatter, including a group of flint blades (G_0663) located in Titchfield Lane.

Evidence for the later Prehistoric periods is also sparse within Corridor G and its surrounding Study Area, however, very limited archaeological investigation has been carried out within this area which is a likely contributing factor given the known focus of Prehistoric activity at nearby Portsdown Hill and along the Chalk ridge.

Romano-British AD 43 – 410

The Romans developed a system of roads to link urban centres to each other and to coastal ports across Britain, playing a strategic role in provincial life. It is likely that Wickham acted as a supply route for the Roman troops until the Roman system of government and infrastructure collapsed and the occupation of Britain ended in the 5th century.

Wickham was the point where two Roman roads crossed, both extending within the Study Area. This includes a section of the long-distance Roman road from Bitterne (*Clausentum*) to Chichester (*Noviomagus Regnensium*) (A-D/E/G_0104), outlined as Route 421 by Margary (Margary, 1967), which is essentially aligned east to west and continues in this alignment towards the river Meon, where the actual position and nature of the river crossing is still poorly understood. This long-distance road appears to join a second Roman road connecting Winchester to Wickham (G/H/J/K_0691), outlined as Route 420 by Margary (Margary, 1967). This road leaves Winchester at the East Gate turning south-east and following Chesil Street and Bar End Road until it takes a sharp turn to the south at Deacon Hill, continuing south-east towards Wickham. Although no finds dated to the Roman period have been retrieved along these roads within Corridor G boundaries, the finds identified along these roads within the other corridors, suggests a strong and established Roman presence in the area.

The place-name Wickham comes from the Old English *wic-ham* meaning a settlement associated with a Roman '*vicus*' which likely denotes ‘a small Roman town or villa complex’ which was present during the Roman period (Coates, 1993).

Early Medieval AD 410 – 1066

There are no designated or non-designated heritage assets dating to the Early Medieval period within the Study Area. Although, the placename of Wickham, the main settlement within Corridor G, and its entry in Domesday indicates the village first developed during the Early Medieval period.

Medieval AD 1066 – 1540

Wickham was mentioned in the Domesday book as having a recorded population of 26 households in 1086 (Powell-Smith, 2023). Hugh of Port was the first Norman Lord to acquire the Manor of Wickham, becoming the tenant in chief of the land and responding directly to the crown. The Manor House erected by the Port family in the 12th century was located to the south of Southwick Road, opposite St. Nicholas Church. This was likely a timber-framed building centred on a large aisled hall. The Manor House was later refurbished by the Scures family and the timber frame was replaced with flint walls, until 1381 when the Uvedale family acquired the manor through marriage and made a series of repairs and alteration, including adding chimneys and toilets (Rutherford, 2005). The site was excavated in a series of field seasons from 1975-1980 during which formal occupation and associated infrastructure dating from the 12th century onwards was identified.

In the 13th century, Wickham experienced growth and likely developed into a trading community, where brewing and tanning were important industries (Hughes, 1976). It is in this period that Roger de Scures was granted a charter by Henry III in 1269, and amongst other rights, began to hold a market once a week, and a fair three times a year. There are a few remaining 15th century buildings located within The Square and Bridge Street, such as the Grade II Listed Dale Cottage (G_0608), which retains its Medieval features of timber frame and the long narrow plan positioned lengthwise onto the road. The Grade II Listed 9, 10 and 11 Bridge Street (G_0657) is an excellent example of a Wealden House with visible timber framing and a large 16th century brick stack added centrally to the original three bay house. A further example of a Wealden House is the Grade II Listed Alexander House (G_0638) lying to the south side of The Square. This is a timber-framed building with visible 18th and 19th century features, maintaining its original 15th century features mainly internally together with fragments of wall painting.

The Bishops of Winchester held one of the most influential and rich estates in the country which allowed the Bishops to enjoy luxury usually reserved for the highest nobility. Among these luxuries were the Bishop's deer parks, one example of which is the Wickham Deer Park (G_0601) within Corridor G. The deer park at Wickham is the smallest in size between the deer parks included within the overall route wide Study Area, and one of 90 Medieval deer parks recorded in Hampshire (Bilikowski, 1983); the only cartographic source available for the extent of the Wickham Deer Park is the 1611 John Speed's Map of Hampshire (004833911) and it is noted that there is no evidence for emparkment besides this map.

After the Norman conquest, many of the timber and stone churches built in the Early Medieval period were partially or entirely rebuilt, such as the Grade II* Listed Church of St. Nicholas (G_0648) in Southwick Road. This parish church has 12th and 13th century additions; however, the majority of the surviving features are of later date. For example, the 15th century table tomb with cuspid panels in the chancel, as well as the 1569 monument to celebrate William Uvedale, Lord of the Manor of Wickham. The interior of the church is mostly Victorian, with several wall monuments of the 18th and 19th century.

The overwhelmingly rural, agricultural character of the landscape is evidenced by the multiple features of agricultural origin recorded within this corridor (G_0672, G_0674, G_0678 and G_0686), identified as possible field boundaries. These are visible as cropmarks on aerial photos and are likely to date from the Medieval to Post-Medieval periods.

Post-Medieval AD 1540 – 1901

In the 18th century, landscape design and grand country houses became popular across Britain and country houses and associated gardens were developed along the route, including examples within Corridor G. Park Place is a Grade II* Listed mansion (G_0601) dating to the 18th century, with 19th century additions. The current structure replaced the original stone manor house with a rectangular, gable-ended, brick house, in line with the fashion of the time. The Uvedale family, owners of Park House during the Medieval period, died out in the late 1600s and, after passing through several hands, the house was first owned by Sir Richard Corbett in 1721 and then later purchased by Sir Jonathan Rashleigh, MP for Fowey in Cornwall. Park House and its formal gardens are shown in the 1726 Rookesbury Estate Map (47M63) as part of the Little Park Estate. Part of the surrounding fields and parklands are thought to extend to the boundary of the former Medieval deer park (G_0601), the boundaries of which may still be legible in the layout of the field system shown in the 1726 Rookesbury Estate Map (47M63). In 1764 the property was sold by Philip Rashleigh to George Garnier, sheriff of Hampshire in 1766, and then to his son William Garnier. Park House was

demolished in 1780 and replaced with the 18th century Grade II* Listed Park Place (G_0601), still owned by the Garnier family (Page, 1908). To the north-west of Park Place is the Grade II Listed Little Park Mansions (G_0601), built in the 18th century in Titchfield Lane. Beverley House (G_0613), located to the south-east of Wickham, was built in the early 1700s for Captain Thomas Beverley and later passed to the Rookesbury Park estate.

Examples of early informal enclosure pre-dating the 19th century, although rare within Corridor G, could be related to the presence of large farmhouses and associated arable fields, such as the Grade II Listed Little Tapnage Farmhouse (G_0607) originally built in the 16th century. A later example is the 18th century, Grade II Listed, Webb's Land Farmhouse (G_0622) to the south of Wickham Park, together with its 18th century Granary (G_0622) and timber-framed Barn (G_0622), including field and drainage systems (G_0682) visible as cropmarks and earthworks on aerial photographs.

In addition to the standing farmhouses and early enclosure, new farming techniques resulted in the better control and management of available landscape resources, including an improvement in the structural farming landscape elements, such as the numerous copses shown in the historic maps, a drainage system (G_0662) and a series of water meadows (G_0690, G_0692, G_0694, G_0696) recorded within the Study Area, particularly in lands along the River Meon. Water meadows originated in the 16th century as a method to control an irrigation system, by implementing the irrigation of flat valley bottoms using a complex system of channels. This system provided a valuable economic resource, allowing a better use of land continuously throughout the year. A survey of farming in Hampshire undertaken in 1794 notes how famous the county was for its water meadows, describing them as extremely productive and well-managed (Doherty & Pilkington, 1983). Water meadows began to decline in the early 19th century, and by the middle of the 1930's the system was mostly no longer in use (Sheail, 1971).

Within Corridor G, quarrying of chalk took place at small quarries nearby Wickham and the surrounding farmsteads, as demonstrated by a number of extraction pit features (G_0664, G_0665, G_0667, G_0669) recorded in the Study Area.

The Grade II* Listed Chesapeake Mill (G_0603), along with the adjacent Grade II Listed Mill House (G_0649) of possible earlier origin, and Footbridge (G_0627) form a mill complex which would have been employed in the processing of increased 19th century grain yields The three-storey rectangular red brick former corn mill takes its name from the American warship Chesapeake, which was captured by the HMS Shannon on the 1st June 1813 and brought to Portsmouth to be dismantled. The timbers from the Chesapeake were bought by John Prior who was planning the mill structure, and most of the beams in the mill originated from the warship.

The emergence of the Industrial Revolution led to an increasing movement of people and materials to expanding urban centres, resulting in the effort to improve roadways and transport infrastructure. Adjacent to the Chesapeake mill complex is the Grade II Listed Wickham Bridge (G_0652), a 1792 road bridge crossing the River Meon and connecting the village to the south-eastern areas, including Rookesbury Park and St. Nicholas Church, towards Boarhunt.

St. Nicholas Church remained in use throughout the Post-Medieval period, both as church and graveyard. The graveyard in particular played an important role in commemorating men that fought different wars throughout the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. A number of Grade II Listed tombs (G_0648) of 18th and 19th century are preserved here, including Vice Admiral Grindall, one of Nelson's senior officers at Trafalgar, and Captain Moss, who served under Nelson during the Battle of Copenhagen. To the south-east of the churchyard, the Grade II Listed Rectory (G_0634) was built in the late 18th century, with additional wings and alterations dating 1860 and a porch added in 1900. A fragment of a wooden panel was discovered recently, probably the remains of a packing case, with lettering including the name of the Rev. Bromley who served as the ministry in 1733.

Wickham continued its expansion with the increased trade and production of this period, as demonstrated by historic maps as well as the extant surviving buildings within The Square and Bridge Street. The 16th century Grade II* listed Wine Bar (G_0605) faces The Square with its original timber frame; there are four panels in earth pigments to the first floor, dated late 16th century, as well as the floor joints painted in black and white foliage and chevrons designs. The building is included in the Wickham Conservation Area, as well as the large number of houses constructed in the 18th and 19th century, in addition to the earlier historic village core. There are 52 listed buildings within the Conservation Area, the majority of which are located within The

Square and Bridge Street. Several of these buildings date from the 17th century, including No2 Upper House Cottages (G_0659), The Square 5 and 5A (G_0620), Warrens Cottage (G_0626), Mayles (G_0641), Eastbrook House (G_0646), Queen Lodge (G_0651), and 7 Bridge Street (G_0653). Examples of 18th century houses located along Winchester Road include the Upper House and Forecourt Wall (G_0642), the Lower House (G_0655), the Gabbles and the Croft (G_0643) and Jane's Boutique (G_0647). The vernacular architecture of 18th century buildings in Wickham becomes more symmetrical, including classical details and proportions, with the increased ratio of the floor to ceiling height shaping taller and more elegant buildings. Plain clay tiles and Flemish Bond brickwork predominate the architecture of the period, showing the prosperity of the area. Good examples of the fashion of this time are the Grade II* Listed Old House Hotel (G_0609), Havelock House and Wentworth House (G_0604), as well as Wickham House (G_0606) on the main square.

In the 19th century, Wickham's vernacular architecture reflects contemporary nationwide architectural trends and utilises new mass produced buildings materials. This results in narrow buildings in red brick, set back from the street frontage, in a semi-detached or terraced style. Thorn's Cottage (G_0618) by The Square is a good example of a property from this period.

The area to the south-east of the Wickham, now covered in part by Knowle village, was mainly used for farming and extraction activities throughout the Post-Medieval period. The 17th century Grade II Listed Farm Cottage (G_0633) is a timber framed farm building recorded on the 1st edition OS map of Hampshire and Isle of Wight as Knowle Farm. The 25 inch OS map of 1897 shows an 'old chalk pit' and an 'old sand pit' to the north and the east of the farm. This area remained farmland until the middle of the 19th century when, in 1846, it was selected by a committee as the site of a mental hospital. This location was likely chosen as in line with the common 19th century practice for patient with mental illnesses to be treated in buildings and landscapes designed to be curative (Rutherford, 2005). This included a space where the patients could undertake occupational tasks, such as working in the garden, and a domestic appearance for the asylum architecture. The general idea was that cities and urban life were chaotic and more likely to cause mental distress to people. The countryside and open fields landscapes, with better quality air and light, were rated as more tranquil and appropriate to cure people with mental illnesses (Rutherford, 2005). Whether or not the institutions helped with curing mental illnesses, these ideas and hospital buildings influenced the use of the landscape. The Grade II Listed County Pauper Asylum, later Knowle Hospital (G_0612) built in 1852, is a great example of this practice. The 1909-1910 6 and 25 inch OS maps, partially show the building structure as well as the outdoor gardens within the hospital ground. The facility included an adjacent Asylum Burial Ground to the east of the red brick Hospital Chapel (G_0640) built in 1875. The asylum hosted 400 patients by 1856, reaching a capacity of 1000 patients by the 1900.

20th Century AD 1901 – 2000 and 21st Century AD 2001 – present

In 1903 the Meon Valley Railway opened, running east to west across the Study Area at Wickham. Particularly challenging was building the Knowle Junction to reach Fareham station. The line passed through the Knowle Tunnel which had been difficult to construct and continued to present difficulties, to the point that it was decided that a deviation line avoiding the tunnel was needed. In 1904, the deviation was built and used for one half of the route to Fareham, halving the number of trains passing through the tunnel. In 1907 the tunnel route was provided with a stop for passengers and two private sidings serving the Knowle mental hospital, with a stop called Knowle Asylum Halt. In 1973, the deviation line was closed.

The County Pauper Asylum (G_0612) at Knowle changed its name to Knowle Mental Hospital from 1923 until 1948 when it was renamed Knowle Hospital. The hospital was closed in 1996. The 6 inch OS map from 1933 shows Knowle Farm in a more enclosed setting with two additional buildings in the north-east and an L-shaped building added to the north.

The last independent owner of Park House (G_0601), before part of the mansion was bought by the Convent of Our Lady of Muswell in 1949, was Sir James Bird, a naval architect and aircraft engineer. In 1943 he established a mini factory within the Park House grounds where women assembled parts used for the Spitfire fighter planes. The Grade II Listed Wickham War Memorial (G_0648) is testimony to the impact of the First World War on the Study Area within Corridor G. The War Memorial was designed by Mr. Laurence Turner and erected within the St. Nicholas churchyard in 1920. Made of Portland stone, it commemorates the 14 men from the village who lost their lives during the war. After the Second World War, four names were added to the plinth of the monument.

In 1968 the Park Place Pastoral Centre was established within the former manor house, comprised of accommodation and conference hall. In addition, part of the earlier deer park was sold to become the Wickham Park Golf Club in 1991.

Uncertain date

Three heritage assets of an uncertain date were identified within the Study Area of Corridor G. Two of these (G_0664 and G_0701) are recorded as possible extraction pits, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs and LiDAR images. These features are likely to be Post Medieval, as the quarrying of chalk, sand, gravel and clay were widespread in the region in this period (Hind, 2014) and this activity took place within the Study Area.

The third recorded heritage asset is a ditch linear feature with rounded terminals identified as cropmark on aerial photographs (G_0680). The ditch lies to the north-west of Wickham Park and further investigation is required to determine the date and the use of this feature.

4.5.5 Archaeological potential

Although there is not a large amount of recorded Prehistoric archaeological assets within the Study Area, the Winchester HER's Palaeolithic Predictive Model indicates areas of 'moderate' to 'high' archaeological potential within Corridor G. The Holocene alluvium and Quaternary head deposits along the course of the River Meon, as well as further localised pockets of river terrace gravels, may preserve palaeoenvironmental and stratified Mesolithic and later remains, and may seal Mesolithic and later archaeological sites. These high potential areas are located to the north-west of Wickham, particularly along Titchfield Lane and Wickham Park, as well as to the south-east of the Study Area, at Knowle, confined to the river valley only.

Although there is little recorded evidence of the Roman presence within the landscape surrounding Corridor G, there remains potential for Roman remains within the corridor as two important roads pass through the Study Area. The section of the long-distance Roman road from Bitterne (*Clausentum*) to Chichester (*Noviomagus Regnensium*) and the adjoining road connecting Winchester to Wickham, may reflect an area of potential Roman roadside settlement activity within this corridor.

There are likely to be further archaeological remains relating to Early Medieval and Medieval settlement at Wickham. As identified in previous archaeological investigation in this area, these would be focused on the area to the south-east of the River Meon, south of Southwick Road, where the first Manor House was, as well as the area to the southern end of the village, near the river crossing, which may contain evidence of the earlier settlement. The area around The Square and along Bridge Street is considered an Area of High Archaeological Importance where evidence of the Wickham's Medieval development, together with industrial activities, may survive.

The site of the later Manor House and that of the Church of St. Nicholas (G_0648) is demarked as an Area of High Archaeological Importance where there is potential for Early Medieval and Medieval remains. Although the church was substantially restored in the 19th century, evidence of the Medieval structure and earlier phases may survive beneath the footprint of the present building. The churchyard has been used continuously for burials from the 12th century, however earlier burials may survive intact despite the constant use, holding important data about the inhabitants of the Medieval settlement.

The Post-Medieval Chesapeake Mill (G_0603) is sited within an Archaeologically Important Area, and it is possible that the structure of an earlier mill may lie beneath the 19th century building. In addition, there is potential for evidence of quarrying and extraction of chalk, gravel, sand and clay, including pits and associated infrastructure, as shown by the multiple pits and quarry features of likely Post-Medieval date within Corridor G. These are mainly visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs and are to the south and west of Park place, as well as east and south-east of Little Park Mansions. Remains may also include evidence associated with farming as well as drainage system and the remains of farm buildings.

4.6 Corridor H

The heritage assets located within the Study Area for this corridor are presented in Appendix B. Their locations are shown in *Drawing 10 – Corridor H: Designated heritage assets* and *Drawing 11 – Corridor H: Non-designated heritage assets* in Appendix C.

4.6.1 Geological summary

The underlying bedrock geology of Corridor H is predominantly sand formations, including the Wittering Formation to the south as well as Whitecliff Sand Member, which covers much of the central extent of the Study Area. London Clay is present along a majority of the eastern border of the Study Area.

The superficial deposits found within this corridor are primarily river terrace gravels, alluvium, and head deposits along the course of the River Meon in the south-east corner of the Study Area. These deposits have the potential to contain palaeoenvironmental remains as well as later Mesolithic remains. Further localised pockets of river terrace gravels and head deposits are also found in the central and north-western extents of the Study Area.

The underlying sand formations support a soilscape of base rich loamy and clayey soils conducive to seasonally wet pastures and woodlands, due to the high water table resulting from the Corridor's proximity to the River Meon.

4.6.2 Topographical summary

Corridor H is located between Shedfield, to the north-west, and Shirrell Heath, to the north-east. This C-shaped corridor, orientated on a north-west to south-east alignment, is about 2.5km long. It is bordered by Winchester Road to the west, and by the River Meon and the A32 to Droxford to the east. The topography of this corridor is characterised by the valley of the River Meon within the eastern and the south-east extent of the Study Area, the base of which is situated at approximately 25m AOD. The ground level consistently slopes upward to the north-east, with the highest point being found to the north-east of Shirrell Heath at approximately 75m AOD.

The Study Area is characterised by agricultural fields that are interspersed between suburban residential development between the village cores at Wickham, Shedfield, and Shirrell Heath.

4.6.3 Historic landscape characterisation

The principal *Settlements* of the Study Area are Shirrell Heath, located in the north of the Study Area, and Shedfield, located in the west. Shirrell Heath is of the *Recent Settlements* sub-type with 19th century origins. While Shedfield also comprises areas of the *Recent Settlements* here they relate more clearly to its expansion from an earlier village of the *Old Settlements* sub-type, which has Medieval origins, the form of which survives at its western end. There is a large area of the *Other Commons and Greens* sub-type, which is very rare within the Study Area, adjacent to Shedfield's area of *Recent Settlements*.

While located predominantly in Corridor J, the northern extent of Wickham, comprising mainly its areas of 19th century *Recent Settlements* expansion but also a very small, and very rare for the Study Area, part of its *Town and City 1810 Extent* sub-type (which has potentially Early Medieval origins) is present at the south-eastern edge of the Study Area. As well as these urbanised centres, there are also areas of the *Scattered Settlement with paddocks (Post 1810 Extent)* sub-type. Uncommon within the Study Area, this sub-type typically comprises scattered properties with very small rectilinear enclosures or gardens at their rear, although some will be of a 'stockbroker belt type' (Lambrick & Bramhill, 1999) of large, detached houses and substantial gardens

A small area of the *Pre-1810 Parkland* sub-type of Rookesbury Park extends into the far south-eastern corner of the Study Area, east of Wickham. Apart from this small portion, which is a very rare HLC type within the Study Area, Rookesbury Park and its principal buildings and *Settlements* are located beyond the Study Area to the east.

The agricultural character of the Study Area is defined by seven different *Field Patterns* sub-types, comprising:

- *Assarts* sub-types – *Small Irregular Assarts Intermixed with Woodland, Medium Irregular Assarts and Copses with Wavy Boundaries*, *Large Irregular Assarts with Wavy or Mixed Boundaries* and *Regular Assarts with Straight Boundaries.*
- Parliamentary Inclosure sub-types – *Small Regular with Straight Boundaries, Medium Regular with Straight Boundaries,* and *Irregular Straight Boundaries.*

Areas of parliamentary sub-types are uncommon throughout the Study Area and tend to be located along its eastern edge. Areas of *Assarts* sub-types are very common throughout the Study Area and were generally formed through the clearance of *Woodlands* and scrub from the Early Medieval period through to the early Post-Medieval periods. It is possible that areas of the *Large Irregular Assarts with Wavy or Mixed Boundaries* were created unintentionally over time through later loss and/or removal of field boundaries (Lambrick & Bramhill, 1999) as agricultural practice and technology changed. Some may predate formal inclosure, but without cartographic resources this cannot be confirmed. The origin of the *Irregular Straight Boundaries* sub-type of field has not been determined, but they are contemporary to areas of Parliamentary Inclosure despite not being formally enclosed under the Inclosure Act (Lambrick & Bramhill, 1999).

Evidence for agricultural practice of a probable Medieval date have been recorded within areas of *Assarts* located north-west of the settlement of Wickham. Other archaeological features, interpreted as likely former Medieval field boundaries, have also been identified to the north of Wickham.

Woodlands, comprising several *Assarted Woodlands* sub-types, are very common throughout the Study Area. Areas of *19th Century Plantation* are also common. Many of the *Woodlands* located throughout the Study Area are ancient and comprise a mix of PAWS and ASNW. The placenames of the *Woodlands* suggests that they were actively managed as part of a rural industry as 'copse' is a common suffix.

Areas of *Valley Floor* are rare within the Study Area and are confined to the course of the River Meon which runs through the eastern edge of the Study Area on a north-east to south-west alignment. The River Meon is part of the *Avon, Test, Itchen and Meon River Valleys* character area which cuts through the *South Hampshire Lowland and Heath* character area within which the rest of the Study Area is located. The *Valley Floor* broad-type of the River Meon comprises two sub-types in the Study Area. The *Miscellaneous Valley Bottom Paddocks and Pastures* sub-type, which were probably created by the enclosure of meadows and pasture areas along the valley floor, and the *Valley Floor Woodlands* sub-type, which predominantly comprise areas of wet woodlands consisting of alder and willow species; many also have a history of coppicing (Lambrick & Bramhill, 1999). The floodplain of the River Meon was also adapted during the Post-Medieval period to create water meadows.

The HLC of the Study Area is shown in *Drawing 20 – Historic Landscape Character in Appendix C.*

4.6.4 Archaeological and historic background

Prehistoric 1,000,000 BC – AD 43:

Previous archaeological investigation throughout Corridor H and the surrounding Study Area is very limited which is reflected in the relative paucity of the record for this the Prehistoric periods.

Despite its location with the valley of the River Meon, which contains superficial deposits of river terrace gravels, alluvium, and head deposits with a high potential to contain early Prehistoric material, the earliest archaeological evidence of human activity within Corridor H dates to the Neolithic period. A polished stone axe together with a flint scraper (H_0699) were found in 1937-8 in the garden of The Dele, to the east of Winchester Road. A similar polished flint axe together with a scraper (H_0701) were retrieved at Shirrell Heath, to the east of the Study Area.

The only other Prehistoric find within the Study Area is a bronze flanged axe (H_0700), dated to the Bronze Age and recovered from a sandpit in Shedfield. However, it is likely that the river corridor was in use as a landscape way marker and water source for local populations throughout the later Prehistoric and as such this is not an accurate reflection of local activity during this time.

Romano-British AD 43 – 410

The Roman presence within Corridor H, as with much of the Study Area, is characterised by a section of the long-distance Roman road from Bitterne (*Clausentum*) to Chichester (*Noviomagus Regnensium*) (A-D/E/G_0104), running north-west to south-east and crossing this corridor at Shedfield.

Early Medieval AD 410 – 1066

The Early Medieval origins of the settlement of Wickham are discussed within the Early Medieval section for Corridor G. Corridor H may have formed part of the agricultural hinterlands of this settlement during this period.

The nearby settlements of Shedfield and Shirrell Heath are not recorded in Domesday.

Medieval AD 1066 – 1540

The settlement of Wickham sits adjacent to the boarder of Corridor H and lies within the south-east corner of the Study Area. All the information regarding this Medieval settlement can be found within the Medieval section for Corridor G.

Additional evidence of Medieval settlement activity, in the form of a 14th century pottery sherd (H/J_0731), a number of pitcher handles (H/J_0731) and stoneware sherds (H/J_0731), was retrieved from a field north of Cutler's Copse, along Mill Lane, to the south-east of the Corridor. Find also included part of a lava quern, usually used as grinding tool. Features related to agricultural management systems, such as field boundaries, are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs (H_0706, H_0707) identified to the south-east of Cutlers and north of Green Hayes; as well as three oval mounds at Redhill Nursery, likely to be Medieval spoil heaps (H_0704).

In 1337, Shedfield was included in a Court Roll which added the Tithing of Shedfield to Droxford, a settlement recorded in the Doomsday Survey as being held by the Bishop of Winchester, where it remained until 1551 when the Hundred of Waltham was surrendered to the Crown. A hamlet named Turkey Island, bordering the south-west of Shirrell Copse, is recorded in 6 inch OS map of 1870; it is likely that this settlement originated during the later Medieval or early Post-Medieval period.

Post-Medieval AD 1540 – 1901

The 1726 Rookesbury Park Estate Map (47M63) shows the Rookesbury House and its estate, which extended to Fareham and was then owned by the Garnier family. The Garnier family moved from France to England in middle of the 1600s and it was likely at the end of the 17th century that the first Rookesbury House was built (Garnier, 1900). William Garnier who inherited the house in 1796, decided to demolish the building and built a new house in 1824. This new development included an avenue of trees to the north and the east, as well as one large and one small fishpond. A contemporary description of the estate describes that '…the building stands on rising ground backed by exceedingly fine woods; and commands a most cheerful prospect over the pleasure grounds … Two fine lakes, artificially formed, … on the east … the windows open to a most delightful flower garden, arranged under the direction of Mrs Garnier …. In the flower garden is a beautiful grotto, communicating with a romantically wooded glen, where secluded paths wind, as they rise, to the opposite height, upon which an elevated Tower is now building (Tappenden, 1996)'. A later 1869 Map of the Rookesbury estate, (44M73/E/P59) shows a large park and a long entrance avenue from Wickham Road to the house, including serpentine paths running eastwards with a tree-lined avenue to the north-east and a walled garden lying in woodland. The 1st edition 6 inch OS map of 1870 notes for the first time the Grade II Listed Lodges (H_0694), two identical buildings connected by a rail and gate posts, being the former entrance to the Rookesbury Estate. Little Park Mansions in Titchfield Lane (G_0601), dated to the late 18th and early 19th century, as well as Beverley House (G_0613), to the south-east of Wickham and built in the early 1700s for Captain Thomas Beverley, were later added to the Rookesbury Park Estate.

The 1841 Tithe Map of Droxford (21M65/F7/63) shows the villages of Shedfield and Shirrell Heath to the North of Wickham, as part of the Droxford Parish. In 1828, the Bishop of Winchester granted a piece of common land to the Rev. William Garner, Rector of Droxford on which a red brick Chapel of Ease with a nearby tower were built.

Shedfield gained the status of a civil parish in 1894 through the provisions of the Local Government Act. Originally, the central part of the village was located near Sandy Lane and Botley Road, although when the chapel was completed in 1829, the focus of the village shifted around the church. The 6 inch OS map of 1871 shows a school within the area of the present-day Church Copse, likely built in 1834 near the Chapel of Ease. A new school, including Reading Rooms and a School House, was later built between 1860 and 1870. The school was eventually demolished in 1893 and a new Infant Block was constructed in the same location in 1899. The new Grade II Listed Church of St. John (H_0696) was built by John Colson in 1875, using

mainly local building materials. This was erected just south of the Chapel of Ease, which was demolished around 1880, with only the tower left standing (H_0696). The new church had walls of limestone rubble and imported marble with Bath stone dressing. The Tower was made of brick walls of English bond, stucco and hoodmoulds. These, together with the School and the Church Cottage, as well as two groups of buildings recorded on historic maps to the north-west and the north-east of the church (H_0729 and H_0730), are included within the Shedfield Conservation Area. A series of buildings (H_0722, H_0723, H_0724, H_0726) shown on the1841 Tithe Map of Droxford (21M65/F7/63) as part of the Shirrell Village (H_0721), are also likely to be of Post-Medieval date.

The agricultural nature of the Study Area around Corridor H during the Post-Medieval period is demonstrated by the number of farmhouses dating to the 17th and 18th century. These include the Grade II Listed 17th century timber-framed Budden farmhouse (H_0693) with late 18th century cladding and 20th century renovation features and the 18th century Northfield Farmhouse complex (H_0695), including the 19th century rear extension and a timber framed Granary (H_0695) lying to the south-east (both structures are Grade II Listed).

There are several buildings recorded in historic maps dated to this period within the Study Area, the majority of which are small or medium size buildings with associated enclosures (H_0710, H_0712, H_0714, H_0715, H_0716). Nearby wells (H_0709, H_0711, H_0717) are usually located within the area of the copses, such as Long Copse to the north west Frith Farm marked in the 6 inch 1910 OS map (H_0728), and Shirrell Copse, to the east of the Medieval hamlet Turkey Island (H_0718). In addition to the standing farmhouse buildings, evidence of farming in this period includes an improvement in the structural farming-related landscape elements as well as active management of the available resources. Agricultural features such as field boundaries (H_0706, H_0707) and ridge and furrow are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. In addition, a series of water meadows (H_0708) were recorded within the Study Area, particularly in the lands along the River Meon.

Evidence of early industry is represented by records of a corn milling windmill, of later Medieval or Post-Medieval date, at Sheer Hill (H_0702) which may have been destroyed during sand digging activity on the summit of the hill where it was located.

Within the Study Area of Corridor H, a few features were identified through aerial photographs to the east and the north of Wickham and recorded as possible extraction pits, likely sand pits considering the predominantly geological sand formation of this area (H_0706, H_0707).

20th Century AD 1901 – 2000 and 21st Century AD 2001 – present

There are two 20th century heritage assets recorded within the Study Area of Corridor H; the Grade II Listed New Place (H_0692) and its terrace garden (H_0692). New Place was built by Edwin L. Lutyens in 1906 and contains the internal timber and plasterwork from J. Langton's 17th century house in Bristol. In 1779, the Langton mansion in Bristol was converted into a tobacco factory, known later as the tobacco manufacturer of the George Franklyn Company. When the company moved to a new location in 1905, the old building with its ornate interior was due for demolition. Mrs Franklyn, who inherited the factory when her husband died in 1884, decided to build a new house close to her property in Shedfield and the Langton interior was moved there. The New Place, which was given to Mrs Franklyn's son as wedding present in 1908, is a symmetrical house constructed of fine red brick. In addition to the house, Lutyens gave the garden a new layout, building a formal Arts and Crafts style garden, arranged symmetrically in line with the axis of the house. The garden included terraces at three levels lined with brick walls and a series of steps. In addition, paths radiating from the terraced area were added, encouraging the view of an orchard and other elements of the surrounding landscape. The Franklyn family occupied the property until 1956 when it first became a school and, since 1978, a conference centre.

There are no recorded assets associated with 20th century miliary conflict within Corridor H. This is reflective of its position further inland, away from the fortified defensive positions along the coastline.

Uncertain date

There are no designated or non-designated heritage assets of uncertain date recorded within the Study Area.

4.6.5 Archaeological potential

The Holocene alluvium and Quaternary head deposits along the course of the River Meon, may preserve palaeoenvironmental and stratified Mesolithic and later remains, and may seal Mesolithic and later archaeological sites. The wider archaeological potential of the Corridor to produce material and features of Prehistoric date remains unknown due to a lack of previous excavation and survey. Based on the consistent presence of activity of dating from the Neolithic to the Iron Age, and the noted historic bias towards excavation on chalk geologies within the nearby wider landscape, there is considered to be good potential for evidence from these periods to also be present within Corridor H.

Although there is little recorded evidence of the Roman presence within Corridor H, as mentioned previously for the corridors where the long-distance Roman road from Bitterne (*Clausentum*) to Chichester (*Noviomagus Regnensium*) (A-D/E/G_0104) cross the Study Area, it is clear that the wider landscape was settled and exploited in this period and so there is background potential for evidence dated to the Roman period, although it there is insufficient evidence to confidently predict specific foci of past activity.

The Medieval village of Shedfield and its immediate environs are likely to contain further, as yet unidentified remains from the 13th or 14th century onwards.

More widely the underlying sandstone geology means there is potential for evidence of quarrying and sand extraction activities, particularly to the south of Shirrell Heath, where Shirrell Copse and Long Copse were located.

Post-Medieval potential is widespread with evidence likely to be associated with farming as well as drainage systems and the remains of farm buildings.

4.7 Corridor J

The heritage assets located within the Study Area for this corridor are presented in Appendix B. Their locations are shown in *Drawing 12 – Corridor J: Designated heritage assets* and *Drawing 13 – Corridor J: Non-designated heritage assets* in Appendix C.

4.7.1 Geological summary

The underlying bedrock geology of Corridor J consists of sand formations, including the Wittering Formation and Whitecliff Sand Member to the west, and London Clay, which is present to the east. A small, localised band of Bognor Sand Formation is also located along the eastern boundary of the Study Area.

A majority of the superficial deposits in the Study Area are Holocene alluvium and Quaternary head deposits of clay, sand, silt, and gravel along the course of Shawfords Lake, which proceeds south-west to north-east through the south-western corner of the Study Area. as well as along a tributary of the River Hamble, located in the north-eastern corner. An area of river terrace deposits is also recorded in the north-western corner of the Study Area.

4.7.2 Topographical summary

The Study Area is largely level at approximately 35-40m AOD. There is a slight ridge of higher ground extending to the south-west from Waltham Chase that is situated at approximately 55-60m AOD.

Corridor J is approximately 2.8km in length and varies in width from approximately 200m in the north, 520m in the middle, and approximately 300m in the southern section. The Corridor shape is roughly linear in a south-east to north-west direction.

The south of Corridor J is within the parish of Shedfield which includes the Meon Valley Golf Course (in the south-west of Corridor J), previously the Shedfield golf course, and small stream which runs east to west through the corridor in the southern section. A large village, Waltham Chase, is situated approximately 600m east of the middle of Corridor J, with the remainder of the Study Area almost entirely agricultural land parcels enclosed by hedgerows. Three roads run through the Corridor; Botley Road runs north-east to south-west through the northern border of the Corridor, Curdridge Lane runs approximately east to west through the middle of the Corridor and Sandy Lane runs north-east to south-west through the southern section of the site.

4.7.3 Historic landscape characterisation

Settlements are common throughout the Study Area and comprise larger areas of the *Recent Settlement* sub-type, like the village of Waltham Chase and the north-eastern edge Curdridge, and disparate areas of the *Scattered Settlements with Paddocks (Post 1810 Extent)* sub-type. The *Scattered Settlements with Paddocks (Post 1810 Extent)* sub-type usually date to the 19th century (the Post-Medieval period) but can be of early 20th century construction. The sub-type comprises individual properties with small paddocks or enclosed fields at their rear and are less substantial than the similar, and slightly earlier, 'stockbroker belt type' (Lambrick, G., and Bramhill, P., 1999) variations.

The *Field Patterns* of the Study Area comprise areas of the *Small Regular Fields with Straight Boundaries* sub-type, a Parliamentary Inclosure typology typically dating from the late 18th or 19th century, and multiple areas of *Assarts.* Apart from an area north-east of the settlement of Curdridge in the south of the Study Area, all the areas of the *Small Regular Fields with Straight Boundaries* sub-type are located along the northern edge of the Study Area – stretching from beyond the settlement of Waltham Chase in the east to beyond its edge in the west, south of the settlement of Bishop's Waltham and are common within the Study Area. The areas of *Assarts* are very common and extensive.

The most common *Assarts* within the Study Area are of the *Small Irregular Assarts Intermixed with Woodland, Medium Irregular Assarts and Copses with Wavy Boundaries,* and *Large Irregular Assarts with Wavy or Mixed Boundaries*. Area of the *Regular Assarts with Straight Boundaries* sub-type tend to be concentrated in the south-east of the Study Area and are uncommon. A multitude of scattered archaeological features suggests that the *Field Patterns* of the Study Area were adjusted, and their uses changed, over time. Possible former boundaries of a likely Medieval date, possible Medieval or early Post Medieval ridge and furrow remains (now largely ploughed out), and some Post Medieval drainage features are all identified.

Although often intermixed with small, irregularly formed areas of *Assarts*, *Woodlands* are very rare throughout the Study Area. Where *Woodlands* are present, they tend to survive mostly as substantial field boundaries and are a clear visualisation of the substantial woodland clearance which occurred throughout the Study Area during the Post Medieval period. Of the *Woodlands* that do survive, a very small proportion are ancient all have had their boundaries altered through assarting. The ancient woodlands of the Study Area are almost entirely ASNW with only a single area of PAWS identified. There is some placename evidence for the coppicing of the surviving woodlands of the Study Area, for example, at 'Grange Copse' (an area of ASNW), Fir Copse, Long Acre Copse, and Lyons Copse, all of which are in the south-eastern corner of the Study Area. The north-western corner of the Study Area falls within the historic bounds of Bishop's Waltham Park (K_0777), a former deer park with Medieval, and possibly earlier, origins.

The HLC of the Study Area is shown in *Drawing 20 – Historic Landscape Character in Appendix C.*

4.7.4 Archaeological and historic background

Prehistoric 1,000,000 BC – AD 43:
Mesolithic 10,000 – 4,000 BC

The earliest archaeological evidence for human activity in Corridor J dates to the Mesolithic period, although the potential for earlier Prehistoric artefacts to be recovered from Holocene alluvium and Quaternary head deposits of clay, sand, silt, and gravel along the course of Shawfords Lake should not be overlooked.

A Mesolithic lithic working site at Sandy Lane (J_0748), approximately 150m west of Corridor J's boundary, was identified and excavated in the early 1950s. The site, now removed through sand quarrying, revealed multiple flint finds, including: 19 microliths, a tranchet axe, a micro-burin, a saw, a punch, many cones and blades and a double-ended flint pick. Subsequent investigation also identified finds relating to a Neolithic context, such as part of a Neolithic flint axe, broken quartzite hammerstone, tranchet axes, cores and blades, suggesting potential use of the site over an extended period during the transition from the Mesolithic to the Neolithic.

- Neolithic 4,000 – 2,500 BC

Neolithic activity in Corridor J is attested by the previously mentioned lithic working site at Sandy Lane (J_0748) and a findspot of a late Neolithic type flint axe (J_0752), slightly over 100m east of Corridor J's

boundary, near Black Horse Farm and within 50m of a stream that feeds into Shawfords Lake (which in turn is a tributary of the River Hamble). Analysis of Neolithic sites shows a correlation between watercourses and settlement and occupation sites (Hampshire County Council, Undated), which may suggest the possible potential for (J_0752) to be linked to further as yet undiscovered Neolithic archaeology.

Corridor J shows a degree of earlier Prehistoric activity, although it is limited to a handful of known Mesolithic and Neolithic archaeological sites and finds. The activity follows a general regional trend in these locations, where the proximity to watercourses is clearly a factor in site selection during this period. The absence of further Prehistoric archaeology within the Corridor is likely due to a combination of limited archaeological investigation in the area, along with changes to the landscape through a history of agricultural land use, which may have led to disturbance throughout the Study Area.

- Bronze Age 2,500 – 700 BC and Iron Age 800 BC – AD 43

There is no Bronze Age visibility within the current archaeological record, however, Iron Age pottery sherds (H/J_0732) have been found within a Roman context (see Roman section below), symbolising the assimilation of Iron Age material culture into the later Romano-British communities.

The recovery of Neolithic and Iron Age material within the Study Area suggests continued use of the area despite the current lack of artefactual evidence for the intervening period.

Romano-British AD 43 – 410

Corridor J includes a section of the long-distance Roman roads (G/H/J/K_0691), linking Wickham to Winchester (*Venta Belgarum*) and further east to Chichester (*Noviomagus Regnesim*). The Roman road cuts through 108m of the northern section of Corridor J running approximately north-west to south-east, which continues between Shedfield House and Grange Farmhouse. In 1972, the Roman road was reported to be visible at Grange Farm, and aerial photography demonstrates the feature to be visible as cropmarks north of the northern section of Corridor J. Archaeological evaluation, carried out in 1990-1992, by the Archaeological section of Winchester Museum Service on behalf of Southern Water's new sewage works, revealed that the Roman road had multiple layers, indicating a sequence of repair to the road, from the 1st century AD through to the Early Medieval period. (Soffe, 1997). The continued maintenance of the Roman road over time suggests a high level of importance to communities within the Study Area.

Additional evidence of Roman activity within Corridor J is apparent through material culture. A 'V' shaped ditch containing early Roman and Iron age pottery sherds (J_0746), running parallel to Botley Road, a feature which may represent a possible agricultural boundary or, given the proximity to the above mentioned Roman road, a possible drainage ditch to a separate road. The latter would suggest that the modern Botley Road may have been an earlier Roman road that ran perpendicular to the better known Roman road (G/H/J/K_0691).

Early Medieval AD 410 – 1066

The north of Corridor J, and associated land to the south and east, includes the Bishop's Waltham deer park and boundary, known as 'the lug' which consisted of a ditch and a bank, c. 5m in width. The northern and north-western boundary of Corridor J follows 'the lug', which would have held a position of prominence in the landscape.

The Bishop's Waltham deer park (K_0777) is one the earliest of its kind in Hampshire and is mentioned in the 1086 Domesday Survey as a 'Park for wild beasts', or '*parcus bestiarum',* which likely included native red and roe deer (Biddell, 2002) (Hewlett & Hassell, 1971). As the deer park was included in the 1086 Domesday Survey, it was likely already an established feature in the landscape by the time of the survey. Its origins may be as early as the foundation of the monastery at Waltham from AD 670, after the widespread adoption of Christianity by local communities. Early accounts of St Willibald (AD 701-786) reference the monastery at Waltham, but it is not until AD 904 that the land around the monastery, likely the park, is referenced. The earliest written evidence of the park refers to Bishops Waltham in AD 904 when King Edward the Elder gave the manor of Waltham to Denewuld, Bishop of Winchester (Hewlett & Hassell, 1971) (Biddell, 2002).

The park lug originally featured a large bank and ditch, along with a fence on top and accompanied by an oak fence, large enough to keep any deer inside the park. Although the lug is still a feature of the landscape,

the banks have eroded over time and the ditch has silted up. It is worth noting that archaeological excavations of the lug, conducted by the Departments of Archaeology and Geography of the University of Southampton as an attempt to date the feature to the land grant of AD 904, produced no useful datable material. However, analysis of the park lug's hedgerows, presented in the same study, suggested that the main enclosure dates to the Early Medieval period.

Waltham Chase, which stretches out to the south and east of the deer park and was likely connected to the Forest of Bere, was included in the Manor of Waltham (Hewlett & Hassell, 1971) (Page, 1908) (Biddell, 2002).

Medieval AD 1066 – 1540

Foundations consisting of flint (J_0750), dating to the 13th to 14th century from associated pottery finds, were recorded approximately 250m west of the southern boundary of Corridor J, east of Sandy Lane, within the 20th century Shedfield Gold Course. This may suggest a previously unknown Medieval settlement in the landscape, as the original central section of Shedfield village was situated further north, along Sandy Lane (Winchester City Council, 1998). The golf course was constructed over several phases between 1975 and 1989 (Soffe, 1997), which may have disturbed Medieval archaeological evidence relating to the Medieval foundations (J_0750).

Grade II Listed Spencer Place (J_0736), situated within the middle section of Corridor J, is a late 15th to early 16th century timber-framed house with brick and plaster which is jettied in part as was typical for the period. Historical OS map and Tithe maps show a cluster of buildings and associated enclosures along with a well all around Spencer Place into the Post-Medieval period (J_0770; J_0771; J_0772), expressing the continuity of Spencer Place.

Medieval arable farming within the Study Area is demonstrated by evidence of ridge and furrow ploughing, shown by linear cropmarks visible on aerial photographs (J_0758). Multiple Medieval field boundaries have been identified within the Study Area, consisting of curvilinear (J_0755) and linear (J_0758; J_0759) cropmarks supporting the past existence of a largely agricultural landscape within the Study Area. The use of the above-mentioned Medieval field boundaries likely extended into the Post Medieval period and in the case of (J_0757) into the Twentieth century. The agricultural nature of the Study Area is supported by a findspot within a field north of Cutler's Copse on Mill Lane, which included a portion of a lava quern stone, used during the milling process, and 14th century pottery sherds, pitcher handles and stoneware sheds (H/J_0731).

The Bishops Waltham deer park (K_0777), continued to be significant to Waltham Palace throughout the Medieval period. Following the Norman invasion, a third non-native deer species, the fallow deer, was introduced to the park, which grew to become the favoured deer to hunt (Biddell, 2002). Documentary records indicate that Henry of Blois (Bishop of Winchester from 1129-1171) developed the existing the deep park; creating the 'Little Park', for the management of fallow deer, which was enclosed through planted hedges and later became known as the 'Great Park' (Biddell, 2002). The bishops hosted royalty multiple times, who likely enjoyed hunting in the deer park. Royals who visited include Henry II in 1182, Richard I (1157-1199), and Henry III (1216-1272) who particularly enjoyed the park, making several return visits (Biddell, 2002).

Woodland to the west of Corridor J, Sandles Copse and Grange Copse, allude to the practice of coppicing in their placenames, which would have been employed widely to produce firewood and wood for the maintenance of land boundaries and fencing.

Post-Medieval AD 1540 – 1901

The 1841 tithe map of Bishops Waltham (TOP31/3/5(L) indicates that the deer park was divided into enclosures for farming. The 1660 lease also gives light to the intense farming which took place within the park during this period. Therefore, from at least 1660, the land was likely divided and farmed.

During the Civil War, a Royalist garrison surrendered to the Parliamentary army in 1644 from the Bishop's Palace. The Palace was subsequently burnt down, after which no future Bishop of Winchester resided there. Following the restoration of the monarchy in 1660 the park was reinstated (1663). Royal assent was granted to divide it into two enclosures and a series of farms with the intention of using profits from these activities to help fund the repairs of Farnham Castle (Hewlett & Hassell, 1971) (Biddell, 2002).

Waltham Chase, originally included in the hunting ground of the Bishop's Palace (as suggested by the name of the ancient woodland, Bishop's Enclosure, east of Waltham Chase), was largely covered in woodland, as seen in the 1841 Tithe map of Droxford, (21M65/F7/63). Waltham Chase became well known due to the hanging of Benjamin River who was sentenced under 'the Black Act' after stealing a deer from the Chase whilst disguised by covering his face in black. This Act marked the enclosure of the deer park, and by 1870 large amounts of the woodland at Waltham Chase had been cut down (Page, 1908)

The Corridor J Study Area features multiple Grade II Listed Buildings scattered sporadically across the landscape and stretching the full length of the Post-Medieval period, from Tudor to Victorian. The vast majority of these buildings were originally constructed as farmhouses or associated farm buildings, with several large manor/country estate properties also recorded.

Grade II Listed Shedfield House (J_0735) was built during the 16th century and was originally a lobby entrance house. The original part of the house has timber chamfered bressummer (a load-bearing beam) in the Tudor form, large central fireplace and is rectangular in shape, with a now exposed plinth to the west wall. Shedfield House is mentioned in the 1575 Map of Hampshire, Saxton (004855921) as '*Shidfelde',* during which it was likely a part of the Bishopric of Winchester. The largest alterations occurred during 17th and 18th century, where building extensions to the south led to a dog-leg staircase. During the 19th century, parks and gardens continued to become popular within English estates. This is true for Shedfield House where a lawn and pleasure grounds were consolidated, as stated in a sales notice from 1837. The house was later lived in by James George Boucher (formally James George Crabb), who was awarded the name after a career in the East India Naval Service by the Queen, and subsequently passed the house to his son James George Boucher II in 1859. Admiral Sir Augustus Phillimore bought the house in 1866, where further improvements were made. During this period the estate totalled 164 ha, and additional trees were planted within the estate (Hampshire Gardens Trust, Undated (e)) (Soffe, 1997).

The 17th century saw a change in farmhouse building traditions in Hampshire. Before the 17th century, timber-framed farmhouses were the dominant building tradition; however, brick gradually began to replace timber across the Post-Medieval period (Historic England, ed., 2020). An early 17th century farmhouse, Woodman's Farmhouse (Grade II Listed; J_0738), is present within the middle section of Corridor J. The farmhouse is timber framed with a brick structure and brick infill. The 1841 Tithe map of Bishop Waltham (TOP31/3/5(L) indicates that there were two fields north-west and north-east of the farmhouse, which were likely associated with the farm complex (J_0765; J_0766). South-east of Woodmans Farm is a group of six to seven linear cropmarks (J_0759), representing archaeological evidence of field boundaries that are also visible on the 1841 Tithe map of Bishop Waltham (TOP31/3/5(L), although they likely pre-date, possibly to the Medieval period. The Grade II Listed Locks Farmhouse (J_0733) also provides an a well preserved example of a 17th century Stuart farmhouse and is shown on the 1841 tithe map situated approximately 1km north east of Corridor J. Increases in grain production and yields in the 18th and early 19th century encouraged the construction and use of additional storage space (Historic England, 2020). The Lock Farm Victorian timber framed granary as well as extensions and redesigns to the Locks Farmhouse in the 19th century likely reflect increased production at this time.

The continued importance of agricultural production to the surrounding area of Corridor J is evident through the use and construction numerous of farmhouses and barns across the late 17th to early 19th centuries. In addition to a number of ancillary agricultural buildings, surviving evidence of agricultural activity in this period includes surviving water management systems, including a drainage system (J_0670) south of Spencer Farm.

Infrastructure improvements are characteristic of the Post-Medieval period. A single milestone (J_0751), visible on the 1st edition OS 1871 map, with a cast iron plate is located on the A334 is indicative of improvements in road signage and road use.

20th Century AD 1901 – 2000 and 21st Century AD 2001 – present

The landscape within Corridor J has not seen significant alterations during the Modern period.

In the north of Corridor J, the Early Medieval/Medieval Park Lug is clearly depicted and named on the Historic OS maps through to 1968, demonstrating its prolonged prominence in the landscape. Historic land boundaries have seen few changes since the middle to late 19th century.

The changes which did occur are seen in the northeast section of Corridor J where the 6 inch OS map from 1871 includes four approximately 300m in length strip parcels with accompanying buildings. These may have been created to introduce rotational crop planting. However, by 1968, as seen on the 6 inch OS map from the time, three of the western-most parcels are connected to form one.

Uncertain date

Two heritage assets of unknown date have been identified within the boundaries of Corridor J. The first is located west of Corridor J at Shedfield Country Club where a semi-circular bank with an internal ditch is present (J_0747). The second is a curvilinear enclosure identified as a cropmark on aerial photography (J_0753). The curvilinear enclosure is situated within the southern part of Corridor J and requires further investigation to establish the date and function of the feature.

4.7.5 Archaeological potential

Quaternary head deposits in Corridor J were likely formed by the process of solifluction in a Pleistocene periglacial climate. The head deposits may contain palaeoenvironmental and Palaeolithic remains, and the slope deposits may bury landscapes that include such remains. Winchester HER's Palaeolithic Predictive Model indicates one area of 'High' archaeological potential for *in situ* and *derived* Palaeolithic remains in Corridor J, associated with the river terrace in the north-west corner of the Study Area. Holocene alluvium and Quaternary head associated with the Shawfords Lake may preserve palaeoenvironmental material or sites from the earlier Prehistoric periods.

Evidence for Prehistoric archaeology within the Study Area of Corridor J is generally limited with widespread disturbance across the Study Area as a result of long term agrarian cultivation.

Although sparse, there are a few Mesolithic and Neolithic sites in close proximity to Corridor J. These are situated near watercourses which is consistent with known site selection patterns from these periods. Alluvium deposits formed at the lower end of slopes and near watercourses may also retain a higher potential for redeposited Prehistoric material.

Later Prehistoric activity is not well documented within scehemwiderridor J, however archaeological exploration of this area has been extremely limited. Bronze Age funerary monuments are located within the surrounding landscape and the presence of Iron Age pottery within a Roman context is also indicative that activity continued within this locality through the later Prehistoric, however no specific locations can be identified on the basis of the available evidence.

The potential for Roman archaeology in Corridor J is centred around the Roman road from Wickham to Winchester (*Vena Belgarum*). Potential features include agricultural boundary ditches, similar to those tentatively identified at Harfields Bungalow (J _0746).

Recorded archaeological remains from the Early Medieval period are focused on the Bishop's Waltham deer park and lug. Further archaeological remains associated with the deer park and would likely be earthworks or structures associated with agricultural practices. Any as yet unidentified archaeological remains from the rest of Corridor J would probably be associated with long term agricultural exploitation of the landscape, including field boundaries or ridge and furrow, which would likely be situated within surviving land boundaries.

Aside from the well-defined designed landscape which surrounds Shedfield House, Medieval and Post-Medieval period remains are strongly aligned to the development of local agricultural practice from cottage industry to large scale production, contemporary with the industrial revolution. 1841 Tithe map of Bishop Waltham (TOP31/3/5(L) along with OS historical maps indicate little to no change in many field boundaries across the Study Are since the middle of the 19th century. Consistent ploughing may have truncated and damaged earlier archaeological remains. Settlement centres are well defined within the Study Area from the Early Medieval period onwards, however, there are numerous examples of Deserted Medieval Villages across the Proposed Pipeline Corridor and so the possibility of unknown settlement remains cannot be discounted.

4.8 Corridor K

The heritage assets located within the Study Area for this corridor are presented in Appendix B. Their locations are shown in *Drawing 14 – Corridor K: Designated heritage assets* and *Drawing 15 – Corridor K: Non-designated heritage assets* in Appendix C.

4.8.1 Geological summary

Much of the bedrock geology underlying Corridor K is London Clay, with small areas of sand formations along the western and southern boundaries. The north-eastern extent of the Study Area covers the transition from the clay, silt and sands of London Clay and the Lambeth Group to the Tarrant Chalk Formation, indicative of the edge of the South Downs. The chalk formations are composed of white chalk with marl seams and flint bands, and they formed between 83.6 and 72.1 million years ago during the Cretaceous period.

A majority of the superficial deposits in the Study Area are alluvium and head deposits of clay, sand, silt, and gravel along the course of the River Hamble, which proceeds north-east along the southern border of the Study Area, and its tributaries. The areas along the downward slopes of the South Downs contain superficial deposits of Clay-with-Flints formation, which accumulate into layers of material following the dissolution of chalk bedrock.

4.8.2 Topographical summary

Apart from the River Hamble valley, the base of which is situated at approximately 20m-25m AOD, the land within the Study Area is largely flat at approximately 40m-50m AOD. There are two pronounced high points, Wintershill at 70m AOD and a second to the north toward Lower Upham at approximately 80m AOD.

The Study Area of Corridor K is aligned south-east to north-west and extends approximately 4.2km from the River Hamble to just north-west of Lower Upham. The eastern extent of the Study Area is traversed south-east to north-west by Winchester Road (B2177) and the central extant is bisected south-west to north-east by Durley Street/Wintershill/Ashton Lane.

The land is characterised by gently undulating agricultural fields enclosed by hedgerows before the hills of the South Downs rise to the northeast of Bishops Waltham, which is located just to the north and east of the Study Area. A ribbon of residential development is aligned north-south between Durley Street and Wintershill in the central extent of the Study Area. Further settlement is centred around the village core at Lower Upham to the northeast as well as the suburbs of Bishops Waltham to the south-east.

4.8.3 Historic landscape characterisation

As an area of *Old Settlements* sub-type, the historic core of Lower Upham has Medieval origins but, like all other settlements of the Study Area, today comprises large areas of the *Recent Settlement* sub-type. *Recent Settlements* are the dominant sub-type of the Study Area and include large villages like Durley Street and the town of Newton, which is an extension of the historic settlement of Bishops Waltham (located beyond the Study Area to the north-east). Areas of *Scattered Settlements with Paddocks* are present, but uncommon, and the rural character of the Study Area is demonstrated most clearly through its *Field Patterns*. Associated with myriad scattered farmsteads and place names indicative of a dominant use for agriculture, the Study Area comprises seven *Field Patterns* sub-types which can be grouped into areas of *Assarts* sub-types, pre-Parliamentary Inclosure sub-types, and parliamentary sub-types.

Areas of *Small Rectilinear with Wavy Boundaries,* an earlier pre-parliamentary sub-type and *Small Regular with Straight Boundaries,* a parliamentary sub-type are very common throughout the Study Area. Areas of the *Prairie Fields* sub-type (a parliamentary typology) are typically very rare. Although very rare as a typology, *Prairie Fields* occupies a large geographical area in the south-west of the Study Area, south of the settlement of Durley Street. This sub-type is generally a 20th century creation brought about through the removal of earlier Post Medieval field boundaries. Areas of *Assarts*, comprising a mix of *Small Irregular Assarts Intermixed with Woodland, Medium Irregular Assarts and Copses with Wavy Boundaries*, an earlier typology, and *Large Irregular Assarts with Wavy or Mixed Boundaries* are common throughout the Study Area.

The clearance of *Woodlands* throughout the Study Area during the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods and the 20th century has resulted in a dearth of areas of consolidated woodland. Areas of *Woodlands* are, therefore, rare throughout the Study Area. As well as the areas of *19th Century Plantations* sub-type, the Study Area contains areas of:

- *Assarted pre-1810 Woodland* – which may have been reduced in size during the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods (although the surrounding *Field Patterns* sub-types may no longer reflect this process because of 20th century changes in agricultural practice (Lambrick & Bramhill, 1999)).
- *Replanted Assarted pre-1810 Woodland* – which reflect areas of woodland that were removed before being replanted. These areas can be PAWS and, since the late Post-Medieval period, are also often re-planted with conifer.

Despite their rarity, the *Woodlands* areas which survive are often ancient. All but one of the recorded ancient woodlands, Greenwood (in the west of the Study Area and area of PAWS), are ASNW and their placename evidence indicates their historic use as coppices.

The use of the landscape and its resources for rural activities other than arable and pasture farming is evidenced in the survival of a single area of *19th Century and later Parkland*, which is very rare in the Study Area, and the legible remains of Bishops Waltham Park (K_0777). Bishops Waltham Park (K_0777) extends from the settlement of Durley Street in the west to beyond the Study Area in the east and communicates the control of resources held and managed by higher elements of Medieval society. Further evidence of resource management and exploitation can be seen along the course of the River Hamble in the south of the Study Area where the floodplain has been adapted into water meadows. These are the only examples of water meadows in the Study Area and are a very rare landscape character feature.

The HLC of the Study Area is shown in *Drawing 20 – Historic Landscape Character in Appendix C*.

4.8.4 Archaeological and historic background

Prehistoric 1,000,000 BC – AD 43:

Recorded Prehistoric evidence within the Study Area is sparse, which is unexpected given that it contains a number of areas that would generally be considered favourable for early and later Prehistoric activity. Fieldwalking to the north-northeast of Winchester Road has identified a dispersed scatter of worked and burnt flint along approximately 750m of a pipeline route, which ranged in date from potentially Mesolithic through the Bronze Age (K_0800). These finds align with area containing superficial deposits of Clay-with-Flints along the downward slopes of the spurs of the South Downs.

The Winchester Palaeolithic Predictive Model outlines multiple further areas of elevated potential, particularly along the River Hamble valley where evidence such as lithic finds would be expected among gravel terraces or palaeoenvironmental data that may be preserved in alluvium or waterlogged deposits along the course of the river. The paucity of evidence in these areas of higher potential could be explained by an overall lack of archaeological investigation, they also overlap with areas of intensive cultivation from the Medieval period onward, which has likely disturbed earlier remains that can be ephemeral even in well-preserved contexts. As noted in other sections of the route, recorded late Prehistoric evidence is frequently concentrated on chalkland ridges and while chalk geology is present within the Study Area for Corridor K, it is underlying the bases of downward slopes that would not have been suitable locations for funerary monuments or settlement activity. Additionally, natural factors may accentuate the potential visibility bias against Prehistoric sites in the Corridor; for instance, Prehistoric features tend to be more difficult to discern in London Clay or possible features near the downslope areas may have been obscured by natural processes such as solifluction. Study Area

Romano-British AD 43 – 410

The most significant feature dating to the Roman period within the Study Area for Corridor K is the Winchester to Wickham Roman road (G/H/J/K_0691). The route of the road enters the Study Area from the south-east where is crosses the River Hamble at Botley Road and proceeds north-west to the east of Wintershill. It crosses Winchester Road (B2177) at Stakes Lane, where Margary states the agger was visible

in the verge (Margary, 1967). It continues to the north-west between Lower Upham and Upham before exiting the Study Area.

In the southern extent of the Study Area, a concentration of tiles and other features have been identified in proximity to the route of the Roman road suggesting the presence of a kiln or other building (K_0788, K_0789). While the Study Area is well distanced from known areas of Roman occupation, the presence of industrial evidence does suggest that such an area was located nearby, as these types of activities were typically performed outside of but in direct association with settlement centres.

Early Medieval AD 410 – 1066

Evidence for Early Medieval activity in the Study Area for Corridor K is primarily concentrated in its south-eastern extent, where the manor that became known as Bishop's Waltham was centred. It is known that this manor existed from before AD 904, when it formed part of an exchange of land from King Edward the Elder to Denewulf, Bishop of Winchester. A second grant of land largely corresponding with the parish boundaries of Durley in the western extent of the Study Area was recorded in c.AD 900, also from Edward the Elder but to the abbey at Newminster. This was also eventually consolidated into the holdings of the Bishopric of Winchester (Page, 1908). Other parochial holdings in the north of the Study Area, such as at Upham and Wintershill, would have similarly formed part of Bishop's Waltham rather than being separate manorial estates of their own (Page, 1908).

Bishop's Waltham is recorded as 'Waltham' in the Domesday Survey, located in the Hundred of Waltham with a population of 115 households alongside 26 ploughlands, three mills, and two churches (Powell-Smith, 2023), indicating it was already a substantial settlement by the end of the Early Medieval period.

The Domesday Survey also references Bishop's Waltham Park (K_0777), which originally comprised approximately 1,000 acres of grassland and wood predominantly along the western side of the road from Winchester to Wickham. The River Hamble ran through the park and roughly demarcates its southern boundary. The park's large boundary ditch and associated hedgerow boundaries, of possible Early Medieval date, remain visible in the landscape as examples of fossilised Medieval landscape features.

Medieval AD 1066 – 1540

The importance of Bishop's Waltham continued into the Medieval period with the establishment of Bishop's Waltham Palace (K_0777), a magnate's residence dating to the 12th century that is both a Scheduled Monument and covered by a Conservation Area (K_0785). The monument comprises a number of stone buildings situated around an inner courtyard; the Lord's Garden to the south and east; a moat, the northern arm of which remains extant; as well as two fishponds to the west, including a number of substantial associated earthworks that were used as dams in the creation of the ponds and still survive in some sections. The earliest buildings on the site date to the episcopate of Henry of Blois (1129-1171), who was the nephew of Henry I and grandson of William the Conqueror, thereby making him one of the wealthiest and most influential men in England of the day. He was specifically renowned for his patronage of architecture, initiating numerous ambitious engineering and building campaigns including expansions to Winchester Cathedral and Wolvesey Castle in addition to those at Bishop's Waltham. There are few structural remains that date to this earliest phase of the residence, as many of Henry of Blois' castles were destroyed upon the accension of Henry II in retribution for his support of King Stephen during the civil war with Empress Matilda between 1138-1153. Following Henry of Blois' return from exile in 1158, the palace was rebuilt and extended to serve as a resting place for the Bishops of Winchester and royalty during their travels throughout the 13th and 14th Centuries (Hare, 1987). It was also Henry of Blois who was responsible for the reconfiguration of Bishop's Waltham Park, subdividing it into the Little Park (approximately 43 acres) for fallow deer and the Great Park for red deer; this area overlaps with Corridor J. The park was not only used for hunting, but also for supplying timber for building works such as Wolvesey Palace in 1355-1356 and other industrial activities including gravel extraction and tile production that continued through the end the 14th century . There was also informal enclosure around this time in the eastern section of the park, where hedgerows with intermediate species counts were found, which perhaps was for the purpose of increased food production to support the growing number of people affiliated with the palace (Hewlett & Hassell, 1971). The close connection of Bishop's Waltham with the crown and with the Diocese of Winchester, one of the oldest institutions in the country, in addition to the consistent supply of natural resources from the park

(timber, game, etc) indicates that this site would have been one of substantial economic prosperity through most of the Medieval period.

Archaeological and documentary sources suggest that the remainder of the Study Area for Corridor K likely consisted of a landscape of arable fields, with a large field system (K_0801), possible field boundaries (K_0802), a potential trackway outlined by a series of earthworks (K_0803), and a curvilinear enclosure (K_0799) being identified just to the west of or within the boundaries of Bishop's Waltham Park. These features are thought to date to either the Medieval or Post Medieval period, demonstrating continuity of land-use within the Study Area throughout the Medieval period and later. To the north-west of the Study Area, there is less evidence for Medieval activity within the current record, with the earliest documentary reference to Wintershill coming from a conveyance of land in 1420. The HLC assessment classifies Lower Upham as a 'small settlement', a type that was often a subsidiary hamlet or dispersed settlement pattern. It stands to reason, therefore, that Lower Upham may have developed out of an association with the historic village at Upham, which existed to the north of the Study Area from at least the 13th century (Page, 1908). However, there is little documentary or archaeological evidence to corroborate this.

It is likely that much of the Study Area outside Bishops Waltham Park consisted of agricultural settlements and their hinterlands throughout the Medieval period. This accords with the characterisation of a majority of the Study Area as being largely rural in nature, with few centres of nucleated settlement outside the domestic, industrial, and recreational centres around Bishop's Waltham. As such, it is most likely that Medieval evidence will be represented by features associated with or deriving from agrarian activities.

Post-Medieval AD 1540 – 1901

The agrarian nature of the Study Area remained consistent throughout the Post-Medieval period, however, the survival and visibility of archaeological and built heritage assets from this period is far greater, enabling us to form a more precise understanding of landscape utilisation.

In 1558, the palace at Bishop's Waltham was restored by Queen Mary as an episcopal residence that is visible on both 1611 Speed (004833911) and 1575 Saxton's Map of Hampshire (004855921) from the 16th and 17th century. The palace was subsequently damaged during the Civil War and remained abandoned for a time afterward. In 1663, Bishop George Morley (bishop from 1662-1684) decided to obtain an Act of Parliament so that the park be divided and leased, but with the expectation that boundaries and other features be maintained, including hedges, enclosures, bridges, rails, bridges, stiles, gates, pales, viewing mounds, deer shelters, and hay barns. (Page, 1908) (Biddell, 2002). In addition to the Medieval informal enclosures, sections of the park are thought to have been enclosed in the 1660s with Hewlett and Hassall postulating that a set of hedgerows around Tangier Farm represents Restoration-era enclosure due to the connection between the name of the estate and the North African port that was included in the dowry for Charles II's queen (Hewlett & Hassell, 1971) Large swathes did remain in use for the ranging and feeding of deer across the 18th and 19th Centuries, with the park persisting as distinctive area of grassland and wood within the Study Area, clearly marked on maps of the county including those published by Kitchin in 1770 (15M84/MP57) and Harrison in 1788 (139M89/1/10). As late as 1810, Charles Vancouver wrote that this part of Hampshire contained 10,600 acres that were open to the range and feed of deer (Biddell, 2002). The survival of this landscape and of the function of the deer park into the 19th century has been attributed to the underlying London Clay geology and the springs forming the headwaters of the River Hamble, which may have caused damp conditions and thereby discouraging earlier agricultural development (Hewlett & Hassell, 1971). This does not preclude arable farming entirely, however, as the introduction of water meadows (K_0804-0805) within the western extent of the estate and immediately to its south-west during this period would have aided agriculture within the river valley. The Grade II Listed Brooklands Farm (K_0781) remains extant on the eastern banks of the River Hamble to the south-west of Bishop's Waltham and has its origins in a 16th or 17th century timber-framed structure with an 18th century barn (K_0781). The large field system to the west and north of the River Hamble, which possibly originated in the Medieval period, also likely continued to be used into the Post Medieval period (K_0801).

The area around Bishop's Waltham continued to be the focus of settlement activity during the Post-Medieval period. The Inclosure Act for the open fields of Bishop's Waltham parish was passed in 1759 (Page, 1908). The 1839 tithe map of Bishop's Waltham (IR 18/8904) shows that the historic village core, and thereby most of the residential and commercial areas, were located to the immediate east of the Study Area. By the time of the 1st edition 6 inch OS map of 1871, the railway had arrived and was aligned south-west to north-east

across the Study Area. The boundary of Bishop's Waltham had also expanded closer to the Study Area, represented mostly by industrial sites such as gas and clay works, which remained consistent through to the end of the 19th century, as depicted on the second edition 6 inch OS map of 1897.

A number of other early Post-Medieval farmsteads are represented among the Listed Buildings in the Study Area, including Elm Tree Farmhouse (K_0782), Cross Lanes Farmhouse and Cottage (K_0783, K_0780), Tarrytown (K_0779), and Wool Street Farmhouse (K_0778) that date to the 16th and early 17th century. These early complexes are primarily situated along major thoroughfares, connecting Bishop's Waltham with Lower Upham to the north-west as well as Durley to the south-west, demonstrating a visible expansion beyond the existing centre of Medieval occupation from the beginning of the Post-Medieval period.

In the south-west extent of the Study Area, to the west of the Park Lug, a large woodland known as Durley Copse (visible on the 6 inch OS map of 1871 OS map) as well as a number of enclosed fields likely associated with Durley Manor Farm were consolidated into open, prairie type fields by the time of the second edition 6 inch OS map of 1897.

To the north, a substantial amount of land known as Stroudwood Common and Wintershill Common, originally held by the Bishops of Winchester, was Inclosed in 1858 (Page, 1908). Though a farmstead was present on Wintershill from the 18th century, as shown on the 1838 Tithe map of Upham (74M78), the site was acquired by solicitor George Henry Stares who built a substantial stone house that is currently known as Wintershill Hall (K_0793) (Page, 1908). Stares is also believed to have developed the current garden and parkland, all of which is a locally listed park and garden.

To the north-west, settlement growth at Lower Upham included number of historic residential properties mostly concentrated around Sciviers Lane, including Stroudwood Cottage (K_0795), Red Lodge (K_0796), Thatched Cottage (K_0797), Taylors and Willow Tree Cottage (K_0794), and Forge Cottage (K_0791) as well as a ribbon of development shown on the western side of Upham Street shown on the Upham Tithe Map. These patterns largely follow the expansion of the road network in the Study Area, as a new toll road from Winchester to Bishop's Waltham was established in 1833 in addition to smaller roads extending to the south-west. As such, settlement likely increased to service the number of travellers traversing the Study Area as well as to work on the surrounding farmsteads.

20th Century AD 1901 – 2000 to 21st Century AD 2001 – Present

A review of 20th century OS mapping shows that the rural, agriculturally focused character of Study Area remains largely unchanged from the Post-Medieval period, with the exception of slight expansion of residential properties around Lower Upham and Durley Street. Within the rural landscape, almost all the historic field boundaries, many of which were established through formal Parliamentary Inclosure, remain extant into the late 20th century though some fields to the north of Trullingham Copse and to the north of Wintershill Hall have been further subdivided.

Uncertain date

A small number of heritage assets of an uncertain date were identified within the Study Area for corridor K. These mainly come from examination of LiDAR images that show features whose date cannot be determined without further investigation, including several extraction pits (K_0834-0836). A curvilinear enclosure has also been recorded within the Study Area (K_0799), and though it is not possible to confirm a period for this resource without detailed archaeological work, it is likely to be Medieval or Post-Medieval based on the proximity of comparable agricultural features.

4.8.5 Archaeological potential

Prehistoric archaeology within the Study Area of Corridor K is limited, with existing HER records confined to one concentration of stone tools. Alluvium deposits formed at the lower end of slopes and near watercourses have the potential to contain lithic material washed into these areas during early Prehistoric landscape development. Winchester HER's Palaeolithic Predictive Model highlights that there may be elevated potential along the downward slopes present in the north-east extent of the Study Area, primarily due to superficial deposits of Clay-with-Flints, as well as moderate to high potential within the river terrace gravels close to the River Hamble.

There is an elevated potential for Roman remains in proximity to the projected route of the Roman road and/or contemporary roadside activity, which may comprise industrial activities considered to be unsuitable for settlement areas. The projected route is not aligned with present-day roads meaning there is an increased potential for remains to have avoided being damaged by later iterations and widening of the road surface.

Early Medieval and Medieval evidence is most likely to be represented by evidence of agricultural activity, such as field boundaries or ridge and furrow, particularly in areas where it continued into later periods including to the west and south-west of Bishop's Waltham and around Lower Upham.

As much of the Study Area has been used as arable farmland for most of the Post-Medieval and Modern periods, there is a high likelihood that modern deep ploughing techniques and other agricultural activities may have truncated or damaged evidence of earlier activity within the Corridor.

4.9 Corridor L

The heritage assets located within the Study Area for this corridor are presented in Appendix B. Their locations are shown in *Drawing 16 – Corridor L: Designated heritage assets* and *Drawing 17 – Corridor L: Non-designated heritage assets* in Appendix C.

4.9.1 Geological summary

A majority of the bedrock geology underlying Corridor L is London Clay, with small areas of sand formations along the southern boundary, including Durley Sand Member, Whitecliff Sand Member, and Wittering Formation. The northern extent of the Study Area covers the transition from the clay, silt and sand of London Clay and the Lambeth Group to the Tarrant Chalk Formation indicative of the edge of the South Downs. The chalk formations are composed of white chalk with marl seams and flint bands, and they formed between 83.6 and 72.1 million years ago during the Cretaceous period.

Superficial deposits are found in the form of river terrace gravels, alluvium, and head deposits of clay, sand, silt, and gravel along the course of Bow Lake, which proceeds westward from Fishers Pond where it joins the River Itchen beyond the Study Area. The areas along the downward slopes of the South Downs contain superficial deposits of Clay-with-Flints formation, which accumulate into layers of material following the dissolution of chalk bedrock, interspersed with bands of head deposits as well as river terrace deposits at the base of the slope along the eastern boundary of the Study Area.

4.9.2 Topographical summary

Corridor L covers a broadly linear section of the preferred pipeline corridor to the north of Fair Oak, to the south of Colden Common, and east of Otterbourne. The River Itchen flows to the west of the Corridor, and the western part of the Corridor is within its valley. The land within the Corridor is agricultural with no substantial settlement centres.

The topography of Corridor L consists primarily of gently undulating agricultural fields at approximately 50m AOD along the base of the South Downs, which rise in elevation to the north-north-east of the Study Area. The centre of the corridor is traversed by watercourses and lakes, including Bow Lake and Fisher's Pond, which are artificial waterbodies (a Post-Medieval pond and a Medieval fishpond respectively), and smaller branches of the River Itchen, which are natural watercourses. The southern and western extents of the Study Area are characterised by residential developments that extend from Fair Oak and Bishopstoke to the south as well as Brambridge and Colden Common to the west.

4.9.3 Historic landscape characterisation

Areas of dense *Settlements* are uncommon within the Study Area and comprise the edge and the conurbation of Bishopstoke and Fair Oak to the south and Colden Common, which incorporates Bambridge, in the north-west. All these *Settlements* areas are of the *Recent Settlement* sub-type and developed through the expansion of existing hamlets, villages, and towns after c.1810. There are two other *Settlements* sub-types present within the Study Area. Highbridge and Lord's Wood comprise areas of Scattered Settlements with Paddocks (Post 1810 Extent), which are a likely 19th century and 20th century continuation of an earlier Post-Medieval settlement type and are rare within the Study Area. Fisher's Pond is of the *Old Settlements* sub-type and has Medieval, and possibly late Early Medieval, origins and is very rare within the Study Area.

There are five different *Field Patterns* typologies present throughout the Study Area. Of these, areas of the *Small Regular with Straight Boundaries* parliamentary sub-type are very common and, along with the less geographically extensive but very common areas of the pre-enclosure *Small Rectilinear with Wavy Boundaries* sub-type (typically pre 19th century) are the dominant typologies. These typologies give the Study Area its rural agricultural character. Proportionally, these *Field Patterns* sub-types run as a conjoined fieldscape along the centre of the Study Area, but there are also large areas of both sub-types to its north and south, usually separated from the central band by areas of *Woodlands*. Although uncommon within the Study Area, there are areas of the *Medium to Large Regular Fields* sub-type at the very north and south of the Study Area and within the boundary of the historic Stoke Park Wood (L_0877).

The areas of *Medium to Large Regular Fields* comprise the north and much of the central area of Stoke Park Wood (L_0877) and communicate the change in use and control of this part of the landscape from that of a tightly controlled Medieval park, through to an area of agriculture and tenancy in the early Post-Medieval period, before any Parliamentary Inclosure. This change is also visible in the landscape of the former Medieval deer park of Marwell Park (L_0837) and the deer park at Bishop's Waltham (divided in part by Royal Assent post-restoration; K_0777), although the *Field Patterns* sub-types here comprise *Small Rectilinear with Wavy Boundaries* fields which divide areas of Post-Medieval planned enclosure of the *Small Regular with Straight Boundaries* sub-type. Further evidence of change and re-shaping of the agricultural landscape of the Study Area is communicated through the recorded presence of archaeological features like former field boundaries and ditches of probable Medieval and Post-Medieval date. The LiDAR survey of the Study Area has also identified areas of ridge and furrow remains in the *Woodlands* which surround Marwell Park (L_0837) – which are of the *Assarted pre-1800 Woodland* sub-type.

Woodlands are common throughout the Study Area. Areas of the *Assarted Woodland* sub-types, like *Replanted Other pre-1810 Woodland,* which is rare within the study area, and those surrounding Marwell Park (L_0837) which are common, communicate the use of *Woodlands* in landscape management through time. Some areas of *Woodlands* do not show evidence of assarting. While rare within the Study Area, areas of the *Other Pre-1810 Woodland* sub-type are present and 'suggest a long history of woodland cover, probably of relatively stable extent' (Lambrick & Bramhill, 1999). Almost all the *Woodlands* of the Study Area are ancient and are predominantly ASNW, although some PAWS are present – most notably the *Woodlands* of the former Medieval deer park of Stoke Park Wood (L_0877).

The western edge of the Study Area incorporates the course of the River Itchen which, as part of the *Avon, Test, Itchen and Meon River Valleys* character area, cuts through the *South Hampshire Lowland and Heath* character area within which most of the Study Area is located. Although a common broad-type within the *Avon, Test, Itchen and Meon River Valleys* character area, areas of the *Valley Floor* are uncommon within the Study Area, present almost exclusively along the course of the River Itchen. Five different sub-types are present within the areas of *Valley Floor*. They are areas of the:

- *Miscellaneous Valley Bottom Paddocks and Pastures* sub-type – which are rare within the Study Area and probably came into being through the enclosure of existing areas of meadow along the valley floor.
- *Marsh and Rough Grazing* sub-type – which are very rare within the Study Area and are usually located adjacent to watercourses and may never have been used for agriculture (Lambrick & Bramhill, 1999).
- *Unimproved Valley Floor Grassland* sub-type – which are very rare within the Study Area and are located on flood plains and used almost exclusively for grazing or cut for hay; uses which 'may date back to the Medieval period in some cases' (Lambrick & Bramhill, 1999).
- *Fishpond and Hatchery Complexes & Natural Ponds & Lakes* sub-type – which are uncommon within the Study Area and include Fishers Pond (L_0838) in the north-east of the Study Area.
- *Water Meadows* sub-type – which are very rare within the Study Area and are usually located adjacent to watercourses where, using artificial diches and leats, they can be seasonably flooded. They are described within the Hampshire Historic Landscape Characterisation as being of Post-Medieval (17th century to 19th century) origin and within Corridor L probably linked to Henry Milmay's program of agricultural improvement. They are often associated with areas of *Unimproved Valley Floor Grassland* and *Miscellaneous Valley Bottom Paddocks and Pastures* and, collectively, chart the use and management of water courses from the Medieval period, in terms of grazing and hay cutting, through to the Post

Medieval period where advances in agricultural technology and fertilisation and soil improvement aided in the intensification of agriculture.

The HLC of the Study Area is shown in *Drawing 20 – Historic Landscape Character in Appendix C*.

4.9.4 Archaeological and historic background

Prehistoric 1,000,000 BC – AD 43:

- Palaeolithic 1,000,000 – 10,000 BC

During the Pleistocene, the River Itchen was a tributary of the now-extinct River Solent, and the river probably formed an important corridor for the movement of people. Gravel terraces and alluvial deposits have the potential to contain early Prehistoric material, redeposited during their formation.

The earliest archaeological evidence for human activity in Corridor L dates to the Palaeolithic period and comprises finds of five handaxes (L_0862) found at Brambridge Farm. A further stone axe was found south of the Woodlands Centre (L_0868). These findspots, like others in Hampshire, have not been dated using chronometric techniques and have not been assigned to a more precise calendar timescale independent of artefact typology (Wilkinson, 2010).

- Mesolithic 10,000 – 4,000 BC

Evidence of Mesolithic activity in Corridor L comprises a find of one tranchet axe, several worked flints and a pick, all found at Ash Close, Colden Common (L_0870).

- Bronze Age 2,500 – 700 BC

Evidence of Bronze Age activity in Corridor L includes three urned cremations uncovered during an archaeological evaluation at Crowdhill Green (L_0882). The three burials were clustered together, and all three urns were inverted. Two burials were contained in bucket urns and the third in a globular urn. One individual was aged over 13 years and the other two were aged over 18 years.

Two middle Bronze Age hoards have been found in Corridor L (L_0863; L_0866). One hoard comprised nine bronze palstaves, three of which were broken (L_0863), the other contained a flat axe, a flanged axe and three palstaves (L_0866). Both have been interpreted as founder's hoards. Founder's hoards are hoards which are believed to have comprised the stock of a bronze founder or smith. These could include broken or 'scrap' metal objects, as well a complete or 'finished' object, and they were probably buried with the intention to be recovered at a later time. However, the two hoards do not contain any other items associated with bronze working, such as ingots or moulds, or associated tools such as punches, hammers, sets, gouges, an anvil, or a polishing stone, which could support this interpretation. It is possible that the two hoards many have been deposited for other reasons, perhaps as votive hoards.

An undated circular soil mark visible to north of Store House Gully on an air photo, (L_0872), may be a ring ditch, and could represent a Bronze Age round barrow.

The presence of these remains suggests that that there may have been broader settlement and land use in this area during the Bronze Age. The River Itchen would have provided a movement corridor during the Bronze Age, and settlement and agriculture, as well as mortuary activity including the building of round barrows would have likely been focused on the western part of the corridor, along the fertile soils of River valley with ready access to the river.

- Iron Age 800 BC – AD 43

Iron Age activity in Corridor L is demonstrated by finds of pits on Colden Common, containing charcoal inclusions and a sherd of Iron Age pottery (L/M_0929). Two ditches of probable Iron Age date have also been found at Stubbington Copse (L/M_0929). This demonstrates longevity of human activity in this corridor from the Bronze Age into the Iron Age.

Romano-British AD 43 – 410

Unlikely much of the preferred pipeline corridor, Corridor L is not characterised by the presence of Roman roads.

The archaeological record remains sparse with a single circular soil mark (L_0872) and tentatively dated settlement remains (L_0883) currently documented. The settlement and associated agricultural features at New Alresford would represent a likely agricultural community, however, unusually for features of this period, datable evidence across the site was sparse.

Early Medieval AD 410 – 1066

The Victoria County History of Hampshire states that lands in Owslebury were granted to the Bishop of Winchester by King Eadgar in AD 964, and that these lands were still held by the bishops at the time of the Domesday Survey (Page, 1908).

Marwell Manor Farm (L_0837), a moated site, was a major rural manor of the Bishops of Winchester from the middle of the 10th century onwards and was probably built shortly after the bishop was granted land in the area by King Eadgar.

Study of Early Medieval charters suggests that a road crossed the valley near or on the site of the Medieval dam between Eleven Acre Pond and the Great Pond in the Early Medieval period (Currie, 2002)

Medieval AD 1066 – 1540

The Medieval Bishops of Winchester held the richest *see* in England and by the 13th century it comprised over 50 manors and boroughs across six southern counties and included 23 deer parks (Roberts, 1988). Only the Crown and the Duchy of Lancaster held larger numbers of deer parks in this period (Roberts, 1988).

Of the deer parks held by the Bishops of Winchester, nine were associated with the Bishop's residences in Hampshire (Roberts 1988). Two of these deer parks, Marwell Park (L_0837) and Stoke Park (also known as Bishopstoke Park; L_0877), served the Bishop's residence at Marwell (L_0837), a moated site which had been built in the middle of the 10th century, and which was as a major rural manor of the Bishops of Winchester (Roberts 1988). Corridor L runs through Marwell Park and immediately to the north of, and outside the boundary of, Stoke Park. These two deer parks continue to influence boundaries and land use within the landscape, and understanding these two deer parks is important to understanding the historical development, landscape, and land use within Corridor L from the Medieval period onwards.

Marwell Park was established in the 12th century by Bishop Henry de Blois (Roberts, 1988). Royalty and elites hunted within the park; King John is recorded as having hunted at Marwell in 1208-9, and King Henry I in 1246-47 (Roberts, 1988).

On its establishment, Marwell Park comprised an area of approximately 256 hectares (Roberts, 1988). The park pale at Marwell was the boundary which enclosed the deer park. This was constructed as a bank and external ditch, with the bank topped by a wooden fence. Four surviving lengths of the park pale bank and ditch at Marwell are Scheduled Monuments (L_0837). However, analysis of LiDAR data shows that the surviving bank of the park pale is much more extensive than the lengths covered by these listings.

Marwell Manor Farm (L_0837), a moated site at the centre of the park, was established in the middle of the 10th century as a major rural manor of the Bishops of Winchester, and probably variously functioned during the Medieval period as an ecclesiastical site, the Bishop's residence within the park, and a hunting lodge (Roberts, 1986). Bishop Henry de Bois is also thought to have founded a college of priests at Marwell (Currie, 2002). Its location is uncertain, but it may have also been located at Marwell Manor Farm (Currie, 2002).

A series of large fishponds were constructed at Marwell. Corridor L runs through this fishpond complex. These fishponds are best-preserved of the fishponds created by the Bishops of Winchester and are among the largest and best-preserved in England (Currie, 2002). They are also amongst the best documented fishponds in the historical record, with numerous references to them recorded in the Winchester Pipe Rolls (Currie, 2002). The Pipe Rolls are the most complete set of manorial accounts in the country, running largely uninterrupted from 1208/9 to 1710/11, and are on the UNESCO Memory of the World Register.

A fishpond was first recorded at Marwell Park in 1217-18, and it was likely that this pond was constructed at the time of the park's establishment by Bishop Henry de Bois (Roberts, 1988). Most Medieval fish-management sites had multiple ponds, typically two or three, but occasionally up to 12. The fishpond complex at Marwell was constructed as a chain of ponds, separated by earthen damns, along the floor of a well-defined valley, taking advantage of the natural topography (Currie, 2002). The chain comprised at least four fishponds, and possibly six (Currie, 2002). The ponds were constructed along the line of what is now Bow Lake stream (Currie, 2002). The majority of the ponds were within the boundary of Marwell Park, although some were outside to the east and west (Currie, 2002).

By the 13th century, there were at least four fishponds at Marwell, the total area of which has been estimated to have covered up to 28 hectares (Roberts, 1986). These fishponds included the Great Pond (L_0885), which was probably over 50 acres in size, and Eleven Acre Pond (L_MAP_003; L_0838), which was 10.6 acres in size, and which lay to the west of the Great Pond (Currie, 2002). These two fishponds were separated by a large earthen dam (L_0837). This dam, at over 260m in length, 32m in width, and 3m in height was one of the one of the largest Medieval fishpond dams in England (Currie, 2002) (Currie, 2003). In the Winchester Pipe Rolls, Marwell was referred to as having a *vivarium*, a larger fishpond often used for breeding fish, probably the Great Pond (L_0885), and a *servatorium*, a smaller pond used for storing fish and occasionally for breeding fish, probably Eleven Acre Pond (L_MAP_003; L_0838) (Currie, 2003). To the east of the Great Pond was another fishpond (L_0886).

A topographical survey of Eleven Acre Pond undertaken in 2003, found that it would have had a maximum depth of about two metres, the optimum depth recommended by historical treatises (Currie, 2003).

It is recorded that a small fishpond at Hensting, near Marwell, was created in 1226-27 (Roberts, 1986). This pond, along with a second small pond, together referred to as the Hensting Ponds, were combined into one large 12-acre pond, which survives as a fishpond into the present, known as Fishers Pond (L_0838) (Currie, 2002).

In 1247-48, two small fishponds which covered three hectares at Marwell Park were drained and allowed to revert to meadow (Roberts, 1986). After this time the Pipe Rolls only refer to the 'great' and 'little' ponds (Currie, 2002). An additional meadow was enclosed at Marwell Park in 1254-55 (Roberts, 1986).

Fishponds were regularly drained, cleared of mud, left fallow for a period, and then refilled and restocked. Medieval fishponds, and particularly those associated with bishoprics, featured systems of sluice gates and diversion channels to allow ponds to be drained and refilled (Currie, 2002). When a fishpond at Marwell, probably Fishers Pond (L_0838), was drained in 1283-84, the diversionary channel was re-dug and wattle hurdles were made to catch the fish at the open sluice-gate (Roberts, 1986). Diversion channels were constructed leading from the Great Pond around Eleven Acre Pond, so that the latter could be drained separately (Currie, 2002)

In 1332-33 Marwell Park was extended to around 324 hectares, and 4500 pales for the park fence were prepared (Roberts 1988). This extension probably allowed the park to encompass the area that became Park Hill Wood. LiDAR imagery shows that there is ridge and furrow in the area now occupied by the wood. It is possible that this land was ploughed in the Medieval period before cultivation was halted when the area was subsumed within the deer park. The area may have been encouraged to become wooded once it was within the park to provide shelter for deer.

The Bishops of Winchester continued to maintain their deer parks in Hampshire during the fifteenth century. In 1477-78, repairs were made to the fences around deer parks, including Marwell (Roberts, 1988).

As well as running through Marwell Park, Corridor L also runs immediately to the north of, and outside the boundary of, Stoke Park (also known as Bishopstoke Park), another Medieval deer park (L_0877). Stoke Park, like Marwell Park, served the Bishop of Winchester's residence at Marwell. Stoke Park was probably established in the 12th century, since the earliest Winchester Pipe Rolls refer to it. It encompassed an area of about 600 acres and was located one mile west of the bishop's residence at Marwell. Substantial remains of the park pale bank survive, particularly along the park's eastern boundary, where the bank is about one metre high and three metres wide (L_0877).

While it is not known if the two deer parks had separate functions, they probably each served to supply different resources, in addition to deer. While Stoke Park did not feature fishponds, it was instead recorded

as having a ‘coney garth’, or rabbit warren, at Cunniger Hill, to supply rabbits (Roberts, 1988). The successful establishment of the warren at Stoke Park probably took place after 1243, possibly during the 14th century, when rabbits seem to have become a more significant part of the bishop's diet (Roberts, 1988). Rabbit consumption by the bishops may have increased at this time as part of a general trend toward greater rabbit consumption after the Black Death in the middle of the 14th century. Stoke Park is also recorded in the Winchester Pipe Rolls as containing two relatively unusual forms of land use for a Medieval deer park; a field of oats, recorded in 1246-47, and a vineyard, recorded in 1477-78 (Roberts, 1988).

The manor of Marwell, which was to the immediate north of Marwell Park, was formed over the 13th and 14th century by the Woodlock family of Marwell. From 1513, Richard Foxe, the Bishop of Winchester, began building Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In late 1516 and early 1517, trustees acting on behalf of Foxe purchased the manor of Marwell, and in March 1517, the complete manor was granted by the bishop to the President and Scholars of Corpus Christi College. Marwell park was not granted to the college, and it remained in the hands of the Bishops of Winchester.

Besides the deer parks and fishponds, evidence for activity during the Medieval period in Corridor L is visible through ridge and furrow identified on LiDAR data at the site of Park Hill Wood. This indicates agricultural activity in this area in the Medieval period. There is also documentary evidence of a deserted Medieval village at Stroudwood Farm (L_0880). This village was first documented in 1379 as Stroudwoode, meaning marshy brushwood land. The village may have abandoned due to social changes following the dissolution, the rise of private enclosure, and population contraction from the late 14th century onwards relating to waves of infectious disease, including the Black Death. Stroudwood Farm may have been developed as a private interest to farm what would have previously been open fields or common land associated with the village.

Post-Medieval AD 1540 – 1901

At the start of this period, the Bishop of Winchester, Bishop Gardiner, was an opponent of the Reformation. In February 1551 his lands were seized, he was deprived of his bishopric, and he was imprisoned in the Tower of London. In that same year, Sir Henry Seymour, the brother of Jane Seymour, acquired the manors of Marwell and Twyford, as well as Marwell Park. As the manor of Marwell was owned by Corpus Christi College, land within it was leased to Henry Seymour, who would have owned the hall and grounds and paid ground rent to the college. In contrast, Marwell park, and other lands which had not been granted to the college and had remained in the hands of the Bishops of Winchester, were acquired by Henry Seymour outright as his private property. In 1547-51 Henry Seymour was Keeper of Marwell Park, when it was still held by the Bishops of Winchester, and this position ended in 1551 when he acquired it outright. In 1557, Marwell Park was shown on 1575 Map of Hampshire, Saxton (004855921).

Henry Seymour remodelled Marwell Manor Lodge (L_0837), the Bishop of Winchester’s former moated residence. The current manor house on that same site, Marwell Manor House (L_0839), which was built in 17th century, incorporates fabric from his remodelling (O’Brien *et al*, 2018)

A barn (L_0839) to the west of the Manor House (L_0839), is described in its listing as 18th century, probably dates to c.1500 (O'Brien, 2018). It may have been built by Seymour during his remodelling of the house, or earlier.

On the death of Henry Seymour in 1578, the Marwell estate was inherited by his son and heir, John Seymour.

In 1615 the Marwell estates owned by Corpus Christi College were mapped by Thomas Langdon. The original 1615 hand-painted map of the Marwell estate by Thomas Langdon, is held by Corpus Christi College. A copy of the 1615 Map of the manor of Upper Marwell (COPY/278/1) was viewed for this report. In the south-east corner of the map, the north-east edge of the Marwell Park is shown, abutting, but not included within, the estate lands owned by Corpus Christi College. It is labelled ‘Old Marwell Deere Parke’ and is labelled as being owned by ‘Sr John Semer Knighte’ [Sic]; (Sir John Seymour, Knight). The map shows a bank and paling fence enclosing the park. As shown on the 1615 map, the boundaries of the deer park continued to function as boundaries in the landscape at this time, and it is likely that Marwell Park had continued to be used as a deer park by the Seymour family.

In 1615, the site of Eleven Acre Pond (L_0838), which was outside and to the immediate west of Marwell Park, seems to have passed to Corpus Christi College (Currie, 2002). By 1615, both Eleven Acre Pond (L_MAP_003; L_0838) and the Great Pond (L_0885) were laid dry and were converted to meadow pasture . This took place at a time when the value of meadow pasture was high, and when there was a wider decline in the maintenance of fishponds following the dissolution (Currie, 2002) Taylor's county map of 1759 does not show the ponds, confirming that they were dry, and managed as meadow pasture. These two ponds remain as meadow pasture into the present.

After John Seymour's death in 1618 at the age of 58, the estate, including Marwell Park, passed to his son, Edward Seymour. In 1625, Marwell Park and other lands in Marwell owned by the Seymour family, were brought by William Halliday, an alderman of the City of London (Roberts & Gale, 1994). Halliday gave the estate to his daughter Anne, wife of Sir Henry Mildmay, a courtier under both James I and Charles I (Roberts & Gale, 1994). Mildmay was one of the judges who sentenced Charles I to death, and he was imprisoned, and his lands seized, following the Restoration. However, his family retained the estate of Marwell as it had belonged to his wife, and it passed to his son, also named Henry Mildmay, on his death.

Marwell Park is shown as still bounded by its park pale on numerous county maps throughout the 17th century, including the 1645 Map of Hampshire, (004855929) and Morden's 1695 Map of Hampshire (005014263). Mildmay's account books suggest that he inherited a park which had already been subdivided into several farms, although this does not mean that the park pale was necessarily demolished or breached during this time (Roberts & Gale, 1994). A number of surviving farm buildings on Mildmay's land, appear to predate his inheritance of the estate. These include two 16th century farmhouses, namely, Dell House and (L_0855) and Crowdhill Farmhouse (L_0857).

During the 1660s and 1670s, Henry Milmay undertook a large program of agricultural improvement across his manors of Marwell and Twyford (Roberts & Gale, 1994). This included the improvement of land and crops, the enlargement of farm sizes, and the rebuilding and construction of farm buildings (Roberts & Gale, 1994). He transformed marsh land beside the River Itchen into 100 acres of valuable water meadows (Roberts & Gale, 1994). Water meadows, probably created by Mildmay, survive within the Study Area (L_0878; L_0879; L_0876).

As part of his construction of a number of farm buildings across his estate, Low Hill Farmhouse (L_0856) was built in 1671, along with its outbuildings (Roberts & Gale, 1994).

Henry Mildmay constructed a new primary residence c.1670, Marwell Manor House (L_0839), on the former site of Marwell Manor Lodge (L_0836; L_0837), the Bishop of Winchester's historic moated residence. This new manor house, which still stands today, incorporates earlier fabric, including an *in situ* 14th century door, and a datestone inscribed with 1574 and Henry Seymour's initials (O'Brien, 2018).

There is relatively little enclosure in Corridor L which is recorded as being the result of formal agreements or Parliamentary Inclosure during 1700-1900 (Chapman & Seeliger, 1997). Rather, enclosure within the Corridor, and within the wider Marwell Estate was undertaken prior privately to 1700, and probably in the 16th and 17th century by the Seymour and Mildmay families.

In the early 18th century, the Marwell Estate was passed to the Dacre family. Marwell Park is still shown on county maps up to 1751 (15M84/MP57), possibly as a convention copied over from older maps drawn at a similar scale, and because it still existed as landscape feature. Marwell Park is not shown on Taylor's 1759 detailed map (Maps K.Top.14.5.11) of the county. This map confirms that by this year, all the fishponds within Marwell Park had been drained (Roberts, 1986). However, Fishers Pond (L_0838), outside the park boundary, was not drained, and is labelled on the map as 'Fish house Pond'.

The Dacre family continued to encourage farming on their estate, and new farmhouses and other farm buildings were built during their ownership of the estate in the 18th century. These include Yew Tree Cottage (L_0858), and a granary (L_0839) close to Manor House. In 1799, George Dacre sold the Marwell Estate to William Long.

The 1841 tithe map (TOP31/3/5(L)) shows the dry Eleven Acre Pond (L_0838) as plots 670 and 671, which cover 11 acres. It is labelled as 'Hall's Meadow', probably referring to its association with Marwell Hall (Currie, 2002). The tithe map shows a distinct boundary all the way around the dry pond. This is listed as

plot 668, a ‘hedge row’. This follows the artificial banks of the pond and may reflect the historic practice of fortifying the banks of ponds against poachers and stock (Currie, 2002)

There is little change in the pattern of field systems from the 1841 tithe map (TOP31/3/5(L)) onwards, suggesting the pattern of fields established by this time, and probably earlier, by private enclosure, has endured into the present.

Walter Long, William’s nephew, let out Marwell House for around 25 years, and in 1860 he decided to sell a large part of the land of the Marwell Estate that was not owned by Corpus Christi College. The land for sale comprised the majority of the area of the former Medieval deer park, as shown on a contemporary 1860 sales map (46M72/E75). The part of the estate largely had the same boundaries as the Marwell deer park. However, there were some boundary changes. The area between Park Hill Wood and the parish boundary appears to have been excised from the deer park and become part of Crowd Hill Common, while some additional land had been acquired to the east and north-east from the enclosure of common land, expanding the estate.

Medieval fishponds were often reused after the dissolution as ornamental ponds in landscaped parks and gardens, and it is possible that this also occurred to a degree to the fishponds at Marwell. The 1860 sales map (46M72/E75) of the Marwell estate calls Fisher’s Pond (L_0838), ‘an ornamental sheet of water’, suggesting that it was appreciated for its aesthetic qualities. By 1860, the fishpond complex within Marwell Park had become a stream, which is still extant as Bow Lake stream. Sections of the stream are straight, and it is possible that the stream was deliberately created by the Dacre family, or by earlier landholders, when the fishponds were drained. A number of small, rounded ponds are present in the landscape, and these may have been formed in the 18th, or 19th century as landscape or amenity features, as cascades and smaller pond features were common elements of 18th and 19th century parkland design.

The 1860 sales plan confirms that the majority of the land within the former deer park was being used as grass pasture and as meadow at this time, probably by tenant farmers, with five farms within the part of the estate that was for sale. The 1860 plan also shows areas of woodland within the area of the former park. While some of this woodland probably survived from the earlier deer park, the 1860s estate sales notice notes that some stands of fir had been recently planted. This landscape is reflected in the HLC, which ‘large wavy fields’ which communicate the change in use and control of this part of the landscape from that of a tightly controlled Medieval, through to an area of agriculture and tenancy in the early Post-Medieval period.

The locations of the former Medieval fishponds continued to be remembered into the 19th century, and they were shown as ‘Fish Pond (site of)’ in gothic script on the OS 6 inch plan of 1868 (sheet 58). This designation has continued in subsequent editions into the present.

The clay lands of Marwell supported timber and a thriving brick industry in this period (Roberts & Gale, 1994). A brickworks (L_0873), is the shown on the 1st and 2nd edition 25 inch OS maps.

A parish church, the Grade II Listed Church of the Holy Trinity (L_0840), was constructed between 1841-1844 by G Guillarme. As well as adherence to the Church of England, the religious dynamics of Hampshire were also influenced by the rise of non-conformity in this period. The Bible Christian Church, a Methodist denomination founded in North Cornwall in 1815, was particularly popular in southern England, especially in Cornwall, Devon, and the Isle of Wight. Reflecting this, there is a Bible Christian Chapel, built in 1866, present within the Study Area (L_0865).

A 19th century sales notices for the Brambridge Estate shows that in that lands within the western part of Corridor L were part of the Brambridge estate. Further detail on the history of the Brambridge Estate is given in the section for Corridor M, as the Grade II* Listed Brambridge House (M_0933) and its associated garden and parklands are within that Corridor.

20th Century AD 1901 – 2000 and 21st Century AD 2001 - present

In 1957, Charles Mitchell's Brickworks closed down (L_0867). This brickworks was the last in the country to hand-make bricks by the clamp method. The site was redeveloped and is today an industrial works.

A topographical survey of Eleven Acre Pond undertaken in 2003, found that encroachment on the historic diversion ditches associated with the pond, including development on the northern side of the pond, has made them largely inoperable (Currie, 2003). Disruption of historic drainage patterns led to silt blocking the

entry of water to Bow Lake stream. This has resulted in dredging of the stream, which has relatively straight edges, and the excavation of shallow parallel ditches on either side of the stream to carry surface water to the lowest part of the field. Currie estimates that these works took place at some point between the late Post-Medieval period and the (Currie, 2003). Other than this, there has been relatively little disturbance to the Medieval fishponds during this period.

Uncertain date

A number of heritage assets of an unknown date have been identified throughout the Study Area. A series of seven extraction pits identified on LiDAR data (L_0922 - L_0928), probably represent chalk extraction for the production of agricultural lime. Six of the extraction pits are located on superficial geology of Clay-with-flints Formation, and bedrock of the Tarrant Chalk Member; the seventh is located on the Tarrant Chalk Member. The use of agricultural lime expanded during the British Agricultural Revolution in the Post-Medieval period and the extraction pits may date to this period.

An undated circular soil mark visible to north of Store House Gully on an air photo may be a ring ditch and could represent a Bronze Age round barrow (L_0872).

4.9.5 Archaeological potential

During the Pleistocene, the River Itchen was a tributary of the now-extinct River Solent, and the river probably formed an important movement corridor. Extensive river terrace deposits in the River Itchen valley have potential to contain palaeoenvironmental and Palaeolithic remains. Winchester HER's Palaeolithic Predictive Model indicates that there are three areas of river terrace deposits associated with the River Itchen in Corridor L which have high potential for Palaeolithic archaeology. The model also indicates an area of river gravel with moderate potential for Palaeolithic archaeology on the northern bank of Bow Lake stream, a tributary of the River Itchen. While this deposit is predicted to be outside and to the north of the Corridor, it may extend within the Corridor as its boundaries are not fully understood. Holocene alluvium associated with the River Itchen and Bow Lake stream, may preserve also palaeoenvironmental and stratified Mesolithic and later Prehistoric remains.

Bronze Age cremation burials and two Bronze Age hoards have been found in Corridor L, suggesting Bronze Age activity, including that of a mortuary character, in the Corridor L. Round barrows were not uncommon in the river valleys of the Solent Thames region, although many have been ploughed out, and have been located using aerial photography (Bradley, 2014).While no round barrows are recorded in Corridor L, this absence may reflect the difficult in locating Prehistoric sites on clay geology using aerial investigative methods, rather than reflecting a real absence of such sites in the area in the past. Therefore, there is potential that archaeological remains of round barrows may be found in Corridor L. These would probably be preserved as ring ditches and may be associated with human remains. Bronze Age or Iron Age field boundaries or evidence of settlement may also be found in the Corridor, with the river valley being a favourable place for such activity, as it provided a transport corridor, and fertile farming land.

There is little evidence of Roman activity in this area, and the potential for Roman remains in this Corridor is more limited than in other areas along the route. However, there is still broad potential for remains relating to Roman rural settlement be present due to the area's favourable location along the River Itchen.

There is high potential for archaeological remains relating to the Early Medieval and Medieval Marwell Manor Farm Residence and infrastructure to be found nearby the current manorial house. Early Medieval charters suggests that a road crossed the valley near or on the site of the Medieval dam between Eleven Acre Pond and the Great Pond in the Early Medieval period, and the remains of this road, or roadside activity and settlement, may also be encountered.

In the Medieval period, the Bishops of Winchester developed a complex ecclesiastical landscape centred at Marwell Manor Farm. This included a deer park, Marwell Park, through which the corridor runs, and a chain of associated fishponds along the valley floor. These fishponds are the best preserved in the county, and the best preserved of all the fishponds built in the Winchester bishopric. They were converted to meadow by 1615 and have remained managed as meadow to this day. Due to an absence of later intrusive development, Eleven Acre Pond and the Great Pond survive particularly well as earthworks, as topographically survey has demonstrated in the case of the former . Archaeological test excavation has demonstrated the potential for

archaeological and paleoenvironmental remains related to the fishpond to survive *in situ*, including the gravel bases of the ponds, and sediment that probably formed when they were in use as fishponds (Munby, 2013).

Marwell Park pale is also well-preserved, and LiDAR data has shown that the bank of the pale survives well beyond the four sections designed as Scheduled Monuments. The ditches of the pale are likely to survive well and may preserve archaeological and paleoenvironmental remains relating to the construction, development, and use of the park. Deer parks also had a range of internal features, including compartments and enclosures, pitfall traps, buildings in which the deer sheltered in winter, and mounds on which spectators could stand to watch the hunt. There is potential that archaeological remains of such features will survive within the historic boundary of Marwell Park.

The remains of Medieval settlement are likely to be present at the deserted village of Stroudwood, and evidence of Medieval agriculture may be found near to this site. LiDAR data also indicates an area of ridge and furrow surviving in the area of Park Hill Wood. It is possible that this area of farmed land was associated with a Medieval hamlet or farm, buildings, probably on its southern side, away from Marwell Park.

Archaeological remains from the Post-Medieval period in this corridor are likely to include evidence of extraction of clay, sand and gravel, including pits and associated infrastructure, as the area has good clay for brickmaking, and as brickworks are historically documented in the area (Roberts & Gale, 1994).A series of seven extraction pits identified on LiDAR data, probably represent clay pits associated with Post-Medieval brickmaking.

Remains may also include evidence associated with farming and agricultural improvement, such as water meadows, drainage systems, the remains of farm buildings, and field boundaries. Water meadows are more likely on marshy ground near the River Itchen.

4.10 Corridor M

The heritage assets located within the Study Area for this corridor are presented in Appendix B. Their locations are shown in *Drawing 18 – Corridor M: Designated heritage assets* and *Drawing 19 – Corridor M: Non-designated heritage assets* in Appendix C.

4.10.1 Geological summary

The bedrock geology underlying the central extent of Corridor M is London Clay, with small areas of sand formations along the western boundary, including Nursling Sand Member, Whitecliff Sand Member, and Wittering Formation. The northern extent of the Study Area covers the transition from the clay, silt and sand of London Clay and the Lambeth Group to the Tarrant and Newhaven Chalk Formations, indicative of the edge of the South Downs and capable of supporting a wide range of habitats due to its geological diversity. The chalk formations are composed of white chalk with marl seams and flint bands, and they formed between 83.6 and 72.1 million years ago during the Cretaceous period.

Superficial deposits are found in the form of river terrace gravels and alluvium along the course of River Itchen, which proceeds northward across the central extent of the Study Area, which may contain palaeoenvironmental and Palaeolithic remains. The areas along the downward slopes of the South Downs contain superficial deposits of Clay-with-Flints formation, which accumulate into layers of material following the dissolution of chalk bedrock, interspersed with large pockets of head deposits.

4.10.2 Topographical summary

Corridor M is 1.6km long and forms the western terminus of the Proposed Pipeline Corridor.

The River Itchen bisects Corridor M at its centre, running north to south. The London to Southampton train line also runs north to south within Corridor M. The M3 Motorway borders the Study Area to its west, running north-east to south-west, while the east side is bordered by Colden Common to the north-east and Highbridge and the River Itchen to the east and the south-east.

The topography of Corridor M comprises the River Itchen valley, which covers much of the eastern extent of the Study Area and gently rises in elevation from approximately 13m AOD to 22m AOD as it proceeds northwards. Moving north-west from the River Itchen, the ground level increases sharply and culminates in a ridge aligned south-east to north-west to the south of Otterbourne with a peak elevation of approximately

90m AOD. The western extent of the Study Area consists of agricultural fields, woodlands, and floodplains along the course of the River Itchen. To the east, increased levels of residential and commercial development are found, particularly along the route of the M3 between Allbrook, Otterbourne, and Shawford.

4.10.3 Historic landscape characterisation

Otterbourne, South Down, and Allbrook are the principal *Settlements* of the Study Area and are located at its north-western, northern, and south-western edges respectively. South Down is of the *Recent Settlements* sub-type and developed as 'new' settlements, which may have absorbed some existing smaller hamlets, during the early 19th century. While Otterbourne also comprises areas of the *Recent Settlements* sub-type, here they relate more clearly to its expansion from an existing village of the *Old Settlements* sub-type. Despite its Post-Medieval expansion (and subsequent conurbation with South Down) Otterbourne retains its historic core and its original Medieval village form. This same evolution, from Medieval origin to Post-Medieval expansion, occurred at Allbrook but is less obvious because of the expansion of the major urban centre of Eastliegh, beyond the Study Area to the south-west, and the fact that today, Allbrook village is a aligned along the route of the Pitmore Road whereas its historic core (the *Old Settlement*) is further south on Allbrook Hill. Overall, areas of the *Recent Settlements* sub-type are common within the Study Area and areas of *Old Settlements* are rare.

Areas of Parliamentary Inclosure (like the *Small Regular Fields with Straight Boundaries* and *Medium Regular with Straight Boundaries* sub-types) are common within the Study Area but are geographically confined to its centre, between the settlement of Otterbourne in the west and the River Itchen in the east. A small area of Parliamentary Inclosure is also located at the north-eastern edge of the Study Area which comprises only the *Medium Regular with Straight Boundaries* sub-type. The remaining agricultural areas of the Study Area comprise pre-parliamentary *Field Patterns* comprising the *Small Rectilinear with Wavy Boundaries* and *Medium to Large Regular Fields with Wavy Boundaries* sub-types. In these area areas, which are located around the edges of the Study Area to the west and slightly north of Otterbourne for example, have Medieval origins and indicate informal enclosure during the late Medieval period through to no later than the 18th century (during the Post-Medieval period). They are uncommon within the Study Area.

A single area of the *Commons* broad-type can also be found in proximity to Otterboune, at its southern limits. Covering just under 1ha, Otterbourne Hill Common is of the *Wooded Over Commons* sub-type and is very rare within the Study Area. In some instances, areas of *Wood Over Commons* in Hampshire were wooded in antiquity (Lambrick & Bramhill, 1999). In cases such as this, these areas were probably used at the end of the Early Medieval period and during the Medieval period for rural activities like pannage[15]. It is more usual, however, that *Wooded Over Commons* became wooded during the 19th century through an absence of grazing.

Areas of *Woodlands* are common throughout the Study Area with large, regular blocks of *Woodlands* present to the west and sinuous narrow *Woodlands* lining the course of the River Itchen and many of its tributaries. Areas of the *19th Century Plantations* sub-type, which often cover earlier HLC broad-type areas, and areas of *Pre-1800 Hangars*[16], which are found in marginal areas like scarp edges and steep valley-sides and have a long history of being wooded (Lambrick & Bramhill, 1999) are both very rare within the Study Area. The most common *Woodlands* sub-type of the Study Area is *Assarted Pre-181 0 Woodland*. These *Woodlands* comprise the larger blocks in the west of the Study Area and have been subject to assarting from the Medieval period through to the Post-Medieval period. Many of the *Woodlands* of the Study Area are ancient and, apart from a single small area of PAWS in the south of the Study Area, are all ASNW; some of these have placename evidence indicative of rural industrial activity and management with 'coppice' being common.

Other examples of natural resource management with Post-Medieval, and in some cases Medieval, origins can be seen along the course of the River Itchen, where the eastern part of the Study Area extends from the *South Hampshire Lowland and Heath* character area into the *Avon, Test, Itchen and Meon River Valleys*

[15] Archaic term for the right to graze/feed animals (usually pigs) in a woodland.

[16] A term for woodlands on the side of a steep valley edge or an escarpment.

character area. In this part of the study area, five sub-types of the *Valley Floor* broad-type are present. They are the:

- *Miscellaneous Valley Bottom Paddocks and Pastures* sub-type – which are common within the Study Area and probably came into being through the enclosure of existing areas of meadow along the valley floor.
- *Marsh and Rough Grazing* sub-type – which are very rare within the Study Area and are usually located adjacent to watercourses and may never have been used for agriculture (Lambrick & Bramhill, 1999).
- *Unimproved Valley Floor Grassland* sub-type – which are very rare within the Study Area and are located on flood plains and used almost exclusively for grazing or cut for hay; uses which "may date back to the Medieval period in some cases" (Lambrick & Bramhill, 1999).
- *Water Meadows* sub-type – which are very rare within the Study Area and are usually located adjacent to watercourses where, using artificial diches and leats, they can be seasonably flooded. They are of Post-Medieval (17th century to 19th century) origin. They are often associated with areas of *Unimproved Valley Floor Grassland* and *Miscellaneous Valley Bottom Paddocks and Pastures* and, collectively, chart the use and management of water courses from the Medieval period, in terms of grazing and hay cutting, through to the Post-Medieval period where advances in agricultural technology and fertilisation and soil improvement aided in the intensification of agriculture.
- *Valley Floor Woodlands* sub-type – which are very rare within the Study Area and are predominantly wet woodlands consisting mainly of alder and willow species. Many have a history of coppicing.

These sub-types communicate a sustained but evolving use of riverine environments and agricultural practice within the Study Area.

The HLC of the Study Area is shown in *Drawing 20 – Historic Landscape Character in Appendix C*.

4.10.4 Archaeological and historic background

Prehistoric 1,000,000 BC – AD 43

- Mesolithic 10,000 – 4,000 BC

The rich natural resources of the River Itchen valley and its marshy, floodplain environment was likely attractive to people during the earlier Prehistoric periods (Wessex Archaeology, 2005), however, the only evidence of Mesolithic activity within Corridor M is a tranchet axe (M_0956) found in the bed of a stream known as Rosemary Leet, near Kingfisher Lodge between Otterbourne and Colden Common.

- Neolithic 4,000 – 2,500 BC

A Neolithic flint axe (M_0952) retrieved by a schoolmaster in 1905-6, to the south of the Medieval manor house at Otterbourne. As well as this, a quern fragment (M_0950) retrieved while digging a gravel pit at Highbridge, was found together with a group of 12 worked flints (M_0949) of late Prehistoric date. However, it is not possible to confirm a more specific date for the quern fragment, which could be of Neolithic period, or later.

- Bronze Age 2,500 – 700 BC and Iron Age 800 BC – AD 43

The only evidence of human activity dated to the Iron Age is a group of features (M_0951) recorded at Stubbingdon Copse, to the south-east of the Study Area within Corridor M. This includes two ditches containing two rim shreds of black burnished ware, and a pit with a small fragment of cooking pot. This group may be associated with a group of pits (M_0929) recorded within Corridor L, at Colden Common Stubbington, 500m to the south. The pits contained charcoal inclusions and a pottery sherd of likely Iron Age date. This group of features, together with the features recorded within Corridor L at Colden Common, are suggestive of further Iron Age settlement activity within the area.

Romano-British AD 43 – 410

As well as within previous corridor sections, evidence for Roman activity within Corridor M is mainly related to the presence of roads. The Winchester to Bitterne Roman road 42b (Margary, 1967), leaves

Winchester at South Gate and follows straight course through Otterbourne, within the Study Area of this corridor. Residual metalling of the road (M_0957) was observed at 1.52m below ground level at St. Lawrence Cottage, near Barnes Close. Furthermore, an additional stretch of the Roman road from Stone Cross to Otterbourne (M_0965) is recorded within Corridor M.

During the working of a gravel pit east of the River Itchen at Highbridge (WYG Environment Planning Transport Ltd, 2017), near Brambridge, a large quantity of Roman pottery sherds and tiles (M_0948) were recovered, including a quern stone. This could be indicative of a former settlement area or industrial working site.

Early Medieval AD 410 – 1066

There are no designated or non-designated heritage assets dating to the Early Medieval period within the Study Area. However, Early Medieval settlement and activity within the Corridor M Study Area is shown by the origins of the name Otterbourne which is referred to as '*Oterbourna*' in AD 960 (Ekwall, 1963) and translates as '*Otter stream*' in Old English (Wessex Archaeology, 2005). The lands in Otterbourne, part of the district of Chilcomb, were granted by King Edgar to the church in Winchester as early as in AD 978 and were later confirmed to the church by King Ethelred in AD 984 (Page, 1908). This is the likely origin for the later Medieval village settlement of Otterbourne. There are also documentary sources (Ekwall, 1963) recording Brambridge to the south-east of the Study Area, as *Brombrigce*, meaning 'Broom Bridge' in Old English, in AD 909.

Medieval AD 1066 – 1540

The present village of Otterbourne lies to the north-west of the Deserted Medieval Village of the same name (M_0931). The Deserted Medieval Village of Otterbourne is mentioned by Beresford and Hurst (Beresford & Hurst, 1971), but there is no evidence of the village layout or why it was abandoned. Evidence of the 14th century disjunction caused by population decline and migration is present across other Corridors within the preferred pipeline corridor. It appears that contraction of settlement at Otterbourne may fit with this pattern, with later resettlement taking place during the Post-Medieval period (see below).

The only surviving evidence within the village which dates from the Medieval period is the St. Matthew Church and the Manor House (Bournemouth University and Hampshire County Council, Undated). Otterbourne is mentioned in the Doomsday Book and in the Hundred of Buddlesgate, has having a population of 24 households in 1086. At the time of the Doomsday Survey, the manor belonged to Ralph de Mortimer, and it is stated that there was 'a church, and six serfs, and fifty acres of meadow' (Page, 1908). All that remains today as a visible record of the Medieval church of St. Matthew (M_0931) are fragments of the south wall of the porch and the stones graveyard north of Kiln Lane.

Remains associated with the moated manor house site (M_0930), orientated west-north-west to east-south-east, still survive within the field to the south of the church, where the ground rises. Bartholomew de Capella, who inherited about 30 acres of land in Otterbourne by his father in 1248, was granted the licenced by the king in 1253 to enclose his wood, called Parc, lying within the royal forest of Ashley (Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, 1883-1884). When Bartholomew died in 1258 the manor passed to multiple owners until it was sold to William of Wykeham in 1386 and it remained with the Wykeham family until it was sold to William Waynflete, bishop of Winchester, in 1458, which soon after granted the manor to Magdalen College, Oxford in the middle of the 15th century. The ground beneath the manor house is Scheduled Monument (M_0930).

A house and a mill at Brambridge, to the south-east of Otterbourne, were recorded from the early 13th century. Manorial records mention Brambridge Mill in the first Pipe Roll, apparently rented out with no landlord responsibility for maintenance (London School of Economics and Political Science, 1903). A reference in a Custumal of 1284 (Titow, Undated) of a 'Maria de Aula' (Mary of the Hall) has been interpreted as a possible reference to a higher status family occupying the land at this time (Hampshire Gardens Trust, Undated (c)), including the mill and the house, likely with a garden. The land was later granted to Magdalen College, Oxford, and remained in its possession for long time until it was acquired by Thomas Atte Welle in 1480, including a mill (Langdon & White, 2017). The mill was later demolished in 1535, when the Welles family decided to enlarge the house, and re-built in 1560.

Documentary sources (Ekwall, 1963) mention Allbrook as *Alebroc* in AD 1209, and it is likely that the Grade II Listed timber-framed Allbrook Farmhouse (M_0940), was of earlier Medieval origins.

Documentary evidence indicates the River Itchen was used for river traffic in the late 12th century and early 13th century (Course, 1983). Godfrey de Lucy, the Bishop of Winchester from 1189 to 1204, appears to have made the river navigable between Southampton and Alresford, 9 miles upstream from Winchester, including the stretch of the River Itchen within Corridor M. In recognition of his effort, the Bishop was granted by King John a charter allowing him the right to collect a payment on all the merchandise entering the river by his canal (Course, 1983).

Post-Medieval AD 1540 – 1901

The manor of Otterbourne was granted to Magdalen College, Oxford in the middle of the 15th century and the manorial court was held in the manor house until the early 19th century. As mentioned above, the ground beneath the manor house is Scheduled Monument (M_0930), but the later buildings within the manor ground are excluded from the site's designation. These include the Grade II Listed 17th century Manor House, the early 18th century Barns and Wall, which runs north to the north-west of the manor house (M_0930). The manor house was rebuilt in 1699, incorporating elements of the earlier timber-framed house within its structure. The barns may have been built later in the 18th century, when the buildings on the moated site were rearranged around a farm courtyard. The 1740 Map of Cranbury, Hursley, (76M83) shows the manor house, but the barn and the wall had not yet been built. These appear on later historic maps, such as the of OS 1st edition of 1870. The barn to the north-west of the Manor House was altered in 1899 and later converted to domestic use.

The 13th century parish church was impacted by the 1840's opening of the London to Southampton railway, 100m to the east of the Church, which became unusable because of the noise from the close passing trains. The church was demolished in 1847, although the chancel survived until 1971 (Wessex Archaeology, 2005).

To the west of the Study Area within Corridor M, partially lies the Grade II* Listed Cranbury Park (M_0947), part of the 17th century Cranbury Estate property of the Wyndham Family. In 1720 John Conduitt, a politician, bought the estate and is thought to have laid out a garden before he died in 1727. Here, his friend Isaac Newton erected a sundial near the entrance to the orangery (Mowl & Whitaker, 2016). An estate survey drawn by William Burgess in 1740 shows an agrarian landscape including open fields and woodland, as well as hedged and fenced areas around the house with elaborate gardens. It is likely that Stephen Switzer, who trained at the Brompton Park nurseries and wrote the *Ichnographia Rustica* in 1718, had an input in designing the gardens (Mowl & Whitaker, 2016), likely visible in his favourite leitmotiv of serpentine paths accompanied with small garden buildings present within Cranbury Park gardens. The estate included an open lawn terminating in an *exedra*, a place with benches or seats people may use to converse or enjoy the view, with a series of geometrical ponds, the central one of which was aligned with an avenue with garden buildings. Conduitt's house and gardens were later replaced by a new design by George Dance with pleasure grounds embellished with structures by John Buomarotti Papworth. Papworth's work, *Ornamental Gardening,* became the standard for creating ornamental landscapes and gardens at this time (Mowl & Whitaker, 2016). His son, Wyatt Papworth, in his 1830's entry for his father's work at Cranbury, includes 'library fitting' and minor additions such as gates, piers, fountains and archway.

The Grade II* Listed Brambridge House (M_0933) and Park were constructed on land granted to Magdalen College, Oxford. The Welles family lost possession of Brambridge House multiple times during the upheavals of the Reformation, until Charles II granted them possession again in 1661. It is probably during this time that the enclosure and layout of the park were introduced. It was likely that the historic nearby river crossing was re-routed further away from the house, but still remained a ford crossing (Hampshire Gardens Trust, Undated (c)). The Ogilby Map of 1675 (101A00/A5) shows a mansion house on the position of the present house, and the Taylor Map of 1759 (Maps K.Top.14.5.11) clearly shows a large property including the long lime avenue with a lane running diagonally across. In 1762, Henry Welles left the house to his cousin Walter Smythe who in 1763 rebuilt the mansion in an Italian style and it is likely that the gardens were also enhanced. The 1791 Map of Hampshire or the County of Southampton (004855942) shows Kiln Lane, to the south of the propriety, and the lane which crossed the long lime avenue has been removed. 1823 Kentish Great map of Hampshire, (COPY/743/1) shows two semi-circular drives off Kiln Lane and a long entrance avenue running from the Twyford Road to Kiln Lane. The earlier Medieval mill which had been rebuilt in 1560 disappears on maps after 1806. The 1826 Greenwood's map of Hampshire, (3M39/1) shows

Brambridge House in a defined park setting (HRO 193M85/122). The house was put up for sale by William George Craven in 1860, but no buyer was found, and half of the land was sold separately. Shortly after, Sir William Fairbairn, the Scottish engineer, bought the house and the remaining land and with his son, improved the house through refurbishment and new additions. The 1st edition 25 inch OS map of 1871 and the 6 inch of 1871-3 shows the garden's network of paths, as well as a terrace to the east which drops down to a ha-ha, where the lime avenue starts. To the west and the north of the house, the River Itchen runs through the property, and a road with a lodge (M_0968) at its entrance leads to the entrance on the west side of the house. In addition, the 1st edition 6 inch OS Map of 1873 shows an icehouse in Stubbington Copse. In 1872, a fire destroyed the house, but the shell remained (Martin, 1968).

From the 18th century onwards, the centre of the village shifted, and housing began to be built along the Main Road, a section of the Basingstoke to Southampton Turnpike constructed in 1750 and located to the north-east of the earliest Otterbourne. Features that may identify the turnpike scheme are the Grade II Listed White Horse Inn (M_0939), as well as the roadside mile post (M_0937) outside of Meadow Cottage, with front cast iron plate with inscription '67 Miles from London, 4 Miles from Winton, 8 to Southon'. The early 18th century settlement probably stood on the south-east margin of the turnpike where the road proceeds towards Otterbourne Common. The clays and the gravels identified within this part of the parish, suggests that the settlement was likely founded on the 'common wastes' of Otterbourne, and a semi-industrial working-class community developed here (Bournemouth University and Hampshire County Council, Undated), not far from clay and gravel pits identified nearby on historic maps, such as the OS 6 inch map of 1872.

A large number of now Grade II Listed houses and cottages, were built in the 18th century along the Main Road, forming part of the expanding Post-Medieval settlement of the area. Examples of this development are the Bourne House (M_0934), Sunningdale (M_0943) and Elderfield (M_0941), home of the 19th century novelist Charlotte Yonge, as well as Myrtle Cottage (M_0935), Meadow Cottage (M_0936), Cherry Tree Cottage (M_0938) and Yeoman's Drove (M_0946).

A church and a rectory were built in addition to the new village. The Grade II* Listed Church of St Matthew (M_0937) was built in 1836 on a land donated by Magdalen College, Oxford by William Yonge, father of the author Charlotte. The church lies at the bottom of Otterbourne Hill, on Main Road, 800m to the north-west of the original parish church. The location was chosen to be close to the village houses, as well as far enough from the anticipated noise from the new railway line. The Church of St Matthew was consecrated in 1839 and built under the auspices of John Keble, the well-known vicar member of the Oxford Movement. Its construction coincides with the revival in the Anglican Church's urban mission, as the Church of England faced growing competition for congregation from non-conformist communities, particularly in working-class areas. In 1870 Charlotte Yonge contributed to funding an extension of the church, and a decorated apse was added to the chancel, while in 1893, the Grade II Listed (1359542) timber-framed lychgate on high dressed stone plinth was added to the external wall surrounding the churchyard. In addition, the Grade II Listed Old Parsonage (M_0944) was built in the middle of the 19th century on the Main Road, and later transformed into a private residence.

Along the valley floor of the River Itchen, a large number of water meadows were built as irrigation system for the nearby fields. Within the Study Area of Corridor M, there are six recorded historical water meadows (M_0959, M_0960, M_0961, M_0962, M_0963, and M_0964). From about 1650 to 1750, a large-scale development of controlled water meadows took place within the valleys of Hampshire, resulting in substantial change to the landscape of the river valleys, including that of the River Itchen (Wessex Archaeology, 2005). In 1617, the City of Winchester commissioned a survey of the required work to make the River Itchen navigable from Southampton to Winchester (Course, 1983). In 1665, an Act of Parliament was passed listing a group of men who were to carry out improvement on a number of rivers, including the River Itchen, in return for the transport monopoly upon those rivers (Course, 1983). The Itchen Navigation (M_0953) used the existing river and irrigation channels combined with new cuts, narrow but deep, reducing distances and avoiding mill ponds. The Itchen Navigation was controlled by locks, such as the College Mead Lock (M_0953) and the Brambridge Lock (M_0953) within Corridor M. A pumping station (M_0955) was built to the west of the River Itchen, between Otterbourne and South Down in 1889, becoming the main supply of Southampton's water.

There are few examples of Post-Medieval farmhouses within the Study Area of Corridor M, such as the Bugle Farm (M_0967), the Otterbourne Farm at Kiln Lane (M_0958), and the Grade II Listed timber-framed Allbrook Farmhouse (M_0940). This one, located at Highbridge at the border with Corridor L, was built in

1659. The 1st edition 25 inch OS Map of 1869 shows a sawmill at Allbrook along the River Itchen, while the 2nd edition OS Map of 1897 shows the Allbrook Farmhouse with its present footprint.

20th Century AD 1901 – 2000 and 21st Century AD 2001 - present

In 1921, the owner of Brambridge House (M_0933), L. G. Baker, died and the estate was put up for sale. It was first attempted to be sold as 210 acres including gardens, park and home, but no buyer was found. The property was instead sold in lots and in 1926, Colonel Heseltine became the owner of 126 acres, until his death in 1944 when the remaining property was then sold into plots and the house converted into flats. The lime avenue was bought by a local farmer and the kitchen within the garden became the present-day Brambridge Garden Centre.

In 1907, Edward Christian bought Otterbourne House (M_0945) and it is likely that he introduced the Arts and Crafts garden. The 3rd edition 25 inch Map of 1909 shows the central path leading directly from the rear of the house, and a pergola walk, a sunken garden with half-rounded stone underneath a sundial, as well as a summer house and deep flowerbeds by yew hedges (Hampshire Gardens Trust, Undated (d)). Edward died in 1939 and the house was sold. In 1940, the Arts and Crafts garden was sold and divided in two plots and two houses were built. Otterbourne House was later converted into flats.

Opposite the church of St. Matthew is the Grade II Listed First World War Memorial (M_0932) built in the 1920s and typical of the mark this conflict left on many rural villages across the country. The narrow green space occupied by the memorial was donated by Tankerville Chamberlayne, the youngest son of Thomas Chamberlayne, then owner of Cranbury Park, whose son died in the war. The monument takes the form of a Latin cross raised on a plinth with decorative scroll brackets.

The sawmill at Allbrook was bought by Southampton Corporation in 1931, when the wheel pit was filled in and the mill and the mill cottage demolished (Ekwall, 1963).

Uncertain date

A denehole (an underground structure consisting of a number of small chalk caves entered by a vertical shaft) was encountered at Oakwood (M_0954) near Otterbourne, as mentioned in a 1920's report (Hauntenville-Cope, 1920). The tunnel, found approximately 19 feet below ground level, was filled with large blocks of chalk mingled with clay. The walls and roof were covered in a black soot-like deposit, with visible tool marks. Medieval chalk extraction pits were very common in Hampshire and across the corridors within the wider Study Area. Chalk quarries are also mentioned by Pliny the Elder, who wrote about British chalk extraction pits in his *Naturalis Historia* (Bostock, Undated), and are also known from the Prehistoric periods. The Oakwood denehole (M_0954) is dated as a Late Prehistoric feature within the HER. Although, it can be very difficult to date evidence of past chalk mining and quarrying activity, particularly considering that this type of activity continues throughout the centuries.

4.10.5 Archaeological potential

Superficial deposits of gravel and alluvium along the course of the River Itchen within Corridor M, have potential to contain palaeoenvironmental and Palaeolithic remains. Winchester HER's Palaeolithic Predictive Model indicates that there are three areas of river terrace deposits associated with the River Itchen in Corridor M which have 'Moderate to High' potential for Palaeolithic archaeology. In addition, the areas along the downward slopes of the South Downs, towards the east of the river across the border with Corridor L, may contain superficial deposits of Clay-with-Flints formation, with potential for archaeological remains of Palaeolithic Period

Superficial deposits are found in the form of river terrace gravels and alluvium along the course of River Itchen, which proceeds northward across the central extent of the Study Area. The areas along the downward slopes of the South Downs contain superficial deposits of Clay-with-Flints formation, which accumulate into layers of material following the dissolution of chalk bedrock, interspersed with large pockets of head deposits. Holocene alluvium associated with the River Itchen may preserve palaeoenvironmental and stratified Mesolithic and later remains and may seal Mesolithic and later archaeological sites.

There is little evidence of Roman activity within the Study Area of Corridor M and the potential for Roman archaeology, potentially for roadside settlement, is most likely within the areas along the two Roman roads crossing this corridor, the Winchester to Bitterne road and the Stone Cross to Otterbourne route (M_0965).

The Deserted Medieval Village of Otterbourne (M_0931), the moated manor house (M_0930) and the old Church of St. Matthew (M_0931), are recorded as an Area of High Archaeological Potential within the Winchester HER, representing a rural settlement with an historic continuity from Medieval to Post-Medieval time. In addition, the ground where the Medieval manor house was located is now a Scheduled Monument (M_0930). This area has high potential for archaeological remains associated with the Medieval manor. As well as this, potential for archaeological remains from the Medieval period could be associated with Brambridge within the area of Brambridge House and mill, mentioned in the 13th century Pipe Rolls.

Remains of Post-Medieval date may be associated with the 17th century Manor House, Barn and Wall area, as well as along the Main Road at Otterbourne. There is potential for archaeological remains of this period at Brambridge, where the house and park are located.

Post-Medieval remains may also include evidence associated with farming and agricultural improvement, water meadows along the Ricer Itchen, as well as the remains of farm buildings, and field boundaries to the south and the south-east of the Study Area.

5. Conclusion

Review of the existing body of evidence for the preferred pipeline corridor and Study Area has highlighted overarching themes and localised points of interest relating to the historic environment which should be in considered as part of the assessment of impacts arising from the Proposed Development. The conclusions from this Historic Environment Baseline are also designed to inform the development of future survey and mitigation strategies where needed. Where it is considered that future work within towards the Proposed Development could inform regional research priorities as set out within the Solent-Thames Research Framework (Hind and Hey, 2014), this is highlighted below.

Archaeological potential is variable across the Study Area and is determined by factors such as underlying geology, proximity to known heritage assets, and subsequent development activity, among others. A key factor in understanding the perceived variability of the existing baseline across the preferred pipeline corridor is an acknowledgement that much of this area has not previously been subject to archaeological investigation. This lack of previous archaeological work creates an inherent bias in the perceived potential of the preferred pipeline corridor towards Corridor E and F which, whilst undoubtedly of high archaeological potential due to their topographic position and longevity of activity within this area of Portsdown, have seen notably more historic archaeological investigation than other Corridors. The underlying chalk geology of Corridor E and Corridor F, which makes archaeological features easier to detect, may also have contributed to a historic preference for work in these areas. Another contributing factor to the overall paucity of modern investigation across the preferred pipeline corridor is the ongoing use of the area for agricultural purposes with relatively little modern development outside of Corridors A-D. Much of the landscape has remained part of private estates with origins in the Medieval period which has limited change associated with national movements such as Parliamentary Inclosure, and residential development.

Prehistoric 1,000,000 BC – AD 43

The location of the preferred pipeline corridor, close to the modern coastline and crossing a number of river valleys (Wallington, Meon, Hamble and Itchen), alludes to a consistently high potential for the preservation of early Prehistoric material across the Study Area where superficial deposits of Head and gravel terraces have been identified; Winchester HER's Palaeolithic Predictive model has mapped the location of much of these deposits. Areas of beach dating to the Pleistocene have been identified within and close to the Portsdown Ridge within Corridors E and F and the Solent-Thames Research Framework specifically highlights the need to better understand the early Prehistoric evolution of activity within the Portsdown area (Hey, 2014).

The increased likelihood of wider Prehistoric activity in proximity to watercourses is demonstrated across the preferred pipeline corridor. During earlier periods this would have been linked to a need for fresh water and due to the natural landscape navigation features which river valleys provide. Later, following the transition to a more sedentary, agricultural lifestyle from the Neolithic onwards, river valleys and hillslopes often contained deposits of rich, fertile alluvium. This pattern is particularly well demonstrated in Corridor J and an increased level of Prehistoric potential is anticipated across all river valleys and paleochannel areas across the preferred pipeline corridor. The Solent-Thames Research Framework indicates that a better characterisation of the settlement sites and the general identification of sites dating to the Neolithic and Bronze Age (Bradley, 2014), and Iron Age remains a priority for the region (Lambick, 2014).

Romano-British AD 43 – 410

The preferred pipeline corridor intersects with the routes of a number of known Roman roads with additional evidence dispersed throughout the area. Whilst some sections of Roman infrastructure are well evidenced, many routes are projections only, and so potential for deviation from the expected route should always be considered.

Where Roman roads are present, there is a limited potential for small scale roadside settlement, understanding of which is a research priority for the region (Fulford, 2014). However, much of the activity typically associated with Roman roads, such as burial and industrial areas, would take place close to settlement centres and no major settlements have been identified within the Study Area.

Early Medieval AD 410 – 1066

Documentary records indicate that many of the estates and settlements visible in today's landscape have their origins in the Early Medieval period. Early iterations of Manorial residences are present in Corridors J and L with early royal deer parks and their associated landscape features being constructed towards the end of this period. These represent some of the first surviving landscape demarcation boundaries and predicate the largescale division of the landscape which continued across the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods, evolving into more formal enclosure as time progressed.

As with earlier time periods, there appears to have been a focus of activity during this time around the Portsdown area with a number of cemetery and burial sites found in proximity to earlier funerary monuments. The previously noted bias towards investigation in this area should be borne in mind when considering the relative lack of other Early Medieval funerary sites across the Study Area and an increased potential for these sites in proximity to earlier funerary monuments should not be discounted.

Medieval AD 1066 – 1540

Settlement is widely documented within Domesday with many of the settlement cores established during this and the Early Medieval period surviving to the modern period. With the exception of Corridors A-D, settlement expansion from the Medieval period onwards has been limited within the proposed pipeline corridor, with evidence of multiple Deserted Medieval Villages indicating that many areas saw a population contraction towards the end of the 14th and 15th century. This correlates to a nationwide pattern associated with population reduction due to successive waves of infectious disease and subsequent relocation and consolidation of remaining communities. There is route-wide potential for as yet undocumented areas of historic settlement around the periphery of surviving historic village cores.

Several castles, early manorial residences and priories were constructed within the proposed pipeline corridor and wider Study Area during the Medieval period, reenforcing the status of local landowners to the general population. These are relatively well documented however ancillary settlements and infrastructure relating to the day to day running of these households is less clearly mapped in the archaeological record and should be considered if passing close to these sites. Such examples would include small scale settlements, mills, and areas of industry such as smithies, which would have served the manorial estate. Similarly, earthworks relating to the excavation of fishponds and rabbit warrens are known to survive across Marwell and Stoke Park. These, in addition to park pales and lugs are to be considered when working within the historic deer park boundaries across the preferred pipeline corridor.

Early enclosure is captured within the Hampshire Historic Landscape Characterisation study which identifies those character types likely to relate to the Medieval and early Post-Medieval periods. These are noted within each Historic Landscape Character section of the report and also displayed on *Drawing 20 – Historic Landscape Character in Appendix C*. A better understanding of landscape character types such as the evolution of water meadows and ridge and furrow, as well as the placement and full extent of deer parks, rabbit warrens and other landscape features typical of this period are set out are research priorities for the region (Munby, 2014).

Post-Medieval AD 1540 – 1901

The wider landscape within the preferred pipeline corridor experienced little change across the early Post-Medieval period, however the redistribution of lands from church control, following the reformation, placed part of the Bishophric of Winchester's estates into private hands for the first time.

Later Post-Medieval activity is characterised by an increase in agricultural production nationwide to support the growing population and urbanisation associated with the Industrial Revolution. Southampton and Portsmouth grew significantly during this period and thus a greater amount of food was required from the surrounding area to feed the industrial workforce. Private and Parliamentry Inclosure sees a reduction in woodland and common areas with much of the historic deer parks converted to agricultural use in order to generate income for their respective estates. An increased number of mills (wind and water) were built to cope with the increased agricultural yields, often on the site of earlier, smaller facilities. Many of these are no longer extant but cartographic records from the 19th century show several across the preferred pipeline corridor which may survive in part as subsurface features. Our present lack of understanding relating to the longevity and function of early milling sites is highlighted within the regional research framework (Dodd, 2014). Other evidence relating to the intensification of agricultural activity is found in an increased quantity

of quarry bits, mostly relating to chalk, but also sand to support local construction. Potential for these is informed by the underlying geology of each Corridor with them often visible in the modern landscape as overgrown copses within predominantly agricultural areas.

A number of high status houses and accompanying designed parks and gardens appear throughout this time. Most are well documented within the cartographic record but there is potential for the remains of landscape features to be present where areas of these estates have since been returned to pasture or agricultural use.

The historic cores of Medieval settlements saw some growth during this period, but more typically a process of building replacement appears to have taken place with the majority of historic vernacular architecture across the Study Area dating to the 17th to 19th century. There is increased potential for the remains of earlier historic buildings which shared the same footprint to be present near these structures.

20th Century AD 1901 – 2000 and 21st Century 2001 – present

The First and Second World War reshaped the coastal areas of Hampshire, including Corridors A-D, E and F, with the development of increased defensive capabilities. Portsdown Hill and the wider chalk ridge had been utilised as a defensive centre since the later Post- Medieval period, but now saw further military installations which may not have been recorded on maps at the time due to their potentially sensitive nature. Improving out understanding around the reuse of military sites across multiple conflicts is considered a research priority for the region (Hind, 2014).

The area was frequently a target for bombing raids meaning that there is potential for unexploded ordnance, bomb damage/shrapnel and crash sites across the preferred pipeline corridor, particularly at its south-eastern extent.

Abbreviations

AD	Anno Domini
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
ASNW	Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland
BC	Before Christ
BGS	British Geological Survey
CiTIZAN	Coastal and Intertidal Zone Archaeological Network
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DTM	Digital Terrain Model
EBC	Eastleigh Borough Council
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESRI	Environmental Systems Research Institute
FBC	Fareham Borough Council
GIS	Geographic Information System
HAR	Heritage At Risk
HBC	Havant Borough Council
HCC	Hampshire County Council
HER	Historic Environment Record
HLC	Historic Landscape Characterisation
ID	Identifier
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
LiDAR	Light Detection And Ranging
MP	Member of Parliament
Ml/d	Megalitres Per Day
ND	No Date
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NMP	National Mapping Programme
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NPSWRI	National Policy Statement for Water Resources Infrastructure
OS	Ordnance Survey
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PAWS	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Sites
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Impact Assessment Report

PCC	Portsmouth City Council
PSC	Priority Survey Corridor
SDNPA	South Downs National Park Authority
SWS	Southern Water Services Limited
UID	Unique Identification
UK	United Kingdom
VCH	Victoria County History
WCC	Winchester City Council
WMS	Web Map Service
WRP	Water Recycling Plant
WSW	Water Supply Works
WTW	Wastewater Treatment Works

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1933. Ordnance Survey, Hampshire & Isle of Wight. 6 Inch. Sheet LXXIV.

1938. Ordnance Survey, Hampshire & Isle of Wight. 25 Inch. Sheet LXXV1.9.

1968. Ordnance Survey, Hampshire & Isle of Wight. 6 Inch. Sheet LXXIV.

1968. Ordnance Survey, Hampshire & Isle of Wight. 6 Inch. Sheet LVIII.

Appendix A

Periods list

The archaeological and cultural periods and sub-periods as defined by the Forum for Information Standards in Heritage and used throughout this report are presented below. The list is curated chronologically by archaeological and then cultural period.

Name	Date range	Sub-periods	Date range
Prehistoric	1,000,000BC-AD43	-	
Palaeolithic	1,000,000BC-10,000BC	-	-
Mesolithic	10,000BC-4,000-BC	-	-
Neolithic	4,000BC-2,200BC	-	-
Bronze Age	2,600BC-700BC	-	-
Iron Age	800BC-AD43	-	-
Roman (Romano-British)	43AD-AD410	-	-
Early Medieval	AD410-AD1066	-	-
Medieval	AD1066-AD1540	-	-
Post Medieval	AD1540-AD1901	Elizabethan Stuart Jacobean Georgian Hanoverian Victorian	AD1558-AD1603 AD1603-AD1714 AD1603-AD1625 AD1714-AD1830 AD1714-AD1837 AD1836-AD1901
20th Century	AD1901-AD2000	Early 20th Century Edwardian First World War Second World War Cold War Late 20th Century	AD1901-AD1932 AD1902-AD1910 AD1914-AD1918 AD1939-AD1945 AD1946-AD1991 AD1967-AD2000
21st Century	AD2001-Present		

Gazetteer

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B.1 Gazetteer of cross-references

Table 1 presents the cross-references for all the heritage assets located within the study area. The assets are arranged in ascending Unique Identification (UID) by corridor, starting with Corridor A-D.

Cross-references are available for recorded designated and non-designated heritage assets from Historic England's National Heritage List for England (NHLE), Portsmouth (Port), Hampshire (Hants), and Winchester (Winch) Historic Environment Record (HER), and Hampshire County Council.

Cross-references are also available for unrecorded non-designated heritage assets located during the desk-based historic map survey, LiDAR Digital Terrain Model (DTM) survey, and the Site Visit and Walkover Survey (Walkover Survey).

Details regarding all identified heritage assets are presented in Table 2 in Section B.2. Significance and importance assessments are presented in Table 3 in Section B.3.

Table 1: Cross-references

UID	Name	Historic England NHLE	Portsmouth HER	Hampshire HER	Winchester HER	Hampshire County Council	Historic Map	LiDAR DTM	Walkover Survey
A-D_0001	Linear earthwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	A_LIDAR_02	-
A-D_0002	Buildings (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	B_MAP_001	-	-
A-D_0003	Building	-	-	-	-	-	B_MAP_002	-	-
A-D_0004	Building	-	-	-	-	-	B_MAP_003	-	-
A-D_0005	Building	-	-	-	-	-	B_MAP_004	-	-
A-D_0006	Building, next Bedhampton Mill	-	-	-	-	-	B_MAP_005	-	-
A-D_0007	Building	-	-	-	-	-	B_MAP_006	-	-
A-D_0008	Building	-	-	-	-	-	B_MAP_007	-	-
A-D_0009	Building (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	B_MAP_008	-	-
A-D_0010	Possible former water storage, near Bidbury Springs	-	-	-	-	-	B_MAP_009	-	-
A-D_0011	Building (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	C_MAP_001	-	-
A-D_0012	Earthwork- saltpans?	-	-	-	-	-	-	C_LIDAR_01	-
A-D_0013	Circular feature- well?	-	-	-	-	-	-	C_LIDAR_02	-
A-D_0014	Line of infilled channel	-	-	-	-	-	-	C_LIDAR_03	-
A-D_0015	Possible curvilinear earthwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	C_LIDAR_04	-
A-D_0016	Old chalk pit	-	-	-	-	-	D(a)D(b)_MAP_001	-	-
A-D_0017	Old quarry (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	D(a)D(b)_MAP_002	-	-
A-D_0018	Old chalk pit (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	D(a)D(b)_MAP_003	-	-
A-D_0019	Old chalk pit	-	-	-	-	-	D(c)_MAP_001	-	-
A-D_0020	Possible garden (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	D(c)_MAP_002	-	-
A-D_0021	Building (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	D(c)_MAP_003	-	-
A-D_0022	Building (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	D(c)_MAP_004	-	-
A-D_0023	Fort Purbrook	1001842; 1387127; 1092134	MPM683	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Site of Farlington Redoubt	-	-	23262	-	-	-	-	-
	Defensive ditch associated with Fort Purbrook	-	-	26732	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0024	Roman villa and section of Roman road south-west of Littlepark Wood	1001859	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0025	Bevis's Grave long barrow and early medieval cemetery, 100m west of Belmont Castle	1012831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0026	The Elms, including front garden wall, gate piers, and gates	1091608	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	The Elms	-	-	52072	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0027	The Golden Lion	1091646	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0028	Manor House Boundary Wall	1340187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Manor House	1091647	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Manor House, Bedhampton	-	-	52071	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0029	The Old Rectory	1091648	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0030	Spring Lawn	1091649	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

UID	Name	Historic England NHLE	Portsmouth HER	Hampshire HER	Winchester HER	Hampshire County Council	Historic Map	LiDAR DTM	Walkover Survey
A-D_0031	65, West Street	1092121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0032	105 and 105A, West Street	1092122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0033	The Old Rectory	1092124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0034	Bidbury House	1154418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0035	The Rectory, Bedhampton	-	-	52074	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0036	The Old Manor House	1154427	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0037	Elmleigh House	1154964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0038	Church of St John	1154969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0039	Purbrook House	1154983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0040	Manor Cottage	1154992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0041	Westfield House	1155670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0042	Sunspan	1249638	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0043	The Towers	1303449	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0044	Stable block to the Old Rectory	1303829	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0045	East Cosham House	1333209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0046	New Inn	1333210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0047	Milestone 70.5 metres east of New Inn	1333211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0048	The Old Rectory	1333212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0049	Boundary stone, east of Junction with Rectory Avenue	1333213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0050	Church of St Andrew	1333214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0051	Bridges and Faulkner Monument, approximately 4 metres south of southwest corner of Church of St Andrew	1333215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0052	Grigg and Swale Monument, approximately 26 metres west of northwest corner of St Andrews Church	1333216	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0053	Knight Monument, approximately 20 metres west of northwest corner of Church of St Andrew	1333217	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0054	Prince Monument, approximately 23 metres west of southwest corner of Church of St Andrew	1333218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0055	Milestone, east of junction with Rectory Avenue	1333219	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0056	George Inn	1333449	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0057	Dairy Farmhouse	1339954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0058	Purbrook Park School	1339957	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Purbrook Park School	-	-	52011	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0059	Church of St Thomas	1340186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0060	The Old Mill House	1340188	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Old Mill House	-	-	52315	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0061	25 to 27, London Road	1340207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0062	Bedhampton Arts Centre (The Old School)	1393209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0063	19th Century Green House Structures, Stauton Park	-	-	63512	-	-	-	-	-
	The Bothy at Sir George Staunton Country Park	-	-	1215	-	-	-	-	-
	Icehouse at Leigh Park (1)	-	-	26737	-	-	-	-	-
	Icehouse at Leigh Park (2)	-	-	26561	-	-	-	-	-
	Leigh Park Mansion Terrace	1155204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Possible ornamental garden at Staunton Park	-	-	60737	-	-	-	-	-
	Pathways at Staunton Country Park	-	-	60744	-	-	-	-	-
	Leigh Water	-	-	31647	-	-	-	-	-
	Fernery at Staunton Park	-	-	60742	-	-	-	-	-
	Leigh Park (Staunton Country Park)	1000112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	The Sawmill, Staunton Country Park	-	-	69791	-	-	-	-	-

UID	Name	Historic England NHLE	Portsmouth HER	Hampshire HER	Winchester HER	Hampshire County Council	Historic Map	LiDAR DTM	Walkover Survey
	The Fort, Staunton Country Park	-	-	69792	-	-	-	-	-
	Possible paths, Geophysical Survey	-	-	60738	-	-	-	-	-
	Dutch garden pathway and possible site of Swiss House	-	-	60740	-	-	-	-	-
	Excavations of Leigh Park Mansion (site of)	-	-	60741	-	-	-	-	-
	Pine pits and 'Melon Ground' at Staunton Country Park	-	-	60743	-	-	-	-	-
	Cone House, Staunton Country Park	-	-	60745	-	-	-	-	-
	Archaeological investigations at Leigh Park, Havant	-	-	56801	-	-	-	-	-
	The Staunton Memorial	1303476	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	The Gothic Library	1092129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stable Cottage	1092132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stable Block	1155182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Garden wall, gatepiers and grotto	1339958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cartshed (adjoining barn on the east side)	1339959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	The Beacon	1339960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Leigh Park Farmhouse	1092130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Barn and cowshed (20 yards east of Leigh Park Farmhouse)	1092131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Footbridge	1339961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Granary at Leigh Park Farm	-	-	50685	-	-	-	-	-
	Remains of building, Leigh Park	-	-	56522	-	-	-	-	-
	Building remains, Leigh Park	-	-	56572	-	-	-	-	-
	Building remains, Leigh Park	-	-	56573	-	-	-	-	-
	Storey Gardens	-	-	69794	-	-	-	-	-
	Pathway (to the south of the Staunton Memorial)	1092133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Obelisk (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_001	-	-
	Lodge	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_002	-	-
	Garden (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_004	-	-
	Lodge (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_005	-	-
A-D_0064	Old Bedhampton (1)	-	-	-	-	185	-	-	-
A-D_0065	Old Bedhampton (2)	-	-	-	-	198	-	-	-
A-D _0066	Brockhampton	-	-	-	-	195	-	-	-
A-D _0067	St John's	-	-	-	-	196	-	-	-
A-D_0068	Sir George Staunton	-	-	-	-	105; 197	-	-	-
A-D_0069	Mill Lane	-	-	-	-	188	-	-	-
A-D_0070	Gob's barrow, Portsdown Hill	-	MPM111	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0071	Barrow group, Portsdown	-	MPM112	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0072	Iron Age stock enclosure, Portsdown I	-	MPM115	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0073	Iron Age Fields, Portsdown II	-	MPM116	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0074	Iron Age enclosure, Portsdown Hill	-	MPM117	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0075	Iron Age pottery, The Dell, Portsdown	-	MPM118	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0076	1st century pit north of Portsdown Hill Road	-	MPM122	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0077	Flint foundations, to west of Fort Widley	-	MPM123	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0078	Roman coin from Drayton Lane	-	MPM124	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0079	Anglo-Saxon Burials, George Inn, Portsdown	-	MPM126	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0080	Skeleton from Fair House, Portsdown	-	MPM131	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0081	Bronze Age flints from Portsdown	-	MPM132	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0082	Roman Pottery from Portsdown Hill	-	MPM133	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0083	Roman Coin from east of Gobs Barrow	-	MPM135	-	-	-	-	-	-

UID	Name	Historic England NHLE	Portsmouth HER	Hampshire HER	Winchester HER	Hampshire County Council	Historic Map	LiDAR DTM	Walkover Survey
A-D_0084	Bronze Age pottery from Portsmouth Water Works, Portsdown	-	MPM146	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0085	Roman coin hoard from Drayton	-	MPM151	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0086	Farlington Reservoir	-	MPM1008	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0087	Pit, Portsdown Hill	-	MPM1187	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D/E_0088	Interdiction Battery, Portsdown Hill	-	MPM1645	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0089	Burials, near former Naval Telegraph Portsdown Hill	-	MPM1694	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0090	Barrow, Portsdown Hill	-	MPM1695	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0091	Iron Age Ooccupation, The George Inn, Portsdown	-	MPM1698	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0092	Christ Church	1333460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Portsdown (Christ Church) Military Cemetery / War memorial, Chirst Church, Widley	-	MPM1723; MPM1735	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0093	War Memorial, St Andrew's Farlington	-	MPM1740	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0094	Site of Farlington House	-	MPM1835	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0095	Farlington	-	MPM1836	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0096	Historic boundary, churchyard of St Andrew, Farlington	-	MPM1837	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0097	Stable building, 331 Havant Road	-	MPM1838	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0098	Site of Farlington Farm	-	MPM1839	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0099	Farlington Pumping Station	-	MPM1850	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0100	Cistern, Uplands Road	-	MPM1856	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0101	Site of Purbrook Turnpike	-	MPM1874	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0102	Roman silver ring, Portsdown Hill	-	MPM1883	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0103	Boundary stone, Portsdown Hill Road	-	MPM1895	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Boundary stone, London Road Widley (West Side)	-	MPM1896	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Boundary stone, London Road Widley (East Side)	-	MPM1897	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Boundary stone, Southwick Road	-	MPM1899	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Southern Parish Boundary / A boundary stone north of Fort Widley	-	-	-	MWC4352	-	-	-	-
A-D/E/G_0104	Roman Road from Bitterne to Chichester (long distance)	-	-	-	MWC4357	12	-	-	-
A-D _0105	Water Meadow 262	-	-	-	WM_262	-	-	-	-
A-D_0106	Possible enclosure	-	-	17272	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0107	Bronze Age Ranch Boundary	-	-	17276	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0108	Rectilinear enclosure, Ports Down	-	-	23171	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0109	Iron Age hearths	-	-	23241	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0110	Iron Age pit and ditch	-	-	23271	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0111	Iron Age pottery	-	-	23282	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0112	Burnt flint pot boilers	-	-	23283	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0113	Iron Age pottery and oyster shells	-	-	23284	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0114	White ceramic beads	-	-	23285	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0115	Flint scraper	-	-	23286	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0116	Bronze Age flint scrapers and pottery	-	-	23287	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0117	Possible site of Saxon Church	-	-	23368	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0118	Roman pottery	-	-	23393	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0119	Roman inhumation burial	-	-	23394	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0120	Site of possible Roman villa, Roman Way	-	-	23397	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0121	Medieval circular ditch	-	-	23418	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0122	Upper Mill, Bedhampton Springs	-	-	23430	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0123	Crossing Keepers House, Bedhampton Springs	-	-	23432	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0124	Well	-	-	23434	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0125	Neolithic axe hoard	-	-	23472	-	-	-	-	-

UID	Name	Historic England NHLE	Portsmouth HER	Hampshire HER	Winchester HER	Hampshire County Council	Historic Map	LiDAR DTM	Walkover Survey
A-D_0126	Bronze Age pottery, Havant	-	-	23489	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0127	Iron Age hearths, Havant	-	-	23490	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0128	Roman pottery, Langstone Shore, Havant.	-	-	23502	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0129	Possible Bowl Barrow	-	-	26730	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0130	Belmont Park	-	-	31437	-	-	-	-	-
	Belmont Park	-	-	31438	-	-	-	-	-
	Belmont Park	-	-	31436	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0131	Possible site of medieval hamlet, Leigh Park	-	-	32423	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0132	Mill	-	-	33037	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0133	Findspot, Camp Hill, Crookhorn	-	-	33705	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0134	Findspot, Camp Hill, Crookhorn	-	-	33708	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0135	Findspot, Camp Hill, Crookhorn	-	-	33709	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0136	Findspot, Camp Hill, Crookhorn	-	-	33710	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0137	Findspot, Camp Hill, Crookhorn	-	-	33711	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0138	Camp Hill, Crookhorn	-	-	33712	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0139	Rectilinear features, Farlington	-	-	35324	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0140	Site of Old Manor House, Bedhampton	-	-	38738	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0141	Camp Down	-	-	38756	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0142	Linear row of stakes	-	-	39145	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0143	Bedhampton	-	-	39298	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0144	Underground Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post	-	-	41695	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0145	Site of Bidbury Springs	-	-	54953	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0146	Granary Building, Mill Lane	-	-	54954	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0147	Site of Second World War concrete shelter	-	-	54980	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0148	Bedhampton Pumping Station	-	-	55973	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0149	Fish pond	-	-	56944	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0150	Struck flint findspot	-	-	57574	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0151	Mesolithic burin findspot	-	-	57575	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0152	Site of medieval Brockhampton Mill	-	-	58104	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0153	Bombing Decoy Lights and Starfish Site	-	-	60102	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0154	Roman finds	-	-	62022	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0155	Second World War Spigot Mortar Gun Emplacement	-	-	65065	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0156	Second World War Belmont Camp II	-	-	65067	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0157	Second World War allotment gardens	-	-	65079	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0158	Site of Second World War Air Raid Shelters	-	-	65080	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0159	Site of Second World War Air Raid Shelters	-	-	65081	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0160	St Chad's Well	-	-	65094	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0161	Second World War Military Site	-	-	65108	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0162	Second World War Military Site	-	-	65109	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0163	Site of brick field, Bedhampton	-	-	65147	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0164	Site of landing place, Langstone Harbour	-	-	65148	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0165	Site of medieval manor of Belmont	-	-	65812	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0166	Ship's telephone mouthpiece	-	-	69200	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0167	(Asset removed. Now part of Leigh Park A-D_0063)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0168	Ring ditch	-	-	70451	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0169	Park Lodge, Purbrook Park	-	-	50726	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0170	Palaeolithic flint	-	-	23461	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0171	Tranchet axe	-	-	23259	-	-	-	-	-

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A-D_0172	Disturbed finds, Bedhampton Social Hall	-	-	50281	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0173	Site Of Industrial Kiln, Battins Copse	-	-	23455	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0174	Palaeolithic axe from Havant	-	-	23257	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0175	Watching Brief, Bedhampton	-	-	35425	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0176	West Leigh	-	-	39340	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0177	Second World War AA Battery, Purbrook	-	-	37738	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0178	Harts Farm Way - Archaeological Evaluation	-	-	57627	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0179	Belmont Castle	-	-	52073	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0180	Auger Transect, Budds Wall	-	-	67996	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0181	Land Off Ranelagh Road	-	-	67964	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0182	Land At Blendworth Crescent, Havant	-	-	69597	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0183	Land at Lower Road Havant	-	-	71351	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0184		-	-	71352	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0185	Land south of Lower Road	-	-	72274	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0186	Barrow	-	-	72319	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0187	Barrow	-	-	72320	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0188	Barrow	-	-	72321	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0189	Belmont House	-	-	52007	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0190	Sandy Dell	-	-	52040	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0200	(Asset removed. Now part of Leigh Park)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0201	(Asset removed. Now part of Leigh Park)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0202	Bondfields farm (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_003	-	-
A-D_0203	(Asset removed. Now part of Leigh Park)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0204	(Asset removed. Now part of Leigh Park)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0205	Building (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_006	-	-
A-D_0206	Building	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_007	-	-
A-D_0207	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_008	-	-
A-D_0208	Building(s)	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_0055	-	-
A-D_0209	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_009	-	-
A-D_0210	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_010	-	-
A-D_0211	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_011	-	-
A-D_0212	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_012	-	-
A-D_0213	Lodge	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_013	-	-
A-D_0214	Building (site of)	-		-	-	-	A-D_MAP_014	-	-
A-D_0215	Boundary Stone	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_015	-	-
A-D_0216	Building with extensions	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_016	-	-
A-D_0217	Mill (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_017	-	-
A-D_0218	Budds Farm	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_018	-	-
A-D_0219	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_019	-	-
A-D_0220	Buildings (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_020	-	-
A-D_0221	Milestone (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_021	-	-
A-D_0222	Purbrook First School	1091606	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0223	(Duplicate entry. Removed)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0224	The Old Poorhouse (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_024	-	-
A-D_0225	Upper Mill (Corn), associated Mill Dams (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_025	-	-
A-D_0226	Possible pit (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_026	-	-
A-D_0227	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_027	-	-
A-D_0228	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_028	-	-

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A-D_0229	Well (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_029	-	-
A-D_0230	Chalk pit (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_030	-	-
A-D_0231	Semaphore House (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_031	-	-
A-D_0232	Old Chalk Pit (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_032	-	-
A-D_0233	Well (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_033	-	-
A-D_0234	Brick kiln (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_034	-	-
A-D_0235	Two buildings	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_035	-	-
A-D_0236	Well (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_036	-	-
A-D_0237	Clay pit (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_037	-	-
A-D_0238	Sand pit (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_038	-	-
A-D_0239	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_039	-	-
A-D_0240	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_040	-	-
A-D_0241	D. Well (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_041	-	-
A-D_0242	D. Well (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_042	-	-
A-D_0243	Portsdown Lodge (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_043	-	-
A-D_0244	Chalk pit (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_044	-	-
A-D_0245	Old chalk pit (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_045	-	-
A-D_0246	Buildings (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_046	-	-
A-D_0247	Building (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_047	-	-
A-D_0248	Tea Gardens (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_048	-	-
A-D_0249	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_049	-	-
A-D_0250	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_050	-	-
A-D_0251	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_051	-	-
A-D_0252	Building (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_052	-	-
A-D_0253	Building	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_053	-	-
A-D_0254	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_MAP_054	-	-
A-D_0255	Buildings- probable farmstead remains?	-	-	-	-	-	-	A-D_LIDAR_02	-
E_0256	Southwick brewhouse	1001788	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0257	Fort Southwick	1001808; 1003802; 1167213; 1104368	-	-	-		-	-	-
	Earthwork- associated with Fort Southwick	-	-	-	-	-	-	E_LIDAR_014	-
	Earthwork- associated with Fort Southwick	-	-	-	-	-	-	E_LIDAR_015	-
E_0258	Fort Nelson	1001860; 1350616	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ditch- associated with Fort Nelson	-	-	-	-	-	-	E_LIDAR_016	-
E_0259	Fort Widley and gun mounted on wood block in from of Fort Widley.	1001862; 1387128	MPM684	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Gun mounted on wood block in from of Fort Widley.	1387129	MPM685	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0260	Southwick Priory	1001902	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0261	Church of St James without the Priory Gate	1167160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0262	Church of St Nicholas	1350613	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0263	The Nelson Monument	1095592	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0264	Boarhunt Mill & Mill House	1095591	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0265	30, West Street	1096186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	32, West Street	1096187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	34, West Street	1096188	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0266	Rose Cottage	1096189	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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E_0267	The Priory House	1096207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Barn 10 metres north-west of Priory House	1096208	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Granary 35 metres west of Priory House	1096209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0268	41, Back Lane	1096210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	42, 43 and 44, Back Lane	1096211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0269	Oak Lodge	1096212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0270	45, Creech Lane	1096213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0271	3 and 4, High Street	1096214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0272	The White House	1096215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0273	Barn at Southwick Farm	1096216	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0274	South Lodge	1096217	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0275	14, High Street	1096218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0276	Pump	1096219	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0277	The Lodge	1096220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0278	Red Lion Inn	1096221	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0279	The Old Vicarage	1096222	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Granary 20 metres north-west of The Old Vicarage	1096223	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0280	23, West Street	1096225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 and 27, West Street	1096226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	29 and 31, West Street	1096227	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0281	Broomfield House	1096246	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Broomfield House	-	-	-	-	1860	-	-	-
	No's.1 & 2, Potwell Cottages	-	-	-	MWC4353	-	-	-	-
E_0282	Clock Tower at HMS Dryad (Southwick House)	1096185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	HMS Dryad (Southwick House)	1096247	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0283	5, High Street	1167118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0284	12, High Street	1167120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0285	15 and 15A, High Street	1167124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0286	18, High Street	1350288	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 and 20B, High Street	1167128	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	16 and 16A, High Street	1167150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0287	49, High Street	1167139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0288	House north of the lodge	1167186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0289	Stables 5 metres north of Red Lion Inn	1167188	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0290	50. High Street	1167192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0291	Stables 20 metres west of the Old Vicarage	1167196	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0292	Purbrook Heath House	1096224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stables and wall to the service yard of Purbrook Heath House	1167229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0293	K6 Telephone Kiosk, West Street	1240155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0294	22 and 24, West Street	1296993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0295	26 and 28, West Street	1296996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0296	8 and 9, High Street	1301018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0297	20, High Street	1301021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0298	Cosham House	1333208	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0299	Milestone adjacent to the Red Lion public house (Public house not included)	1333453	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0300	Bridge House	1350282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0301	Snow Hill	1350283	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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E_0302	Table block 5 metres north of oak lodge	1350284	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0303	6 and 7, High Street	1350285	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0304	17 and 19, High Street	1350286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0305	The Golden Lion Inn	1350287	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0306	18, High Street	1350288	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0307	54-60, High Street	1350289	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0308	51 and 52, High Street	1350290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0309	Offwell Farmhouse	1167209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Barn 20 metres east of Offwell farmhouse	1350291	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0310	Tudor Cottage	1350292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0311	Granary 20 metres south-west of Manor Farmhouse	1095589	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Barn 20 metres west of Manor Farmhouse	1095590	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Manor Farmhouse	1350614	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Barn 35 metres west of Manor Farmhouse	1350615	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0312	Southwick	5037	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0313	Iron Age pottery, Southwick Hill Crossroads	-	MPM114	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0314	Round Barrow, Fort Southwick	-	MPM221	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0315	Beacon on east side of Fort Southwick	-	MPM222	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0316	Bowl Barrow Portsdown Hill	-	MPM227	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0317	Bowl Barrow, Southwick Hill Crossroads	-	MPM228	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0318	Roman pottery from Southwick Cross roads	-	MPM246	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0319	Lynchet and pits on Portsdown Hill	-	MPM248	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0320	Bronze Age inhumation burial, Southwick Hill Crossroads	-	MPM258	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0321	Iron Age pottery from Southwick Hill Crossroads	-	MPM260	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0322	Sling stones from Pigeonhouse Farm, Southwick	-	MPM274	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0323	Pottery from south of Pigeonhouse Farm, Southwick	-	MPM275	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0324	Wymering Air Raid Shelter	-	MPM1009	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0325	Qinetiq, Portsdown Technology Park	-	MPM1091	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0326	Pit	-	MPM1213	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0327	Iron Age and Roman pottery, Portsdown	-	MPM1214	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0328	Roman pottery, Pigeon House Farm	-	MPM1216	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0329	Roman pottery and roof tile, Portsdown Hill	-	MPM1217	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0330	Flint trackway, Portsdown Hill	-	MPM1218	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0331	Memorial stone to Sgt. HH (Paddy) Adair Royal Air Force	-	MPM1374	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0332	Iron Age quarter stater, Portsdown Hill	-	MPM1580	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0333	Roman radiate of Gallienus	-	MPM1581	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0334	Anti-tank ditch, near Southwick Hill Road	-	MPM1613	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0335	Former spigot mortar emplacement, Portsdown Hill	-	MPM1621	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0336	Former slit trenches, Portsdown Hill	-	MPM1624	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0337	Former pillbox, Portsdown Hill	-	MPM1630	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0338	Former pillbox, south of Portsdown Hill Road	-	MPM1632	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0339	London Road Air Raid Shelter	-	MPM1647	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0340	Former GPO PR1 Protected Repeater Station	-	MPM1649	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0341	Former Widley Mill	-	MPM1658	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0342	Iron Age pits and post holes, Southwick Hill Crossroads	-	MPM1686	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0343	Inhumation burial, former Crow’s Nest Garage	-	MPM1687	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0344	19th century gullies, Southwick Hill Crossroads	-	MPM1691	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0345	Site of Naval Telegraph Semaphore Station	-	MPM1700	-	-	-	-	-	-

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E_0346	Radio Station, Paulsgrove Chalk Pit	-	MPM1868	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0347	Linear ditch, west of Mill Lane	-	MPM2012	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0348	Circular pit, west of Mill Lane	-	MPM2013	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0349	Prehistoric pit, east of Pigeon House Lane	-	MPM2014	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0350	Pit, north of Mill Lane	-	MPM2015	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0351	Trench, east of Pigeon House Lane	-	MPM2016	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0352	Possible military training trench, north of Mill Lane	-	MPM2017	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0353	Southwick Hill Crossroads Saxon Cemetery	-	MPM229	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0354	Cremation burial, Southwick Hill Crossroads	-	MPM1084	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pit, Southwick Hill Crossroads	-	MPM1689	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pit and food vessel, Southwick Hill Crossroads	-	MPM1690	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bronze Age Wessex cremation burial, Southwick Hill Crossroads	-	MPM230	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0355	Earthworks, Southwick Hill Crossroads	-	MPM1969	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0356	Romano-British pottery	-	-	-	MWC43	-	-	-	-
E_0357	Earthwork at Boarhunt Church	-	-	-	MWC62	-	-	-	-
E_0358	Pottery sherd from DMV	-	-	-	MWC88	-	-	-	-
E_0359	Deserted medieval village	-	-	-	MWC89	-	-	-	-
E_0360	Row of boundary stones between Boarhunt and Southwick	-	-	-	MWC102	-	-	-	-
	Parish boundary	-	-	-	MWC4248	-	-	-	-
E_0361	Ashley Down Cottages	-	-	-	MWC536	-	-	-	-
E_0362	Finds from land at Ashley Down Farm	-	-	-	MWC544; MWC881; MWC6097	-	-	-	-
E_0363	Base Cruck Cottage	-	-	-	MWC551	-	-	-	-
E_0364	Early medieval pottery from St Nicholas Church	-	-	-	MWC882	-	-	-	-
E_0365	Flint flakes from Boarhunt Road	-	-	-	MWC883	-	-	-	-
E_0366	Findspot, Portchester Lane	-	-	-	MWC4249	-	-	-	-
E_0367	Findspots, Offwell Farm	-	-	-	MWC4255	-	-	-	-
E_0368	Enclosure, Portsdown Hill	-	-	-	MWC4258	-	-	-	-
E_0369	Findspot, Portsdown Hill	-	-	-	MWC4259	-	-	-	-
E_0370	Site of beacon, Admiralty Surface Weapons Establishment	-	-	-	MWC4327	-	-	-	-
E_0371	New Barns	-	-	-	MWC4328	-	-	-	-
E_0372	Motte and Bailey by Pinsley Chalk Pit (Pinsley Motte)	-	-	-	MWC4329	-	-	-	-
E_0373	Iron Age features located south of Pinsley Chalk Pits	-	-	-	MWC4337	-	-	-	-
E_0374	Findspot, 200yds north-west of Pigeon House Farm	-	-	-	MWC4340	-	-	-	-
E_0375	Pigeon House Farm	-	-	-	MWC4341	-	-	-	-
E_0376	Wallsworth	-	-	-	MWC4342	-	-	-	-
E_0377	Mill Farm	-	-	-	MWC4355	-	-	-	-
E_0378	Mill Farm	-	-	-	MWC4361	-	-	-	-
	St. Mary Magdalen Church	-	-	-	MWC4356	-	-	-	-
E_0379	Findspot, Portsmouth County Boundary	-	-	-	MWC4359; MWC4360; MWC4361	-	-	-	-
E_0380	Ava Cottage, Purbrook Heath	-	-	-	MWC4364	-	-	-	-
E_0381	Gardener's Cottage, Purbrook Heath	-	-	-	MWC4365	-	-	-	-
E_0382	Findspot, Purbrook Park (clay pit)	-	-	-	MWC4366	-	-	-	-
E_0383	Purbrook Park, kiln site one	-	-	-	MWC4367	-	-	-	-
E_0384	Findspots, Purbrook Park (clay pit)	-	-	-	MWC4368	-	-	-	-
E_0385	Findspot, Purbrook Park (clay pit)	-	-	-	MWC4369	-	-	-	-

UID	Name	Historic England NHLE	Portsmouth HER	Hampshire HER	Winchester HER	Hampshire County Council	Historic Map	LiDAR DTM	Walkover Survey
E_0386	Two medieval pits south of Pinsley Motte and Bailey	-	-	-	MWC5830	-	-	-	-
E_0387	Field system, New Barns	-	-	-	MWC5833	-	-	-	-
E_0388	Anti-Aircraft battery north of Pinsley Motte and Bailey	-	-	-	MWC5834	-	-	-	-
E_0389	Site of St Mary Magdalene, Widley, photographic survey	-	-	-	MWC5981	-	-	-	-
E_0390	Possible field system remains north of Manor Farm	-	-	-	MWC7145	-	-	-	-
E_0391	Saltbox Barn, Denmead & site of former cottage	-	-	-	MWC7146	-	-	-	-
E_0392	Former chalk pit north of St Nicholas' Church	-	-	-	MWC7147	-	-	-	-
E_0393	Shallow terracing earthworks	-	-	-	MWC7148	-	-	-	-
E_0394	Terrace edge or possible lynchet west of St Nicholas' Church	-	-	-	MWC7149	-	-	-	-
E_0395	Site of Boarhunt Hall House	-	-	-	MWC7535	-	-	-	-
E_0396	Drainage system 375m south of Prior's Hold Farm, Boarhunt	-	-	-	MWC7809	-	-	-	-
E_0397	Group of drainage systems around Sawyer's Wood, Southwick and Widley	-	-	-	MWC7829	-	-	-	-
E_0398	Drainage system north-east of Offwell Farm, Southwick & Widley	-	-	-	MWC7837	-	-	-	-
E_0399	Well (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_001	-	-
E_0400	Chalk pit	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_002	-	-
E_0401	Orchard at Pigeon House Farm (MWC4341)	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_003	-	-
E_0402	Farm building at Pigeonhouse Farm	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_004	-	-
E_0403	Chalk pit at Pigeonhouse Farm	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_005	-	-
E_0404	Pinsley Chalk Pits	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_006	-	-
E_0405	Old Kiln	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_007	-	-
E_0406	Pinsley Lodge	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_009	-	-
E_0407	Possible gardens at New Barns (MWC4328)	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_010	-	-
E_0408	Old chalk pit	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_011	-	-
E_0409	Building, near New Barns (MWC4328)	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_012	-	-
E_0410	Building, south-west of New Barns (MWC4328)	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_013	-	-
E_0411	Farmstead (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_014	-	-
E_0412	Possible former water feature (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_015	-	-
E_0413	Chalk pit, large	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_016	-	-
E_0414	Old chalk pit	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_017	-	-
E_0415	Chalk pit	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_018	-	-
E_0416	Well	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_019	-	-
E_0417	Well, structure	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_020	-	-
E_0418	Well (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_021	-	-
E_0419	Well (site of), Ashley Down Cottages (MWC536)	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_022	-	-
E_0420	Ashleydown Farm	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_023	-	-
E_0421	The Park (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_024	-	-
E_0422	The Lawn (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_025	-	-
E_0423	Footbridge (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_027	-	-
E_0424	Widley Farm	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_028	-	-
E_0425	Chalk pit (old)	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_029	-	-
E_0426	Limekiln	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_030	-	-
E_0427	Hillhouse	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_031	-	-
E_0428	Round House Prison (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_032	-	-
E_0429	Potwell House	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_034	-	-
E_0430	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_035	-	-
E_0431	Footbridge	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_036	-	-
E_0432	Honey Wood	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_037	-	-
E_0433	Chalk pit (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_038	-	-

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E_0434	Lodge	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_039	-	-
E_0435	Well (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_040	-	-
E_0436	Guidepost	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_041	-	-
E_0437	Rook's Bridge	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_042	-	-
E_0438	D. Well (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_043	-	-
E_0439	D. Well (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_044	-	-
E_0440	Gravel pit (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_045	-	-
E_0441	Cheeseman's Bridge	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_046	-	-
E_0442	Building	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_047	-	-
E_0443	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_048	-	-
E_0444	Farmsteads	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_049	-	-
E_0445	Building and D. Well	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_050	-	-
E_0446	Building	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_051	-	-
E_0447	Building (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	E_MAP_052	-	-
E_0448	Chalk pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	E_LIDAR_001	-
E_0449	Extraction pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	E_LIDAR_002	-
E_0450	Extraction pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	E_LIDAR_003	-
E_0451	Extraction pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	E_LIDAR_004	-
E_0452	Extraction pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	E_LIDAR_005	-
E_0453	Extraction pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	E_LIDAR_006	-
E_0454	Extraction pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	E_LIDAR_007	-
E_0455	Extraction pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	E_LIDAR_008	-
E_0456	Extraction pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	E_LIDAR_009	-
E_0457	Extraction pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	E_LIDAR_010	-
E_0458	Extraction pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	E_LIDAR_011	-
E_0459	Extraction pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	E_LIDAR_012	-
E_0460	Chalk extraction pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	E_LIDAR_013	-
E_0461	(Asset removed. Now part of Fort Southwick)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0462	(Asset removed. Now part of Fort Southwick)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0463	(Asset removed. Now part of Fort Nelson)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0464	Historic field system- associated with the deserted village of Widley	-	-	-	-	-	-	E_LIDAR_017	-
E_0465	Curvilinear earthwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	E_LIDAR_018	-
E_0466	Possible curvilinear earthwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	E_LIDAR_019	-
E_0467	Linear earthwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	E_LIDAR_020	-
E_0468	Part of historic field system	-	-	-	-	-	-	E_LIDAR_021	-
E_0469	Historic field system	-	-	-	-	-	-	E_LIDAR_022	-
E_0470	Extraction pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	E_LIDAR_023	-
E_0471	Extraction pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	E_LIDAR_024	-
E_0472	Potential archaeological features	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E_WALKOVER_001
E_0473	Potential archaeological features	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E_WALKOVER_002
F_0474	Second World War Heavy Anti-aircraft gunsite (P12) at Monument Farm	1020960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F_0475	Downbarn cottage	1093542	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F_0476	Downbarn Farmhouse	1093543	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F_0477	Church of St Francis	1094310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F_0478	Bere Farmhouse	1095588	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F_0479	House at Saw Mills (Pink and Company Limited)	1230002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F_0480	Model Farm 70m east of North Fareham Farmhouse	-	-	42496	-	-	-	-	-
	Nos.1 & 2 North Fareham Farm Cottages	-	-	42499	-	-	-	-	-

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	North Fareham Farmhouse	1232921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F_0481	Greenhill cottage	1233224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F_0482	Furze Hall Farmhouse including range of cowsheds adjoining to the rear	1233551	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Barn at Furzehall Farm with outbuilding adjoining to the west	1233552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F_0483	Boundary Oaks School, Roche Court	1233653	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Lodge at boundary Oaks school, Roche Court	1233649	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	D-Day Marshalling Camps, Roche Court	-	-	68540	-	-	-	-	-
	Boundary Oak School	-	-	51632	-	-	-	-	-
F_0484	Two Chapels at Fareham Cemetery	1276554	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F_0485	Mission room with cottage and adjoining	1351248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F_0486	Wallington	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-
F_0487	Linear feature, Knowle Hospital Link Road Watching Brief	-	-	-	MWC5460	-	-	-	-
F_0488	Field boundary south-east of Fort Nelson, Boarhunt	-	-	-	MWC7744	-	-	-	-
F_0489	Field boundaries 340m east of Totsome Cottages, Wickham	-	-	-	MWC7787	-	-	-	-
F_0490	Remains of path or track 275m south-south-east of Bere Farm, Boarhunt	-	-	-	MWC7807	-	-	-	-
F_0491	Drainage system 385m south-east of Bere Farm, Boarhunt	-	-	-	MWC7808	-	-	-	-
F_0492	Water Meadow 290	-	-	-	WM_290	-	-	-	-
F_0493	Flint And Other Finds	-	-	20064	-	-	-	-	-
F_0494	Gold Stater	-	-	20069	-	-	-	-	-
F_0495	Roman pottery	-	-	20079	-	-	-	-	-
F_0496	Iron Age and Roman pottery	-	-	20118	-	-	-	-	-
F_0497	Medieval pottery	-	-	20129	-	-	-	-	-
F_0498	Medieval finds	-	-	20130	-	-	-	-	-
F_0499	Medieval finds	-	-	20131	-	-	-	-	-
F_0500	Burnt flint and other finds	-	-	20132	-	-	-	-	-
F_0501	Roman pottery and finds	-	-	20133	-	-	-	-	-
F_0502	Quern and other finds	-	-	20134	-	-	-	-	-
F_0503	Findspot, north of Whitedell Farm	-	-	20145	-	-	-	-	-
F_0504	Flints	-	-	20156	-	-	-	-	-
F_0505	Mesolithic flints	-	-	20202	-	-	-	-	-
F_0506	Downbarn Farm	-	-	30848; 30849; 30850	-	-	-	-	-
F_0507	Linear features	-	-	30896	-	-	-	-	-
F_0508	Oval depression	-	-	30899	-	-	-	-	-
F_0509	Linear features	-	-	35311	-	-	-	-	-
F_0510	Linear feature	-	-	35312	-	-	-	-	-
F_0511	Linear features	-	-	35313	-	-	-	-	-
F_0512	Possible deserted medieval settlement, Totsham	-	-	37314	-	-	-	-	-
F_0513	White Dell Farm	-	-	38707	-	-	-	-	-
F_0514	Spurlings Farmhouse	-	-	42501	-	-	-	-	-
F_0515	Cattle shed, milking parlour and dairy 110m north-north-west of Spurlings Farmhouse	-	-	42503	-	-	-	-	-
F_0516	White Dell Farmhouse	-	-	42505	-	-	-	-	-
	Milking Parlour 25m south of Whitedell Farmhouse	-	-	42506	-	-	-	-	-
F_0517	Farm range at Albany Farm	-	-	50684	-	-	-	-	-
F_0518	Dean Farmhouse	1233656	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Farm buildings at Dean Farm	-	-	50697	-	-	-	-	-
F_0519	Ring ditch, Dean Farm	-	-	54342	-	-	-	-	-

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F_0520	Undated cropmark, north of Down Barn Farm	-	-	55235	-	-	-	-	-
F_0521	Skeletal remains, Boundary Oak School	-	-	56917	-	-	-	-	-
F_0522	Post-medieval quarry	-	-	58965	-	-	-	-	-
F_0523	Post-medieval quarry	-	-	58966	-	-	-	-	-
F_0524	Post-medieval quarry	-	-	58967	-	-	-	-	-
F_0525	Post-medieval quarry	-	-	58968	-	-	-	-	-
F_0526	Post-medieval quarry	-	-	58969	-	-	-	-	-
F_0527	Post-medieval enclosure	-	-	58970	-	-	-	-	-
F_0528	Post-medieval quarry	-	-	58971	-	-	-	-	-
F_0529	Post-medieval enclosure	-	-	58972	-	-	-	-	-
F_0530	Post-medieval quarry	-	-	58973	-	-	-	-	-
F_0531	Probable post-medieval/modern sand pit	-	-	58974	-	-	-	-	-
F_0532	Post-medieval chalk pit	-	-	58975	-	-	-	-	-
F_0533	Medieval/post-medieval path	-	-	58976	-	-	-	-	-
F_0534	Post-medieval quarry	-	-	58977	-	-	-	-	-
F_0535	Medieval/post-medieval field system	-	-	58978	-	-	-	-	-
F_0536	Post-medieval/modern quarry	-	-	58982	-	-	-	-	-
F_0537	Post-Roman field system	-	-	58983	-	-	-	-	-
F_0538	Post-medieval chalk pit	-	-	58984	-	-	-	-	-
F_0539	Post-medieval quarry	-	-	58985	-	-	-	-	-
F_0540	Medieval/post-medieval field system	-	-	58986	-	-	-	-	-
F_0541	Medieval/post-medieval ridging	-	-	58987	-	-	-	-	-
F_0542	Post-medieval quarry	-	-	58989	-	-	-	-	-
F_0543	Post-medieval extractive pits	-	-	59001	-	-	-	-	-
F_0544	Post-medieval extractive pits	-	-	59003	-	-	-	-	-
F_0545	Post-medieval extractive pits	-	-	59005	-	-	-	-	-
F_0546	Post-medieval quarry	-	-	59006	-	-	-	-	-
F_0547	Post-medieval quarry	-	-	59008	-	-	-	-	-
F_0548	Post-Roman field system	-	-	59009	-	-	-	-	-
F_0549	Post-medieval extractive pit	-	-	59011	-	-	-	-	-
F_0550	Medieval/post-medieval enclosure	-	-	59803	-	-	-	-	-
F_0551	Possible medieval field system	-	-	60005	-	-	-	-	-
F_0552	Palaeolithic handaxe	-	-	63878	-	-	-	-	-
F_0553	Neolithic Long Barrow	-	-	64055	-	-	-	-	-
F_0554	Bronze Age pit, land north of Fareham	-	-	65076	-	-	-	-	-
F_0555	Medieval pits and ditches, land north of Fareham	-	-	65078	-	-	-	-	-
F_0556	Post-medieval quarry	-	-	65465	-	-	-	-	-
F_0557	Post-medieval quarries	-	-	65467	-	-	-	-	-
F_0558	Post-medieval trackway	-	-	65480	-	-	-	-	-
F_0559	Post-medieval trackway	-	-	65481	-	-	-	-	-
F_0560	Prehistoric pit or linear feature	-	-	65482	-	-	-	-	-
F_0561	Bronze Age pit	-	-	68983	-	-	-	-	-
F_0562	Ditch	-	-	68984	-	-	-	-	-
F_0563	Hawker Hurricane Mk.1 crash site	-	-	69357	-	-	-	-	-
F_0564	Land at Welborne	-	-	72576	-	-	-	-	-
F_0565	Old sand pit	-	-	-	-	-	F_MAP_001	-	-
F_0566	Possible pit	-	-	-	-	-	F_MAP_002	-	-
F_0567	Old gravel pit	-	-	-	-	-	F_MAP_003	-	-

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F_0568	Well (site of) and additional farm buildings at White Dell Farm	-	-	-	-	-	F_MAP_004	-	-
F_0569	Chalk pit east of Albany Farm	-	-	-	-	-	F_MAP_005	-	-
F_0570	Milestone (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	F_MAP_006	-	-
F_0571	Charity Farm	-	-	-	-	-	F_MAP_007	-	-
F_0572	Old chalk pit	-	-	-	-	-	F_MAP_008	-	-
F_0573	Old sand pit	-	-	-	-	-	F_MAP_009	-	-
F_0574	Old chalk pit	-	-	-	-	-	F_MAP_010	-	-
F_0575	Old chalk pit	-	-	-	-	-	F_MAP_011	-	-
F_0576	Building within an old chalk pit	-	-	-	-	-	F_MAP_012	-	-
F_0577	Possible pit	-	-	-	-	-	F_MAP_013	-	-
F_0578	Well (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	F_MAP_014	-	-
F_0579	Building (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	F_MAP_015	-	-
F_0580	Possible pit (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	F_MAP_016	-	-
F_0581	Possible pit (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	F_MAP_017	-	-
F_0582	Albany Farm	-	-	-	-	-	F_MAP_018	-	-
F_0583	Crockerhill chalk pit (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	F_MAP_019	-	-
F_0584	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	F_MAP_020	-	-
F_0585	Building	-	-	-	-	-	F_MAP_021	-	-
F_0586	Old chalk pit (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	F_MAP_022	-	-
F_0587	Spurlings Farm	-	-	-	-	-	F_MAP_023	-	-
F_0588	Buildings (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	F_MAP_024	-	-
F_0589	Farmstead	-	-	-	-	-	F_MAP_025	-	-
F_0590	Well (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	F_MAP_026	-	-
F_0591	Footbridge	-	-	-	-	-	F_MAP_027	-	-
F_0592	Well	-	-	-	-	-	F_MAP_028	-	-
F_0593	Building	-	-	-	-	-	F_MAP_029	-	-
F_0594	Extraction pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	F_LIDAR_01	-
F_0595	Extraction pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	F_LIDAR_02	-
F_0596	Extraction pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	F_LIDAR_03	-
F_0597	Extraction pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	F_LIDAR_04	-
F_0598	Extraction pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	F_LIDAR_05	-
F_0599	Extraction pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	F_LIDAR_06	-
G/H/J/K_0691	Roman Road from Winchester to Wickham	-	-	-	MWC3913	20	-	-	-
	Linear cropmarks south of Bishops Waltham sewage works	-	-	-	MWC7723	-	-	-	-
	Field boundary 470m south-east of Treefield Farm, Bishops Waltham	-	-	-	MWC7724	-	-	-	-
G/H_0688	Wickham	5058	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G/H_0689	Site of Toll House, Winchester Road	-	-	-	MWC5375	-	-	-	-
G_0600	Lower Wickham Lodge	1261577	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Wickham Lodge	1095585	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0601	Park Place	1095586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Little Park Mansions	1350591	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Park Place	-	-	-	-	1595	-	-	-
	Wickham Park Deer Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Possible 19th century boundary ditch associated with Park Place, Wickham	-	-	-	MWC8075	-	-	-	-
G_0602	The Old House Hotel	1095608	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0603	The Chesapeake Mill	1157675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0604	Havelock House and Wentworth House	1166591	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0605	Knockers Wine Bar and M S Bell	1350589	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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G_0606	Wickham House	1350622	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0607	Little Tapnage Farmhouse	1095582	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0608	Dale Cottage	1095604	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0609	The Old Tea House	1095605	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0610	Culverts	1095606	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0611	Clarks	1095607	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0612	Knowle Hospital, former County Pauper Asylum	1095610	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0613	Beverley	1095613	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0614	The King's Head hotel	1095615	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0615	Knights	1095616	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0616	The Old Garage	1095617	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0617	The Cottage	1095618	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0618	Thorns Cottage	1095619	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0619	Chemists shop	1095620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0620	5 and 5A, The Square	1095621	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0621	The Anchorage	1095622	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0622	Webbs Land Farmhouse	1166779	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Barn 25 metres north of Webbs Land Farmhouse	1350592	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Granary 20 metres north of Webbs Land Farmhouse	1095623	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0623	Ivy cottage Juniper cottage	1095639	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0624	Warwick House	1095640	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0625	Blanton	1095641	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0626	Warrens Cottage	1095642	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0627	Footbridge 5 metres north west of Chesapeake Mill	1095643	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0628	Coach house flat and garages	1095644	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0629	St Georges	1157573	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0630	Barn 4 metres north of Blanton and Queens Lodge	1157581	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0631	Bridge House	1157680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0632	1 And 2, Bridge Street	1157699	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0633	Farm Cottages	1157825	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0634	The Rectory	1166432	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0635	Commerce House	1166561	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0636	Bugle Cottages	1166616	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0637	R G Warwick	1166630	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0638	Alexander House	1166767	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0639	Old Timbers and Jeans	1166770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0640	Knowle Hospital Chapel	1267914	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0641	Mayles	1268502	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0642	The Upper House and Forecourt Wall	1301167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0643	The Gables and the Croft	1301177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0644	Barn 20 metres east of Great Funtley Farmhouse	1095583	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Great Funtley Farmhouse	1301195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Granary 15 metres south of Great Funtley Farmhouse	1301208	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0645	Pandora's Box (Florists)	1301288	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0646	Eastbrook House	1301307	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0647	Jane's Boutique	1301312	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0648	Church of St Nicholas	1157835	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Wickham War Memorial	1452782	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	Table tomb 30 metres north of church	1301368	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Table Tomb 16 metres north of Church	1166387	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pair of table tomb, 5 and 7 metres south of South Chapel	1166413	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Table Tomb 14 metres north of Church	1350624	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Table Tomb 10 metres south east of South Chapel	1350625	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Table tomb 10 metres east of chancel	1301371	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Table tomb 30 metres north of church	1095611	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Table tomb 10 metres east of church	1095612	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0649	Mill House	1301473	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0650	Sweet Shop	1350590	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0651	Queen Lodge	1350600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0652	Wickham Bridge	1350601	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0653	7, Bridge Street	1350602	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0654	The Mill House	1350610	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0655	The Lower House	1350611	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0656	K6 Telephone Kiosk, Wickham Square	1350612	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0657	9, 10 And 11, Bridge Street	1350619	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0658	Victory Hall	1350620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0659	Blunden and Vivian	1350621	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0660	No.2 Upper House Cottages	1389499	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G_0661	Milestone, Winchester Road (A333), opposite Park Place Lodge	-	-	-	MWC5296	-	-	-	-
G_0662	Land north-west of Fiddlers Green	-	-	-	MWC5373	-	-	-	-
G_0663	Findspot, field north of Little Park Mansions, Titchfield Lane	-	-	-	MWC5385	-	-	-	-
G_0664	Extractive pits in fields north-east and north-west of Mountwood House, Wickham	-	-	-	MWC7769	-	-	-	-
G_0665	Group of extractive pits or tree holes east and south-east of Little Park Mansions, Wickham	-	-	-	MWC7771	-	-	-	-
G_0666	Extractive pit or quarry 270m west of Park Place, Wickham	-	-	-	MWC7773	-	-	-	-
G_0667	Three extractive pits 400m south of Park Place, Wickham	-	-	-	MWC7776	-	-	-	-
G_0668	Large group of possible charcoal burning platforms west of Quob Farm, Wickham	-	-	-	MWC7779	-	-	-	-
G_0669	Quarry	-	-	-	MWC7784	-	-	-	-
G_0670	Viaduct (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	G_MAP_007	-	-
G_0671	Group of possible charcoal burning platforms in the vicinity of Ravenswood House, Wickham	-	-	-	MWC7786	-	-	-	-
G_0672	Field boundaries north and north-west of Little Park Mansions, Wickham	-	-	-	MWC7764	-	-	-	-
G_0673	Signal Post	-	-	-	-	-	G_MAP_008	-	-
G_0674	Field boundary 210m north-west of Mountwood House, Wickham	-	-	-	MWC7768	-	-	-	-
G_0675	Lodge	-	-	-	-	-	G_MAP_009	-	-
G_0676	Field boundary 180m south-east of Little Park Mansions, Wickham	-	-	-	MWC7770	-	-	-	-
G_0677	Guide post	-	-	-	-	-	G_MAP_010	-	-
G_0678	Field boundaries 440m west of Park Place, Wickham	-	-	-	MWC7772	-	-	-	-
G_0679	Quob Farm	-	-	-	-	-	G_MAP_011	-	-
G_0680	Linear ditch? north-west of Park Place, Wickham	-	-	-	MWC7774	-	-	-	-
G_0681	Milestone (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	G_MAP_012	-	-
G_0682	Field and drainage system, 340m east of Webb's Land Farm, Wickham	-	-	-	MWC7777	-	-	-	-
G_0683	Cold Harbour	-	-	-	-	-	G_MAP_013	-	-
G_0684	Linear field boundaries 230m east of Webb's Land Farm, Wickham	-	-	-	MWC7778	-	-	-	-
G_0685	Little Tapnage	-	-	-	-	-	G_MAP_014	-	-

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G_0686	Field boundaries 310m north-west of Quob Farm, Wickham	-	-	-	MWC7780	-	-	-	-
G_0687	Mile post	-	-	-	-	-	G_MAP_015	-	-
G_0688	Remnants of River Meon water meadow system, between Knowle and Wickham	-	-	-	MWC7783	-	-	-	-
G_0689	Possible area of extraction	-	-	-	-	-	-	G_LIDAR_01	-
G_0690	Water Meadow 263	-	-	-	WM_263	-	-	-	-
G_0691	Historic field system	-	-	-	-	-	-	G_LIDAR_03	-
G_0692	Water Meadow 264	-	-	-	WM_264	-	-	-	-
G_0693	Historic field system	-	-	-	-	-	-	G_LIDAR_04	-
G_0694	Water Meadow 265	-	-	-	WM_265	-	-	-	-
G_0695	Historic field system	-	-	-	-	-	-	G_LIDAR_05	-
G_0696	Water Meadow 266	-	-	-	WM_266	-	-	-	-
G_0697	Area enclosed by boundary ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	G_LIDAR_06	-
G_0698	Possibly pit/quarry	-	-	-	-	-	G_MAP_001	-	-
G_0699	Historic field system with ridge and furrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	G_LIDAR_07	-
G_0700	Swansdell (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	G_MAP_002	-	-
G_0701	Extraction pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	G_LIDAR_08	-
G_0702	Building (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	G_MAP_003	-	-
G_0703	Potential archaeological feature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	G_WALKOVER_001
G_0704	Chapel (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	G_MAP_004	-	-
G_0705	Asylum Burial Ground	-	-	-	-	-	G_MAP_005	-	-
G_0706	Knowle Farm	-	-	-	-	-	G_MAP_006	-	-
H/J_0731	Findspot, field north of Cutler's Copse, Mill Lane	-	-	-	MWC5389; MWC5390; MWC6439	-	-	-	-
H/J_0732	Ditch, Watching brief at Harfields Bungalow, Botley Road / Findspot, Watching brief at Harfields Bungalow, Botley Road	-	-	-	MWC5758; MWC5759; MWC6402	-	-	-	-
H_0692	New Place, Shirrell Heath	1095660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Terraced garden and forecourt south west and south east of New Place	1179607	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	New Place	-	-	-	-	1564	-	-	-
H_0693	Budden	1095609	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H_0694	Rookesbury Lodges	1167014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H_0695	Northfield Farmhouse	1157524	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Granary 2 metres south east of Northfield Farmhouse	1301527	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H_0696	Tower of the Old Church of St John	1095659	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Church of St John	1301876	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H_0697	Sandy Hill House	1350573	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H_0698	Shedfield	5027	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H_0699	The Dale Winchester Road	-	-	-	MWC4060	-	-	-	-
H_0700	Findspot, Sandpit Black Horse Lane	-	-	-	MWC4065	-	-	-	-
H_0701	Findspot, Shirrel Heath	-	-	-	MWC4068	-	-	-	-
H_0702	Windmill, Sheer Hill Mill	-	-	-	MWC4069	-	-	-	-
H_0703	Extractive pits or tree holes 220m east of The Oaks, Wickham	-	-	-	MWC7762	-	-	-	-
H_0704	Oval mounds 200m south-east of Redhill Nursery, Wickham	-	-	-	MWC7763	-	-	-	-
H_0705	Quarry or gravel pit at North Oaks, Wickham	-	-	-	MWC7850	-	-	-	-
H_0706	Field boundaries 300m south-east of Cutlers, Wickham	-	-	-	MWC7849	-	-	-	-
H_0707	Field boundaries north of Green Hayes, Wickham	-	-	-	MWC7851	-	-	-	-
H_0708	Water Meadow 268	-	-	-	WM_268	-	-	-	-

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H_0709	Well (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	H_MAP_001	-	-
H_0710	Building	-	-	-	-	-	H_MAP_002	-	-
H_0711	Well (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	H_MAP_003	-	-
H_0712	Building	-	-	-	-	-	H_MAP_004	-	-
H_0713	Guide post	-	-	-	-	-	H_MAP_005	-	-
H_0714	Building	-	-	-	-	-	H_MAP_006	-	-
H_0715	Building	-	-	-	-	-	H_MAP_007	-	-
H_0716	Building	-	-	-	-	-	H_MAP_008	-	-
H_0717	Well (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	H_MAP_009	-	-
H_0718	Turkey Island	-	-	-	-	-	H_MAP_010	-	-
H_0719	Building with well	-	-	-	-	-	H_MAP_011	-	-
H_0720	Nightingale Cottage	-	-	-	-	-	H_MAP_012	-	-
H_0721	Shirrell Heath	-	-	-	-	-	H_MAP_013	-	-
H_0722	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	H_MAP_014	-	-
H_0723	Building	-	-	-	-	-	H_MAP_015	-	-
H_0724	Building	-	-	-	-	-	H_MAP_016	-	-
H_0725	Black Horse	-	-	-	-	-	H_MAP_017	-	-
H_0726	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	H_MAP_018	-	-
H_0727	Building	-	-	-	-	-	H_MAP_019	-	-
H_0728	Frith Farm	-	-	-	-	-	H_MAP_020	-	-
H_0729	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	H_MAP_021	-	-
H_0730	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	H_MAP_022	-	-
J_0733	Locks Farmhouse	1477869	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Locks Farm Granary	1478421	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J_0734	Aylings	1095657	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J_0735	Shedfield House	1095661	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shedfield House	-	-	-	-	1565	-	-	-
J_0736	Spencer Place	1095662	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J_0737	Barn 20 metres east of Harfield Farmhouse	1095648	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stables 35 metres north east of Harfield Farmhouse	1350605	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Harfield Farmhouse	1350604	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stables 10 metres north of Harfield Farmhouse	1095688	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Workshop 35 metres north of Harfield Farmhouse	1179401	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J_0738	Woodman's Farmhouse	1179414	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J_0739	Grange Farmhouse	1179623	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J_0740	Barn at Poplars Farm	1246655	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J_0741	Church House Farmhouse	1386071	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J_0742	Spring Cottage, Waltham Chase	-	-	-	MWC267	-	-	-	-
J_0743	Site of former granary at Harfields Farm	-	-	-	MWC1656	-	-	-	-
J_0744	Site of a former granary at Harfields Farm	-	-	-	MWC1657	-	-	-	-
J_0745	Site of 18th century barn 40m north-east of Harfields Farmhouse, Botley Road	-	-	-	MWC1660	-	-	-	-
J_0746	Ditch, Harfields Bungalow	-	-	-	MWC1661; MWC1662; MWC6140	-	-	-	-
J_0747	Shedfield Country Club	-	-	-	MWC4050	-	-	-	-
J_0748	Lithic working site, Sandy Lane	-	-	-	MWC4052	-	-	-	-
J_0749	Building, west of Hilly Cantsley	-	-	-	MWC4054	-	-	-	-

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J_0750	Building, Shedfield Golf Course	-	-	-	MWC4055; MWC4056; MWC6383	-	-	-	-
J_0751	Milestone on the A333	-	-	-	MWC4063	-	-	-	-
J_0752	Findspot, near Black Horse Farm	-	-	-	MWC4064	-	-	-	-
J_0753	Curvilinear enclosure 155m west of the Black Dog PH, Shedfield	-	-	-	MWC7749	-	-	-	-
J_0754	Field boundaries 270m north-west of Woodmans Farm, Curdridge	-	-	-	MWC7728	-	-	-	-
J_0755	Curvilinear cropmark east of Poplars Farm, Curdridge	-	-	-	MWC7730	-	-	-	-
J_0756	Linear features 240m north of Marriott Hotel, Shedfield.	-	-	-	MWC7750	-	-	-	-
J_0757	Linear earthworks west of Shedfield Grange, Shedfield	-	-	-	MWC7751	-	-	-	-
J_0758	Linear cropmarks 480m east of Harfields Farmhouse, Curdridge	-	-	-	MWC7727	-	-	-	-
J_0759	Group of linear cropmarks 250m south-east of Woodmans Farm, Curdridge	-	-	-	MWC7729	-	-	-	-
J_0760	Post-medieval drainage system, south of Spencer Place Farm, Shedfield	-	-	-	MWC7748	-	-	-	-
J_0761	SWAMP definition 2 polygon	-	-	27123	-	-	-	-	-
J_0762	Building (site of), south-west of Woodman's Farmhouse	-	-	-	-	-	J_MAP_001	-	-
J_0763	Well, west of Woodman's Farmhouse	-	-	-	-	-	J_MAP_002	-	-
J_0764	Building, west of Woodman's Farmhouse	-	-	-	-	-	J_MAP_003	-	-
J_0765	Farm field	-	-	-	-	-	J_MAP_004	-	-
J_0766	Farm field	-	-	-	-	-	J_MAP_005	-	-
J_0767	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	J_MAP_006	-	-
J_0768	Building	-	-	-	-	-	J_MAP_007	-	-
J_0769	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	J_MAP_008	-	-
J_0770	Building with well	-	-	-	-	-	J_MAP_009	-	-
J_0771	Buildings with well	-	-	-	-	-	J_MAP_010	-	-
J_0772	Buildings with well	-	-	-	-	-	J_MAP_011	-	-
J_0773	Ash House	-	-	-	-	-	J_MAP_012	-	-
J_0774	Nations Farm	-	-	-	-	-	J_MAP_013	-	-
J_0775	Milestone (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	J_MAP_014	-	-
J_0776	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	J_MAP_015	-	-
K_0777	Bishop's Waltham Palace and associated fishponds	1016169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Palace House	1350587	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bishops Waltham Park	-	-	-	MWC651	-	-	-	-
	Bishops Waltham Park	-	-	-	MWC45	-	-	-	-
	Field boundary 470m south-east of Treefield Farm, Bishops Waltham	-	-	-	MWC7724	-	-	-	-
K_0778	Wool Street Farmhouse	1095629	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K_0779	Tarrytown	1095656	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K_0780	Cross Lane Cottage	1095693	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K_0781	Brooklands Farmhouse	1245238	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Barn at Brooklands Farm	1245239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K_0782	Elm Tree Farmhouse	1253860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Barn immediately east south east of Elm Tree Farmhouse	1253870	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K_0783	Cross Lanes Farmhouse	1350563	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K_0784	Barn immediately north north west of Durley Hall Farmhouse	1375689	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K_0785	Bishops Waltham	4971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K_0786	Kiln, south of Halland Croft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K_0787	Wintershill Farm	-	-	-	MWC340	-	-	-	-
K_0788	Roman tiles, south of Halland Croft	-	-	-	MWC10; MWC399	-	-	-	-
K_0789	Roman tiles at Brooklands Farm (sewage treatment works)	-	-	-	MWC709	-	-	-	-

UID	Name	Historic England NHLE	Portsmouth HER	Hampshire HER	Winchester HER	Hampshire County Council	Historic Map	LiDAR DTM	Walkover Survey
K_0790	Guide post at junction of A333 and Sciviers Lane	-	-	-	MWC5034	-	-	-	-
K_0791	Forge Cottage, Winchester Road	-	-	-	MWC5036	-	-	-	-
K_0792	Alma Inn cattle pound	-	-	-	MWC5038	-	-	-	-
K_0793	Wintershill Hall	-	-	-	MWC5039	-	-	-	-
	Wintershill Hall, cattle pound	-	-	-	MWC5037	-	-	-	-
	Wintershill Hall	-	-	-	-	1589	-	-	-
K_0794	Taylors and Willow Tree Cottage, Sciviers Lane	-	-	-	MWC5042	-	-	-	-
K_0795	Stroudwood Cottage, Sciviers Lane	-	-	-	MWC5043	-	-	-	-
K_0796	Red Lodge, Sciviers Lane	-	-	-	MWC5044	-	-	-	-
K_0797	Thatched Cottage, Sciviers Lane	-	-	-	MWC5049	-	-	-	-
K_0798	Toll house on A333	-	-	-	MWC5096	-	-	-	-
K_0799	Curvilinear enclosure? east of Manor Farm Cottages, Durley	-	-	-	MWC7720	-	-	-	-
K_0800	Artefact spread 530m west of Cross Lanes Farm	-	-	-	MWC7608	-	-	-	-
K_0801	Remnants of a medieval or later field system south of Durley Street	-	-	-	MWC7719	-	-	-	-
K_0802	Linear ditches north-east of Tangier Farm, Bishops Waltham	-	-	-	MWC7721	-	-	-	-
K_0803	Remains of medieval or later trackways south of Brooklands Farm, Bishops Waltham	-	-	-	MWC7722	-	-	-	-
K_0804	Water Meadow 254	-	-	-	WM_254	-	-	-	-
K_0805	Water Meadow 255	-	-	-	WM_255	-	-	-	-
K_0806	An enclosure	-	-	-	-	-	K_MAP_001	-	-
K_0807	Tangier Farm	-	-	-	-	-	K_MAP_002	-	-
K_0808	Mile post	-	-	-	-	-	K_MAP_003	-	-
K_0809	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	K_MAP_004	-	-
K_0810	Brickfield	-	-	-	-	-	K_MAP_005	-	-
K_0811	Pound (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	K_MAP_006	-	-
K_0812	Building	-	-	-	-	-	K_MAP_007	-	-
K_0813	Guide post	-	-	-	-	-	K_MAP_008	-	-
K_0814	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	K_MAP_009	-	-
K_0815	Building and well	-	-	-	-	-	K_MAP_010	-	-
K_0816	Bible Christian Chapel	-	-	-	-	-	K_MAP_011	-	-
K_0817	Buildings with well	-	-	-	-	-	K_MAP_012	-	-
K_0818	Building with well	-	-	-	-	-	K_MAP_013	-	-
K_0819	Building with well	-	-	-	-	-	K_MAP_014	-	-
K_0820	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	K_MAP_015	-	-
K_0821	Building with well	-	-	-	-	-	K_MAP_016	-	-
K_0822	Building	-	-	-	-	-	K_MAP_017	-	-
K_0823	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	K_MAP_018	-	-
K_0824	Farmstead	-	-	-	-	-	K_MAP_019	-	-
K_0825	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	K_MAP_020	-	-
K_0826	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	K_MAP_021	-	-
K_0827	Upper Lodge	-	-	-	-	-	WintersHill_0001	-	-
K_0828	Well (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	WintersHill_0002	-	-
K_0829	Well	-	-	-	-	-	WintersHill_0003	-	-
K_0830	Trulling Farm	-	-	-	-	-	WintersHill_0009	-	-
K_0831	The Robin Hood public house	-	-	-	-	-	WintersHill_0010	-	-
K_0832	Pound (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	WintersHill_0011	-	-
K_0833	Well (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	WintersHill_0012	-	-
K_0834	Extraction pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	K_LIDAR_01	-

UID	Name	Historic England NHLE	Portsmouth HER	Hampshire HER	Winchester HER	Hampshire County Council	Historic Map	LiDAR DTM	Walkover Survey
K_0835	Extraction pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	K_LIDAR_02	-
K_0836	Extraction pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	K_LIDAR_03	-
L/M_0929	Pits on Colden Common / pottery find at Colden Common Stubbington / Stubbington Copse, Two ditches	-	-	-	MWC1222; MWC1255; MWC6109	-	-	-	-
L_0837	Moated site at Marwell Manor	1012196	-	-	MWC3880	-	-	-	-
	Marwell Park/park pale at Marwell, south-east of Cowleaze Copse	1012194; 1012198; 1012308; 1012309	-	-	MWC1242	-	-	-	-
	Park pale at Marwell, north of Thistle Ridge Farm	1017607	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Marwell Manor Farmhouse	1156502	-	-	MWC3886;MWC3887	-	-	-	-
	Marwell Farm barn, immediately east of Marwell Manor House	1095074	-	-	MWC3889	-	-	-	-
	Stable block 10 metres south of Marwell Manor Farmhouse	1095073	-	-	MWC3888	-	-	-	-
	Wall 50 metres south and east of Marwell Farm Barn	1350869	-	-	MWC3890	-	-	-	-
	Marwell Lodge	-	-	-	MWC2685	-	-	-	-
L_0838	Fishers Pond	-	-	-	MWC4121	-	-	-	-
	Medieval fishpond/medieval fishpond known as Eleven Acre Pond / Drainage system at Bow Lake, Fishers Pond	-	-	60499	MWC7522; MWC7711	-	-	-	-
L_0839	The Manor House	1095818	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Granary 10 metres of the Manor House	1350490	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Barn 5 metres west of the Manor House	1095819	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L_0840	Church of the Holy Trinity	1095820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L_0841	Woodcroft Lodge	1095821	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L_0842	Keepers Cottage	1095822	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L_0843	Kennel Farm House	1095823	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L_0844	The Malt House	1095855	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L_0845	Weymouth House	1111937	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L_0846	Barn of south west of Mortimers Farmhouse	1111950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L_0847	Poplar Cottage Pyle Hill Cottage	1111951	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L_0848	King Charles Cottage	1156574	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L_0849	Highbridge Farmhouse	1178874	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L_0850	Stoke Lodge	1203930	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L_0851	Granary to west of Mortimers Farmhouse	1204077	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L_0852	Willow cottage	1204086	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L_0853	Stroudwood Farmhouse	1281382	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L_0854	Mortimer’s Farmhouse	1281407	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L_0855	The Dell and Dell house	1302812	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L_0856	Low Hill Farmhouse	1302822	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L_0857	Crowdhill Farmhouse	1322703	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L_0858	Yew Tree Cottage	1350489	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L_0859	Hill Farm House	1350492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L_0860	The Chapel House	1350517	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L_0861	Stone at Fishers Pond Junction	-	-	-	MWC350	-	-	-	-
L_0862	Handaxes found at Brambridge Farm	-	-	-	MWC1207	-	-	-	-
L_0863	Palstave hoard found at Brambridge Farm	-	-	-	MWC1216	-	-	-	-
L_0864	Quernstone find at Hillside Cottage, Brambridge	-	-	-	MWC1217	-	-	-	-
L_0865	Bible Christian Chapel	-	-	-	MWC1223	-	-	-	-
L_0866	Axe hoard at Colden Common	-	-	-	MWC1226	-	-	-	-
L_0867	Charles Mitchell's Works	-	-	-	MWC1227	-	-	-	-

UID	Name	Historic England NHLE	Portsmouth HER	Hampshire HER	Winchester HER	Hampshire County Council	Historic Map	LiDAR DTM	Walkover Survey
L_0868	South of The Woodlands Centre / stone tools, south of The Woodlands Centre	-	-	-	MWC1228;MWC1256;MWC6111	-	-	-	-
L_0869	Bead finds on the common	-	-	-	MWC1230	-	-	-	-
L_0870	Finds at Ash Close	-	-	-	MWC1234	-	-	-	-
L_0871	Signpost, On A333	-	-	-	MWC2683	-	-	-	-
L_0872	Site, north of Store House Gully	-	-	-	MWC3893	-	-	-	-
L_0873	Site of brickworks at Nobs Crook, Colden Common	-	-	-	MWC5750	-	-	-	-
L_0874	Undated ditches and other possible features on land east of Highbridge Road, Colden Common	-	-	-	MWC8050	-	-	-	-
L_0875	Linear ditch west of Leylands Farm, Colden Common	-	-	-	MWC7710	-	-	-	-
L_0876	Water meadows in the Itchen Valley, between High Bridge and Allbrook	-	-	-	MWC7709	-	-	-	-
L_0877	Bishopstoke - Stoke Park Wood	-	-	-	-	1180	-	-	-
	Upper Barn Copse, Fishers Pond	-	-	57962	-	-	-	-	-
L_0878	Water Meadow 166	-	-	-	WM_166	-	-	-	-
L_0879	Water Meadow 168	-	-	-	WM_168	-	-	-	-
L_0880	Stroudwood Farm	-	-	39183	-	-	-	-	-
L_0881	Modern signpost at Deeps Farm	-	-	53873	-	-	-	-	-
L_0882	Evaluation Crowdhill Green (Area 2)	-	-	69693	-	-	-	-	-
L_0883	Land east of New Alresford	-	-	71796	-	-	-	-	-
L_0884	Queen's Head Inn	-	-	-	-	-	FishersPond_0003	-	-
L_0885	Fish pond (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	FishersPond_0004	-	-
L_0886	Fish pond (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	FishersPond_0005	-	-
L_0887	Building	-	-	-	-	-	FishersPond_0007	-	-
L_0888	Sluice (approx. location)	-	-	-	-	-	FishersPond_0008	-	-
L_0889	Footbridge	-	-	-	-	-	FishersPond_0009	-	-
L_0890	Brick works (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	FishersPond_0010	-	-
L_0891	Milestone (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	FishersPond_0011	-	-
L_0892	Footbridge	-	-	-	-	-	FishersPond_0013	-	-
L_0893	Tree fields/forest	-	-	-	-	-	L_MAP_001	-	-
L_0894	Possible pit, near Low Hill Farmhouse (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	L_MAP_002	-	-
L_0895	Fish pond (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	L_MAP_003	-	-
L_0896	Well (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	L_MAP_004	-	-
L_0897	Well (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	L_MAP_005	-	-
L_0898	Building, north of Quernstone find at Hillside Cottage, Brambridge	-	-	-	-	-	L_MAP_006	-	-
L_0899	Stroudwood	-	-	-	-	-	L_MAP_007	-	-
L_0900	Enclosures with small buildings	-	-	-	-	-	L_MAP_008	-	-
L_0901	Well (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	L_MAP_009	-	-
L_0902	Well (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	L_MAP_010	-	-
L_0903	Church Farm	-	-	-	-	-	L_MAP_011	-	-
L_0904	Crowdhill Telegraph Pole	-	-	-	-	-	L_MAP_012	-	-
L_0905	Crowdhill	-	-	-	-	-	L_MAP_013	-	-
L_0906	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	L_MAP_014	-	-
L_0907	Brickworks and kilns	-	-	-	-	-	L_MAP_015	-	-
L_0908	Fisher's Pond Telegraph Pole	-	-	-	-	-	L_MAP_016	-	-
L_0909	Fisher's Pond	-	-	-	-	-	L_MAP_017	-	-
L_0910	Nob's Crook Farm	-	-	-	-	-	L_MAP_018	-	-
L_0911	National School (site of)	-	-	-	-	-	L_MAP_019	-	-
L_0912	Waterwell's Farm	-	-	-	-	-	L_MAP_020	-	-

UID	Name	Historic England NHLE	Portsmouth HER	Hampshire HER	Winchester HER	Hampshire County Council	Historic Map	LiDAR DTM	Walkover Survey
L_0913	Rowley Green Cottage	-	-	-	-	-	L_MAP_021	-	-
L_0914	Upper Brambridge Farm	-	-	-	-	-	L_MAP_022	-	-
L_0915	Tee's Farm	-	-	-	-	-	L_MAP_023	-	-
L_0916	Brambridge Cottage	-	-	-	-	-	L_MAP_024	-	-
L_0917	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	L_MAP_025	-	-
L_0918	Building and well	-	-	-	-	-	L_MAP_026	-	-
L_0919	High Bridge	-	-	-	-	-	L_MAP_027	-	-
L_0920	Hamlet	-	-	-	-	-	L_MAP_028	-	-
L_0921	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	L_MAP_029	-	-
L_0922	Extraction pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	L_LIDAR_01	-
L_0923	Extraction pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	L_LIDAR_02	-
L_0924	Extraction pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	L_LIDAR_03	-
L_0925	Extraction pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	L_LIDAR_04	-
L_0926	Extraction pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	L_LIDAR_05	-
L_0927	Extraction pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	L_LIDAR_06	-
L_0928	Extraction pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	L_LIDAR_07	-
M_0930	Moated site at Otterbourne Manor	1013055	-	-	MWC3859	-	-	-	-
	Barn 50 metres north west of Otterbourne Manor House	1095751	-	-	MWC3858; MWC7574	-	-	-	-
	The Manor House	1095795	-	-	MWC3860; MWC3861	-	-	-	-
	Wall 5 metres north west of Manor House running north	1178879	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Moat Cottage barn, Otterbourne Manor, Kiln Lane	-	-	-	MWC7574	-	-	-	-
M_0931	Otterbourne deserted medieval village	-	-	-	MWC3863	-	-	-	-
	St. Matthew's Church (site of) and graveyard	-	-	-	MWC3864	-	-	-	-
M_0932	Church of St Matthew	1095758	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Otterbourne War Memorial	1466999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Lychgate 15 metres south west of St Matthew's Church	1350542	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tomb to C Yonge 5 metres south west of nave of St Matthew's Church	1178901	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M_0933	Brambridge House	1350494	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Garden	-	-	-	-	-	M_MAP_003	-	-
	Brambridge Park	-	-	-	MWC1218	-	-	-	-
	Brambridge Park	-	-	-	-	1797	-	-	-
	Mound at Brambridge Park	-	-	-	MWC1219	-	-	-	-
M_0934	Bourne House	1095752	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M_0935	Myrtle Cottage	1095753	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M_0936	Meadow Cottage	1095754	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M_0937	Milestone in front of Hecton Farmhouse	1095755	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M_0938	Cherry Tree Cottage	1095756	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M_0939	The White Horse Public House	1095757	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M_0940	Allbrook Farmhouse	1111974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M_0941	Elderfield	1178897	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M_0942	The Moors	1350491	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M_0943	Sunningdale	1350538	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M_0944	The Old Parsonage	1350539	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M_0945	Otterbourne House	1350540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Otterbourne House	-	-	-	-	1561	-	-	-
M_0946	Yeoman's Drove	1350541	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M_0947	Top Lodge	1095808	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

UID	Name	Historic England NHLE	Portsmouth HER	Hampshire HER	Winchester HER	Hampshire County Council	Historic Map	LiDAR DTM	Walkover Survey
	Cranbury Park	1000860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M_0948	Findspot, Brambridge, Highbridge gravel pit	-	-	-	MWC1210; MWC6110	-	-	-	-
	Roman finds, Brambridge, Highbridge gravel pit	-	-	-	MWC1249	-	-	-	-
M_0949	Worked flints, Brambridge, Highbridge gravel pit	-	-	-	MWC1250	-	-	-	-
M_0950	Quern fragment, Brambridge, Highbridge gravel pit	-	-	-	MWC1251	-	-	-	-
M_0951	Stubbington Copse, two ditches	-	-	-	MWC1220; MWC1252; MWC1253; MWC1254; MWC6108	-	-	-	-
M_0952	Flint axe, south of Manor House	-	-	-	MWC3857	-	-	-	-
M_0953	Itchen Navigation	-	-	-	MWC3869	-	-	-	-
	College Mead Lock	-	-	-	MWC3879	-	-	-	-
	Brambridge Lock	-	-	-	MWC3868	-	-	-	-
M_0954	Denehole Oakwood	-	-	-	MWC3876	-	-	-	-
M_0955	Otterbourne pumping station	-	-	-	MWC3877	-	-	-	-
M_0956	Axe, Rosemary Leet	-	-	-	MWC3878	-	-	-	-
M_0957	Roman Road from Winchester (*Venta Belgarum*) to Bitterne (*Clausentum*)	-	-	-	MWC6683	6	-	-	-
M_0958	Otterbourne Farm, Kiln Lane, Otterbourne	-	-	-	MWC8020	-	-	-	-
M_0959	Water Meadow 169	-	-	-	WM_169	-	-	-	-
M_0960	Water Meadow 170	-	-	-	WM_170	-	-	-	-
M_0961	Water Meadow 171	-	-	-	WM_171	-	-	-	-
M_0962	Water Meadow 172	-	-	-	WM_172	-	-	-	-
M_0963	Water Meadow 173	-	-	-	WM_173	-	-	-	-
M_0964	Water Meadow 174	-	-	-	WM_174	-	-	-	-
M_0965	Stone Cross to Otterbourne	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
M_0966	Enclosure	-	-	-	-	-	M_MAP_001	-	-
M_0967	Bugle Farm	-	-	-	-	-	M_MAP_002	-	-
M_0968	Lodge	-	-	-	-	-	M_MAP_004	-	-
M_0969	Mile Post	-	-	-	-	-	M_MAP_005	-	-
M_0970	Bridge Farm	-	-	-	-	-	M_MAP_006	-	-
M_0971	Building with well	-	-	-	-	-	M_MAP_007	-	-
M_0972	Hamlet	-	-	-	-	-	M_MAP_008	-	-
M_0973	Otterbourne Farm	-	-	-	-	-	M_MAP_010	-	-
M_0974	Otterbourne Hill Common	-	-	-	-	-	M_MAP_011	-	-

B.2 Gazetteer of heritage assets

Table 2 presents all identified heritage assets located within the study area. The assets are arranged in ascending UID by corridor, starting with Corridor A-D. The locations of the heritage assets presented in this gazetteer can be seen in Appendix D. Significance and importance assessments are presented in Table 3 in Section B.3.

Table 2: Heritage assets

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
A-D_0001	Linear earthwork	Archaeology	Earthwork(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Linear earthwork- possible historic field boundary	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
A-D_0002	Buildings (site of)	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A group of buildings with their respective enclosure, south of Bidbury House, drawn on Tithe map. Became one building on the historic OS map.	Non-extant
A-D_0003	Building	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A building west of the Golden Lion Inn (NHLE: 1091646) on the main street within a small enclosure, marked on both historic OS map and Tithe map. Marked on the current OS map.	Extant
A-D_0004	Building	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	One of two buildings within a small enclosure, north-west of Stockheath Villa (marked on historic OS map). Unmarked on the Tithe map. Marked on the current OS map.	Non-extant
A-D_0005	Building	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	One of two buildings within a small enclosure, north-west of Stockheath Villa (marked on historic OS map). Un-marked on the Tithe map. Marked on the current OS map.	Non-extant
A-D_0006	Building, next Bedhampton Mill	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A building with enclosure north-west of "The Old Mill House (NHLE: 1340188)" (Marked as Bedhampton Mill on historic OS map). Marked on the Bedhampton Tithe Map.	Non-extant
A-D_0007	Building	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	One of two buildings with enclosure west of "The Old Mill House (NHLE: 1340188)" (Marked as Bedhampton Mill on historic OS map). It is also marked on the Bedhampton Tithe Map. Assumed to be associated with the mill.	Non-extant
A-D_0008	Building	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	One of two buildings with enclosure west of "The Old Mill House (NHLE: 1340188)" (Marked as Bedhampton Mill on historic OS map). Marked on the Tithe Map. Assumed to be associated with the mill.	Non-extant
A-D_0009	Building (site of)	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A building with enclosure south of a "Building (B_0007)". Unmarked on the Tithe map.	Non-extant
A-D_0010	Possible former water storage, near Bidbury Springs	Archaeology	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Possible water features marked on the historic OS map, near Bidbury Springs (A-D_0023). Marked on the Tithe map.	Non-extant
A-D_0011	Building (site of)	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A building, is drawn on both the Tithe map and historic OS map, south-west of "The Old Mill House (NHLE: 1340188)" (Marked as Bedhampton Mill on historic OS map).	Non-extant
A-D_0012	Earthwork- saltpans?	Archaeology	Earthwork(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Earthwork.	Extant
A-D_0013	Circular feature- well?	Archaeology	Well	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Circular feature? Well?	Extant
A-D_0014	Line of infilled channel	Archaeology	Water channel	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Line of infilled channel- associated with mill?	Extant
A-D_0015	Possible curvilinear earthwork	Archaeology	Earthwork(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Possible curvilinear earthwork	Extant
A-D_0016	Old chalk pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Non-extant
A-D_0017	Old quarry (site of)	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Non-extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
A-D_0018	Old chalk pit (site of)	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Marked as such on historic OS map, but not on Tithe Map.	Non-extant
A-D_0019	Old chalk pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Marked as such on historic OS map and drawn Bedhampton Tithe map	Non-extant
A-D_0020	Possible garden (site of)	Archaeology	Garden(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A garden south-east of "Purbrook Park School (NHLE: 1339957)" with a group of buildings on its north-west side. Marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
A-D_0021	Building (site of)	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	One of two buildings south-east of "Purbrook Park School (NHLE: 1339957)", west of "Possible garden (D(c)_0002)". Marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
A-D_0022	Building (site of)	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	One of two buildings south-east of "Purbrook Park School (NHLE: 1339957)", west of "Possible garden (D(c)_0002)", north of "Building (site of) (D(c)_0003)". Marked a much smaller structure on Tithe map than the historic OS map.	Non-extant
A-D_0023	Fort Purbrook	Archaeology; Built heritage	Military fort	Scheduled monument; Grade II* listed building(s)	Post-Medieval	Victorian	The easternmost fort of the 'Palmerston Follies' set upon the chalk ridge of Portsdown Hill, which ring Portsmouth naval base which is three to five miles away. Fort Purbrook has a polygonal form with a deep defensive ditch around the outer faces. It is constructed from brick using an English bond. There are brick lined tunnels and staircases within and beneath the fort, which is partially set within the ridge, giving access to rifle parapets, gun emplacements, ammunition stores, and a central assembly ground. To the rear (south side) is a central triangular barrack block, which includes two tiers of casemates on the outer faces, flanked by plain walling with entrances on each side. The gateways have 'Norman' arches with roll mouldings, and two recessed columns with cushion caps, all in stone. Little altered, and never actively used in defence of a landward assault. This grade II* listed building is entered onto Historic England's Heritage At Risk register for 2022. It is recorded as being in 'poor' condition and is in a state of 'slow decay'.	Extant
	Site Of Farlington Redoubt	Archaeology	Military defence	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	A small earthwork standing east of Fort Purbrook and connected to it by a sunken way. It was probably a prepared location for moveable armament rather than for permanent mounting of guns. The earthwork was built in 1868-70 and is now derelict and overgrown (as of 1969). The work commenced in 1862 but it appears that the costs prevented it from being constructed as planned with only the ditches and gun positions being completed. After the Second World War it was used as a quarry and the remains of the fort were demolished in the 1970s.	Non-extant
	Defensive ditch Associated with Fort Purbrook	Archaeology	Ditch	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Victorian	Excavations to examine a group of three tumuli on historic mapping found a defensive ditch associated with Fort Purbrook but no evidence of the tumuli	Extant
A-D_0024	Roman villa and section of Roman road south-west of Littlepark Wood	Archaeology	Archaeological feature or deposit	Scheduled monument	Roman	-	A Roman villa estate containing associated buildings, enclosures and track way and a portion of the Chichester (*Noviomagnus*) to Bitterne (*Clausentum*) road. The complex comprises at least six or possibly seven masonry structures that represent the main villa building and ancillary structures, workshops, barns and possibly even a bath house or shrine.	Extant
A-D_0025	Bevis's Grave long barrow and early medieval cemetery, 100m west of Belmont Castle	Archaeology	Burial	Scheduled monument	Neolithic	Early Neolithic	The monument includes a neolithic long barrow and area of early medieval burials situated on the crest of Portsdown Hill. The long barrow mound is orientated east to west with maximum dimensions of c.88m long by 25m wide. A fence-line bisects the site from east to west. North of this line the monument appears as a low earthwork 0.5m high while to the south it survives as a buried feature in a cultivated field. Ditches, from which mound material was quarried, flank the mound to the north and south.	Extant
A-D_0026	The Elms, including front garden wall, gate piers, and gates	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II* listed building	Post-Medieval	-	An 18th century gothic style house with an early 19th century extension built to accommodate a visit by the Duke of Wellington. The central doorway is of classical form, with a Tuscan entablature and Gothic triple attached columns; this is enclosed in a later simple classical porch with square columns, now walled-in with side windows and a plain doorway. Other architectural features include a tower with Gothic niches and narrow corner pilasters (each with three shallow panels marked by circular designs and cusping), the front gate piers, topped with pineapples, and a 'Tudor' side gate within a vail, also capped with pineapples. The principal feature of the house is the Wellington Room, a rectangular apartment with four Ionic columns at the north (short) side supporting an entablature which continues round the room as a decorative frieze, with Greek ornament. Above this frieze there is a coving up to a flat ceiling, which has in the centre an octagonal	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
							opening, again with coving to the base of the top light. The lower walls have a dentilled band above three tiers of panelling, and a skirting; there are niches and floral decorations to enrich the interior (recently renovated).	
	The Elms	Designed landscape	Garden(s)	Locally listed park or gardens	Post-Medieval	-	Garden, part of which has been developed leaving some grounds around the house.	Non-extant
A-D_0027	The Golden Lion	Built heritage	Public house	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	An early 19th century public house with stucco as the finishing coat and a tile roof. The building has a plain symmetrical front of two storeys and attic with three slash windows. A simple doorcase with a canopy on brackets, architrave, and half glazed door.	Extant
A-D_0028	Manor House Boundary Wall	Built heritage	Wall(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Tudor	A 16th century Tudor wall on the east and south boundary. It has red brickwork in English bond with some blue headers in diaper patterns and moulded plinth. The south wall has a plain Tudor arched doorway. The east has a similar doorway recessed within a thickened wall within a wider arch.	Extant
	Manor House	Built heritage	Manor house	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Tudor	A 16th century house with early 19th century extensions. A timber-framed house with added front and two wings of the later period. A brick rendering with a tile roof. A symmetrical west front (all from the 2nd period) with slightly recessed centrepiece of two storeys, three windows and gabled wings of two storeys and attic with one window. The centrepiece is stuccoed, with a brick dentil eaves, hoodmoulds to the openings, sashes, and central gabled yellow brick porch. The wings have red brickwork with flush yellow dressings, hoodmoulds, and sashes. The rear elevation has a shafted stack, two brick-faced gables (early 19th century) in the centre containing the windows with the remaining walling being exposed framing with rendered infilling. The wings repeat the front elevation, but with French windows to the ground floor. Inside the old north wall is exposed in the staircase, with its timber-framing.	Extant
	Manor House, Bedhampton	Designed landscape	Garden(s)	Locally listed park or gardens	Medieval; Post-Medieval	-	Bedhampton Manor was noted in Domesday book and had a deerpark. Over the years it gained and decreased in value passing from owner to owner. In the 20th century it became a home for the elderly with a rear garden which has retained its shape from before the 19th century.	Extant
A-D_0029	The Old Rectory	Built heritage	Religious	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A late 18th century brick building with a tile roof. It has a symmetrical front of two storeys and an attic with three windows. It has a red brick walling in Flemish bond with blue headers (colourwashed), stone coping to parapet and brick dentil band, rubbed flat arches. A large stucco porch with blocking course, cornice, recessed arches at the side with arched sashed windows, radiating fluted plaster panel within the front recessed arch, with an arched opening. A radiating fanlight above a bow-shaped cornice, supported on Adam-style a quarter Corinthian columns and six-panelled door.	Extant
A-D_0030	Spring Lawn	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	An early 19th century brick house with a tile roof. It has a symmetrical front of two storeys and three windows. The brick walls are painted in Flemish bond with rubbed arches. The sashes are in exposed frames. A doorcase with pediment, frieze, architrave and 6 flush panelled doors.	Extant
A-D_0031	65, West Street	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	An early 19th century brick house with a tile roof. It has a symmetrical front of two storeys and two windows. The roof is hipped with brick dentil eaves. The brick walls are painted in Flemish bond. Sashes in exposed frames. The wood doorcase is with pediment, frieze, pilasters, and 6-panelled doors	Extant
A-D_0032	105 and 105A, West Street	Built heritage	House; Stable	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	An early 19th century stuccoed house with a tile roof. It is plain walling with stone cills. Sashes in reveals. A wood doorcase with pediment, frieze, plain pilasters, and 20th century half-glazed door. The stable block has a half-hipped tile roof, brick dentil eaves, arched hay-loft door above a garage opening and a plain doorway.	Extant
A-D_0033	The Old Rectory	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A middle 18th century two storeys house with early and late 19th century enlargement. Painted brick walls of header bond with later Flemish bond, other walling rendered. It has a tiled roof of double pile brick dentil eaves. The house with a symmetrical front was widened and extended at the rear in two phases. North front elevation has three windows. Casements mostly of the early 19th century with reeded frames and some cambered openings. A late 18th century doorcase (replaced from its original position), open pediment with modillion cornice, half round reeded Doric columns, arched opening with radiating fanlight and 6 panelled door.	Extant
A-D_0034	Bidbury House	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A late 18th century house with 19th century additions. It is constructed in bricks with a tile roof. A symmetrical front (east) of three storeys, three windows, with a lower south side wing. It has a hipped roof. Red brick walling in Flemish bond, parapet with stone coping above a brick dentilled band, rubbed flat arches, stone cills, centre 1st floor opening now filled with a blue header panel. There are sashes in reveals. A two storeyed splayed bay on the south side, and on the north side a 1st floor bay supported on Tuscan columns, sheltering a doorway, with arched radiating fanlight above a panelled door, with side windows. There is a later forward single storeyed extension on the north side, with an angular bay containing sashes.	Extant

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A-D_0035	The Rectory, Bedhampton	Designed landscape	Garden(s)	Locally listed park or gardens	Post-Medieval	Victorian	Garden shown on 1870 6” OS map.	Non-extant
A-D_0036	The Old Manor House	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An early 19th century brick house with a tile roof. Two storeys and attic, four windows. Blue header walling with red brick dressings, brick dentil eaves, quoins, 1st floor band, rubbed cambered arches to the ground floor plinth. There are sashes in exposed frames A doorcase with pediment, frieze, pilasters, panelled reveals, six-panelled (two-top-glazed) door.	Extant
A-D_0037	Elmleigh House	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	A house, now 8 units, constructed around 1830 with late 19th and 20th century alterations and additions. It has a stuccoed wall with hipped slate roofing. A symmetrical front (south) of two storeys, three windows. There are upper sashes, ground floor splayed bays with cornice on brackets and French windows with narrow side lights. It has wrought- iron trellis balcony above a stone pavement, with open 'pilasters' (having diagonal patterns) on each side of thin columns, with arched tops. The east elevation of 2.1 windows has a projecting north side, and old sashes. The building has been extended later to the north and west.	Extant
A-D_0038	Church of St John	Built heritage	Church	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	A parish church constructed in 1843 by J P Harrison. A vernacular 'Early English' style building. A nave of three bays with a south aisle, chancel, south porch, and south-west tower. It has a tile roof, walling of coarse flints with stone dressings, diagonal buttresses. There are some plate and some Geometrical tracery. A tower of two stages.	Extant
A-D_0039	Purbrook House	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An early 19th century house, now flats and office. It has yellow brick walls in Flemish bond, tile roof, parapet with stone coping and brick dentilled band, rubbed cambered arches, rusticated quoins, stone cills, plinth. A square block of three storeys and cellar, with lower extensions at the rear and north side. A symmetrical front (east) of three windows. Sashes in reveals (2nd floor original), ground floor north side has three light sash with frame of cornice, frieze, and pilasters. An oval porch of two detached columns, each forward of two attached ½ columns, double ½-glazed doors, on two stone steps. The symmetrical south elevation is similar, with fluted columns to an oval porch, above a flight of steps with flanking wrought-iron rails. To the west side is a single storeyed wing, with symmetrical treatment of three bays, with panels above arched openings (including a central doorway). The other elevations are plain.	Extant
A-D_0040	Manor Cottage	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An early 19th century brick house with a tile roof. It has two storeys and attic, two windows. A red brick walls in Flemish bond with blue headers, 1st floor red band, cambered rubbed arches to the ground floor. There are casements. It has outshot at the east side, containing the entrance.	Extant
A-D_0041	Westfield House	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An early 19th century brick house with a tile roof. A symmetrical front (north) of two storeys, three windows. Blue header brick walls, with red dressings. Brick dentil eaves, quoins, 1st floor band, cambered rubbed arches to the ground floor with plinth. The sashes in exposed frames. There is a wood doorcase with pediments, frieze, pilasters, and five-panelled (top lit) door.	Extant
A-D_0042	Sunspan	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Twentieth Century	Mid Twentieth Century	A house built between 1934-35 designed by Wells Coates and David Pleydell-Bouverie. It is constructed with white painted rendered brick and flat asphalt roofs. This house is derived from the Sunspan design, first exhibited at the 1934 Ideal Home Exhibition. The design, with variants, was intended for speculative builders as an alternative to the usual traditional design of house and that the architects would receive royalties on the copyright.	Extant
A-D_0043	The Towers	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An early 19th century house in the form of a Tudor castle. Main block of two storeys and semi-basement, of 3.1.3 windows, with an east side extension of three windows. It has red brickwork in Flemish bond, crenelated parapet with stone copings, and a brick dentil band to the two shallow-½-octagon two-storeyed bays, pointed arches, stone cills. Stucco features to the ground floor with hood moulds and heavy cusping to the windows. ½-octagon stucco porch, with brick dentil eaves, small coupled and round headed light to the side, and an arched opening with quoin surround. Gothic sashes in reveals (several original), some Victorian sashes, and ground floor casements. A three storeyed west tower with crenelated top and a central round tower at the rear with crenelated and machicolated parapet.	Extant
A-D_0044	Stable block to the Old Rectory	Built heritage	Stable	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An early 19th century former stables, now garage. It has flint rubble walling with yellow brick dressings and a hipped tile roof. A rectangular block with a wide slightly projecting centrepiece, having a gable containing a quatrefoil above a lunette window. An irregularly carriage entrance and round-headed stable door (now widened).	Extant
A-D_0045	East Cosham House	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A late 18th century house with 20th century alternation, now residential home for the elderly. It has painted brickwork. A slated hipped roof, concealed roof to left bay and right extension, brick stack to left and right of hipped roof and to rear of left bay. It has two storeys, four bays. A stone paved veranda across ground floor with delicate arched wood trellis supported by four fluted timber columns each flanked by patterned trellis uprights and tented roof. On the right below third bay is a recessed four-panelled door, two upper panels	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
							glazed each with pointed head, panelled reveals. To the left and to the right is a rectangular bay with tripartite front with centre eight-pane sash and four-pane flanking and side sashes, all with narrow glazing bars. On the left and to the right extension is a round-headed Gothic pointed loop headed sash. First floor has four 12-pane sashes with attached shutters each set under painted flat gauged brick arch and coped parapet. To the left is a 20th century single-storey extension and to rear 20th century two storey extension.	
A-D_0046	New Inn	Built heritage	Public house	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	A 1840-50 public house. It has stuccoed walls. A low pitch Welsh slate roof, hipped on left, rendered stack to left and right and at right of centre. It has three storeys, three bays. A rusticated quoin on left, vermiculated to ground floor, horizontal rusticated ground floor. To the left of centre is a recessed six-panelled door, upper four panels glazed, blinded over light set under cambered arch, plain architrave. To the left is one and on the right two three-light bar windows each with frosted and engraved glass set under flat rendered arch. On far right is a 6-panelled door with blinded over light set under cambered arch, plain architrave. On the left over first two bays is a glazed canopy supported by four ornate cast-iron brackets. First floor has band course, two tripartite sashes, each with 12-pane centre sash and flanking four-pane sashes with 16-pane sash to right, each set within moulded architrave. Second floor has three 16-pane sashes each with moulded architrave and bracketed sill, flat projecting eaves. On the left return to Drayton Lane is painted brick with tripartite sash to right and 6-panelled door on left, 16-pane sash to first and second floors.	Extant
A-D_0047	Milestone 70.5 metres east of New Inn	Built heritage	Milestone	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An 18th century Portland stone milestone with applied cast-iron plate inscribed "Havant 3 miles Ports. 6 miles".	Extant
A-D_0048	The Old Rectory	Built heritage	Villa	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An 1825 stuccoed villa. It has a Welsh slate hipped roof, rendered stack to left and right. It has two storeys, attic to rear, three bays, centre bay projects. The facing Havant Road at centre is a two-leaf margin glazed French casement set within shallow bow with projecting trellised veranda with tented roof, cornice and blocking course with rounded terminal caps. On the left and right is a 12-pane sash each set in round-headed recess with wreath ornamentation in tympanum. On first floor are three 12-pane sashes, projecting bracketed eaves. In the centre bay has facing pediment. On the right return, six bays wide, are two blinded windows, then a six-panelled door with radial glazed fanlight set under segmental arch. An open projecting porch with segmented arches, pilasters and square columns, cornice and blocking course. On the right two 12-pane sashes. On the left return also has entrance with segmental headed porch.	Extant
A-D_0049	Boundary stone, east of Junction with Rectory Avenue	Built heritage	Boundary stone(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An 18th century Portland stone boundary stone with rounded top. The incised letters read "0.ft. 6ins. south from back". On south side city crest with lettering "City of Portsmouth".	Extant
A-D_0050	Church of St Andrew	Built heritage	Church	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	A neo-early English church dated in 1872-75 (chancel 1872, north aisle 1875). A complete restoration and enlargement by G E Street. It has flint with stone dressings and plain tiled roofs. A three bay nave and three bay north aisle, two bay chancel, south west porch. In the south face, an entrance porch at far left has opening with a stone stepped and roll-moulded pointed arch, stone jambs and hoodmould. A recessed pointed arch springing from stone columns each with moulded cap and base. At rear of porch is a boarded door with ornate iron strap hinges set under a stone roll moulded pointed arch with flanking stone columns. To the right of porch is a three-light wide window with plate tracery, lancet headed lights with quatrefoil over each light, set under a stone pointed arch with hoodmould. The Chancel is with higher roof has two similar two-light windows, offset buttresses. In the west face, a nave with narrow stone stepped lancet window, rusticated jambs, and sill band. Short buttress at centre below sill. In the north face, at centre of aisle is a three-light stone window with Plate tracery set under stone pointed arch. At centre of chancel is a stone stack with paired flue shafts. In the east face, the chancel has three-light stone window with pointed arch and hoodmould, rusticated jambs. Inside, an arcade to north aisle three bays with clustered quatrefoil marble piers and pointed chamfered stone arches. A timber wagon roof over nave with at west end a queen post truss (supporting spirelet). The chancel has two bay quadripartite vault with ribs springing from foliated stone capitals with marble shafts. Stained glass windows. A monument west, baroque cartouche to Thomas Smith (Lord of the Manor of Farlington) died 1742.	Extant
A-D_0051	Bridges and Faulkner Monument, approximately 4 metres south of southwest corner of Church of St Andrew	Built heritage	Tomb(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A 1791 ashlar chest tomb. A podium with moulded cap and base set on plinth. The long side facing north has at each end a female figure holding swag at top between figures. The die has two recessed panels with inscriptions "John Bridges died September - 1971 Aged 58 years" and "In memory of Harriet Faulkner - - -". The remainder of inscription illegible except date "1883". The long side facing south has inscription "In affectionate remembrance of Francis Faulkner who died at Petersfield 18th May 1870 aged 84 years, and of Mary Anne, his wife who died at Portsmouth 9th September 1878 aged 48 years, also four of their children ----, Caroline, Mary Anne and Alfred". The remainder of inscription illegible. The east end face has inscription "Richard, Son of John and Susanna Bridges died in his infancy". Some ivy and vegetation growth to monument.	Extant

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A-D_0052	Grigg and Swale Monument, approximately 26 metres west of northwest corner of St Andrews Church	Built heritage	Tomb(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A 1793 ashlar chest tomb. A podium with splayed sides, moulded cap, and base set on stone balls off plinth, weathered top slab set behind lid. Each side of die has a panel with shell motif at each corner. The long east facing side has inscription "Sacred to memory of Mrs Elizabeth Ann Griff, the wife of James Grigg Esq of Purbrook who departed this life on the 17th day of July 1793 aged 36 years. Also, to the memory of the above-named James Grigg who departed this life on the 16th day of June 1821 aged 70 years". The long west facing side has inscription "Sacred to the memory of Louisa Swale, widow of Colin Richard Swale RM and daughter of the late James Grigg Esq of Purbrook Hants. Born May 1799, Died February 6th, 1885." The end of tomb facing south has inscription "In memory of Anne Swale, second daughter of the late ---- Richard Swale and granddaughter of the late James Grigg esq. Born the 6th May 1827, and died 25th January 1881. The end of tomb facing north has inscription "Sacred to the memory of Major Henry Swale R.M. son of the late Colin Richard Swale and grandson of the late James Grigg Esq, who died December 20th 18-- aged 42 years."	Extant
A-D_0053	Knight Monument, approximately 20 metres west of northwest corner of Church of St Andrew	Built heritage	Tomb(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An early 19th century ashlar chest tomb. A recessed pilaster at each corner with plain sloping shaft, moulded cap, and base set on plinth. A lid capping with quadruple beaded edge, weathered top slab. The long side facing south has inscription "Sacred to the memory of Martha, wife of James Knight of ----- who departed this life October ---- in the ---- year of her age" and "Sacred to the memory of James Knight who departed this life ---- December in the ---- year of his age". The dates are illegible. Some ivy and vegetation growth to monument.	Extant
A-D_0054	Prince Monument, approximately 23 metres west of southwest corner of Church of St Andrew	Built heritage	Tomb(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An 1820 ashlar chest tomb. It has a recessed fluted and splayed pilaster at each corner with moulded cap and base set on plinth. A lid capping has incised Greek Key dressing, weathered top slab set back from edge. The north long face has projecting panel with inscription "Mr Richard Prince senior died 15th December 1817 aged 70 years. Catherine, Wife of Mr Richard Prince who died 24th March 1826 aged 71 years and 10 days. Excelled by none." Some ivy and vegetation growth to monument.	Extant
A-D_0055	Milestone, east of junction with Rectory Avenue	Built heritage	Milestone	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An 18th century Portland stone milestone with applied cast-iron plate inscribed "Havant 2 mile, Ports. 7 miles".	Extant
A-D_0056	George Inn	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	It used to be cottages, formerly known as 'Milestone Cottages LONDON ROAD cosh am', now a public house. It is dated from the late 18th/early 19th century, altered in the middle 20th century. A stuccoed wall with stone dressings. A plain tile hipped roof. It has three storeys, north wing two storeys. One wide bay. The south facing front has stone rusticated flanking quoins full height on left and from first floor on right. At centre is a projecting one-storey enclosed porch with flanking iron columns with Egyptian type cap, fluted and splayed, timber entablature and flat roof, 28-pane glazed front screen with panelled apron. Second floor has moulded sill band and on each flank a two-leaf 12-pane casement set under similar flat arch and architrave. Two tripartite windows and surrounds, at first floor moulded sill band with two 12-pane sashes. Sill band at second floor with on left a two-leaf 12-pane casement. First floor has moulded sill band with three closely grouped 12-pane sashes. Each window to west front is set under a flat arch with eared and shouldered architraves with keystone. On far left is an early 20th century one storey flat roof wing with curved stone parapet coping and a one storey painted brick outbuilding with pyramidal roof and surmounted with a small 18th century style bellcote.	Extant
A-D_0057	Dairy Farmhouse	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An early 18th century house with early and late 19th century features. It has stuccoed walls with a tile roof. A symmetrical front (north) of two storeys. A five upper and two lower windows. A hipped roof and roughcast walls. Upper modern casements, lower early 19th century sashes in reveals (with low cills). A late 19th century, ½-glazed porch with gable to the tiled roof.	Extant
A-D_0058	Purbrook Park School	Built heritage	Mansion	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	A mansion dated around 1830, now with extensive attached and detached school buildings. A square two-storeyed block, with symmetrical treatment of elevations, which are in stucco. The entrance front (west) has 1.3.1 windows (the south upper a blank), parapet with coping and moulded cornice, architraves, plinth, and a large recessed panel (containing three narrow lights) above the porch. The sashes in reveals. A large Ionic porch of 4 smooth columns, two inner pilasters, pediment, with a wide architrave surrounding the door, which has flanking windows. The south a wide elevation, of 1.3.1 windows, has similar features, with a two-storeyed semi-circular centrepiece. The north elevation has sides of one window, the slightly recessed centre having a central arched window above a doorway, with one window (to both floors) on the east side. Within, the hallway with niches, and the staircase survive.	Extant
	Purbrook Park School	Historic landscape	Park	Locally listed park or gardens	Post-Medieval	Georgian	Late 18th century landscape park, now a school.	Non-extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
A-D_0059	Church of St Thomas	Built heritage	Church	Grade II listed building	Medieval	Medieval	A 12th century parish church extend in the 14th century. The chancel restored and vestry added 1869-70 by Edward Augustus Gruning (1837-1908). The nave restored and north aisle added 1878, again under Gruning. The vestry extended 1993. It is construct in flint and rubble with ashlar quoins and red tile roofs. The church's most significant feature is the semi-circular, slightly depressed c1140 chancel arch, of square section except for a thick roll-moulding on the W side, and two outer bands of flat relief decoration, one in double lozenge pattern, the other with two bands of sawtooth pattern. Although there are no accurate records of the church's original dedication, it is traditionally thought to have been 1132. The oldest parts are the chancel arch of 1140. The lower parts of the south and west walls may be of the same date. The chancel seems to have been rebuilt in the 13th century and probably lengthened about 1360-70. The line of the north wall, however, has probably not been altered, and the wall may contain older masonry in its western portion. The reasons for designation is for its special architectural and historic interest for its 12th century and later medieval fabric, including several 14th century traceried windows. The interior is notable for the 12th century chancel arch.	Extant
A-D_0060	The Old Mill House	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An 18th century brick house, former a mill, with a tile roof. A symmetrical front (north) of two storeys and attic, three windows. It is in painted brickwork in Flemish bond, first floor band, rubbed flat arches. Sashes, French windows to the ground floor, with narrow side panes. A wood doorcase with cornice on carved brackets, eared architraves, panelled reveals, and eight-panelled (two top glazed) door. Attic windows (casements) in the coupled end gables.	Extant
	Old Mill House	Designed landscape	Garden(s)	Locally listed park or gardens	Post-Medieval	-	Garden. In January 1819, the poet John Keats spent two weeks here, and wrote The Eve of St Agnes; one of his most important poems. Keats returned in September 1820 when a storm forced his shop to dock at Portsmouth enroute to Rome, Italy. His stay at The Mill House was his last night on English soil and he died in Rome from tuberculosis five months later, at the age of 25.	Extant
A-D_0061	25 to 27, London Road	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An early 19th century brick house, now an office, with tile roof. A symmetrical front (east) of two storeys, three windows. A hipped roof behind parapet with stone coping and brick dentil band, rubbed flat arches, stone cills, quoins. The sashes in reveals. A late 19th century doorcase with open pediment, thin half columns, arch with radiating fanlight, double doors, each of three (one top glazed) panels. A later single storeyed addition at the north side.	Extant
A-D_0062	Bedhampton Arts Centre (The Old School)	Built heritage	Building(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	It is a school and attached schoolhouse, now arts centre and offices. It is built in 1868 to the design of Richard William Drew, extended in 1873 and 1895. A 20th century flat-roofed extension. It has red brick laid in Flemish bond with some contrasting blue and black brickwork; stone cills; clay tile roofs. The school and house form an irregular, picturesque composition combining the Gothic and domestic revival styles, with steep pitched roofs, some half-hipped, deep overhanging eaves. Tall, stepped stacks to school with tumbled-in brickwork. The stacks to house are moulded. A moulded brick stringcourses and window surrounds. Gothic hopper heads. Inside, arch-braced roofs to hall and classrooms. Brass foundation plaque in hall inscribed in Gothic lettering: 'TO THE GLORY OF GOD / AND FOR / THE CHRISTIAN EDUCATION / OF THE CHILDREN OF THIS PARISH / THESE SCHOOLS / WERE ERECTED BY / W H STONE OF LEIGH PARK ESQ MP / A D 1868 / E T DAUBENEY MA RECTOR BEDHAMPTON'. The schoolhouse altered as offices but retains its stair. The reason for designation is it has special architectural interest as distinctive and well-detailed village school. The Butterfield and Woodyer connections, particularly the former, are witnessed in the irregular massing and picturesque composition of steep roofs, tall, stepped chimneys, deep eaves, half hips, polychromy and tumbled-in brickwork, and hipped bellcotes. If derivative, it is nonetheless accomplished; equal care is afforded to all elevations and the schoolhouse skilfully integrated into the composition. It remains largely intact with original windows.	Extant
A-D_0063	19th Century Green House Structures, Stauton Park	Archaeology	Wall and other features	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	A watching brief conducted during the excavation of pad foundation, revealed 19th century brick structures. These features correspond with those identified in a previous excavation. The features included walls, foundation slots and a possible vaulted conduit-oriented east to west. These represent structures and installations to the south of the recorded locations of the pine pit and melon house structures (similar date).	Extant
	The Bothy at Sir George Staunton Country Park	Built heritage	Building(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Unlisted building, attached to garden complex. Currently houses site office.	Extant
	Icehouse at Leigh Park (1)	Archaeology; Built heritage	Icehouse	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Post-medieval icehouse visible above ground but no pit was found.	Non-extant
	Icehouse at Leigh Park (2)	Built heritage	Icehouse	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	A post-medieval icehouse in a poor state of repair.	Extant
	Leigh Park Mansion Terrace	Built heritage	Terrace	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	A middle 19th century terrace. It was constructed on the west side of a large mid-Victorian house (now gone), and overlooks a grassy slope, which leads down to a lake (with an island). In effect, the terrace is a level area	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
							with a low parapet wall, but it is supported on a passageway built into the hillside, comprising 14 bays of quadripartite brick vaulting, with an inner brick wall, the outside face formed by pointed arches and intermediate buttresses. The two central bays are masked by a staircase of 13 steps, turning in each direction at a landing to form two flights of seven steps. The low brick wall of the front of the terrace becomes a flanking wall of the stairways, with a moulded stone coping and band: at the landing, the front wall is pierced by 10 diminutive arches. The staircase flank walls end in detached shafts. All the details are in Gothic style, with stone features and red brick walls in English bond.	
	Possible ornamental garden at Staunton Park	Archaeology	Garden(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Victorian	Possible ornamental garden uncovered by geophysical survey in 2001. Feature visible on the 1874 edition estate map but absent on any subsequent editions dating 1895-1998. Feature is a square enclosure measuring 20m containing concentric circular lines. Possibly associated with evidence of a Summer House constructed in the vicinity in 1874.	Extant
	Storey Gardens	Archaeology	Garden(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Victorian	A walled kitchen garden built circa 1874 for William Stone. The walls on the western and southern boundary are built in 9" brickwork with intermediate supporting piers and canted brick coping. The western wall is buttressed by a row of modern regularly spaced brick piers. The eastern wall is modern. Currently used for grazing and as a car park.	Non-extant
	Pathways at Staunton Country Park	Archaeology	Trackway	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Several gravel pathways uncovered during excavations, believed to have been laid down during landscaping of the park by Sir George Staunton between 1820 and 1860. These paths were located alongside the lake, within and just south of the walled garden, in the American Garden, to the western perimeter of the Southern Pleasure Grounds, in the Farmhouse Garden, near the Swiss Cottage and in the Dutch Garden in addition to 6m wide gravel driveway sweeping up to the east front of the mansion.	Extant
	Leigh Water	Designed landscape	Fishpond	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Victorian	Leigh Water: an ornamental pond formed from a cattle pond in 1828. Prior to its construction its site was home to a pond a few yards in diameter, being used during William Garrett’s tenure at Leigh Park as a watering hole for cattle. The initial construction of the lake, known as Leigh Water, took place between 1828 and 1836. The lake was wholly artificial, dug out by hand using local labourers from the Havant district and eventually covered over three and a half acres. The lake would become the focal point of Staunton’s north gardens with a series of islands, including Cottage Island, Swan Island, which originally housed the swans of the lake, and Fort Island. Around the lake were various bridges to the islands as well as various other follies which enhanced the landscape. All the follies around the lake were recorded on several watercolour paintings by Joseph Francis Gilbert in the early 1830s when the Staunton had completed the work to the lake and nearby landscape.	Extant
	Fernery at Staunton Park	Archaeology; Built heritage	Structure	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Area known as the Fernery was, in Staunton's day, bisected by a small road called the Middle Thicket. In 1828, Staunton closed this road, the area was subsequently named the Dell and the Shell House (Grade II listed) was built upon the line of the earlier road. The Fernery was constructed during William Stone's ownership of the park, 1861-1871. It was noted in the 'Journal of Horticulture and Cottage Gardener' (1867) as "a rockery where hardy ferns were flourishing" and in the 1874 particulars as being "enveloped in luxuriant foliage." A survey of the Fernery at Staunton Park conducted in October 2004 uncovered some of the original earthworks in which elements of stone rubble were found.	Extant
	Leigh Park (Staunton Country Park)	Designed landscape	Park	Grade II* registered park and gardens	Post-Medieval	-	Leigh Park lies on the northern outskirts of Havant, on the west side of the B2149, Petersfield Road. The 90ha registered area comprises c 19ha of kitchen and nursery gardens, pleasure grounds, and paddocks associated with farm buildings, c 30ha of woodland, and c 41ha of parkland. The eastern third of the site lies on level ground which falls in gentle undulations towards the north-west boundary with the wooded ridges of the Forest of Bere beyond forming the distant view. Following the demolition of both the 18th century and 19th century houses, the present principal buildings, which stand to the south-east of the kitchen garden, comprise those structures surviving from Sir George Staunton's building works, some of which have 18th century origins. Immediately south-east of the garden wall is the Gothic Library, a small, largely stuccoed octagon with crocketed pinnacles, built by the architect Lewis Vulliamy (1791-1871) in 1832 (listed grade II).	Extant
	The Sawmill, Staunton Country Park	Built heritage	Building(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	A flint and brick-built sawmill built during the 19th century for William Stone. It comprises a rectangular block with a large concrete paved yard at the front (north) and a smaller yard to the south. The building has been extended at some time, but the exact date of this alteration is unknown.	Extant
	The Fort, Staunton Country Park	Built heritage	Folly	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Unusual folly in the form of a Chinese Fort built on an artificial island by George Thomas Staunton during 1834-1836. The Fort was built of Purbeck stone with battered walls in three sections. Described by him in his 'Notices of the Leigh Park Estate, near Havant, 1836, as "The Fort Island, upon which a battery has been built of Purbeck stone, pierced for nine guns, and displaying, on a red pole, the Imperial yellow Flag of China". The design was based on a military fort Staunton would have seen in China. Fort Island, like the other islands, was formed by excavating the ground around the islands leaving the land in situ. A small bridge, seen in J.F.	Extant

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							Gilbert's watercolours, linked Fort Island with Cottage Island. The Chinese Fort was one feature that was retained by William Stone after he acquired the Leigh Park Estate in 1861 but six years later in 1867 it was described during a visit to Leigh Park as: 'a ruined fort is still shown on the island, which was made to resist mimic bombardments, for the amusement of a generation that has passed away.' Later photographs show that the Fort remained good order but it has been recorded that the fort was partially destroyed during the Second World War by the military who had taken over the estate for the duration of the war. Recent work to the remains of the Fort have uncovered parts of it- one side of the building remains.	
	Possible paths, Geophysical Survey	Archaeology	Trackway	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Geophysical survey (magnetic susceptibility and resistivity) was conducted to locate the Old Chinese Boat House and Turkish Kiosk. Possible paths found leading to probable sites of Boat House and Kiosk, though findings generally inconclusive.	Extant
	Dutch garden pathway and possible site of Swiss House	Archaeology	Folly	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Excavations conducted uncovered a gravel pathway and site of folly (the Swiss Wood House).	Extant
	Excavations of Leigh Park Mansion (site of)	Archaeology	Wall and other features	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Excavation uncovered a substantial section of red-brick foundations for the demolished mansion house measuring 0.47m thick, 0.5m below ground level, relating to the West wall. A further 5.5m of the west wall footing was excavated with a gravel pathway adjacent to the west side, 1m wide. Brick rubble footing uncovered pertaining to the south wall. Report notes systematic demolition and thorough removal of rubble.	Extant
	Pine pits and 'Melon Ground' at Staunton Country Park	Archaeology; Built heritage	Structure	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Excavations in the Hartley House trench revealed foundations for three 300mm thick walls. Eash was made of unfrogged orange/red bricks bonded with lime mortar. The suggestion is that these represented a raised bed and heating system, or a manure pit later used as a container for heated water. The second structure found in this trench was of much more ephemeral nature and presumed to have supported a timber-framed structure. The third set of foundations are thought to have supported either a boiler house or store house. Excavations from the Pine Pit trench proved inconclusive. Excavations at the Melon House, which cut east to west across the main axis of the Melon House, were also inconclusive. However. evidence points to 'Melon House' being a misnomer, as it was most likely used for the growing of bananas which, if correct, would represent a significant and nationally important example of an unusual garden structure at Staunton.	Extant
	Cone House, Staunton Country Park	Archaeology	Archaeological feature or deposit	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Excavation of an artificial mound overlooking the North Garden, thought to be the site of the Cone House. Mound was composed of sandy loam up to 0.8m above the original ground surface. Near the southern edge of the mound was a layer of ash 0.1m thick, which indicated a possible fire prior to the demolition of the structure. Demolition material in the mound suggests the Cone House was made of brick, with 'Emsworth pebbles' used to line the inside of the house (found embedded in lumps of mortar).	Non-extant
	Archaeological investigations at Leigh Park, Havant	Archaeology	Structure	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Investigation of geotechnical test pits and a watching brief on new electricity cables identified at least two demolished brick structures. Only one feature predating the farm was identified	Non-extant
	The Staunton Memorial	Built heritage	Memorial	Grade II* listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	Memorial pavilion. 1828. Once called Shell House, and later the Chichester Cross; hexagonal Gothic structure, in imitation of the medieval Cross in the centre of Chichester. It is open on three sides, with a wider central arch, the whole structure being built in a depression, giving it a grotto-like character. The walls are of flint. Above the central opening there is a stone panel on brackets, with a carved heraldic device in low relief. One arch contains one and another two inscribed wall monuments.	Extant
	The Gothic Library	Built heritage	Chapter House	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	A chapter house built in 1832 by Vuillamy. The shell of a building once attached to the Regency mansion, which was later demolished. It is in an octagonal plan with a pyramid slate roof. Crocketed pinnacles above stepped buttresses at the angles, between them a parapet has a moulded canopy and a dripstone band, enclosing 6 diamond cusped panels (to four faces). A hood-mould to the pointed two-light window, which has tracery in its upper part and cusped ogees below a transom: a moulded (dripstone) base. Four sides have windows of the full height, one with the doorway formed below the transom; the other windows have cills at transom level. At the 'rear', two faces have brickwork, and there is an octagonal buttress, rising above the parapet as a crenelated turret (being the flue from the fireplace). Within, the roof frame is late 20th century, the windows remain unglazed, but there are fragments of plasterwork with cusped quatrefoils. The fireplace is opposite the doorway. There are prints, which show the original appearance, with shelving up to the higher cill levels.	Extant
	Stable Cottage	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	An early 19th century flint and brick house with late 19th century additions. It has a slate roof. Asymmetrical front of two storeys, three windows, with a later extension at the west side of one window, with an outshot of one window. It has flint walling with red brick dressings. A plain doorway with 6-pannelled door. A late 20th century casements and doorways.	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
	Stable Block	Built heritage	Stable	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	A late 19th century stables and coach house. Buildings round a courtyard, of symmetrical form, with a tall main (east) block, of coach house with living accommodation in an attic, flanking single-storeyed stables along the whole of the north and south sides, ending at the west in lower (former piggery) units, and a boundary wall on the west side, turned inwards to two piers (forming the central entrance to the courtyard). It has brick walls in English bond, relieving arches. It has tiled roofs and mostly hipped. The east elevation has sash windows to three dormers, and to the centre and sides of the ground floor. The west (courtyard) elevation of the main block has a central tower with a pyramid roof, on large eaves brackets, a clock face, and at the top louvres below a pyramid cap. Below are two round-headed doorways, and on each side larger double carriage entrances. The wings have small windows and stable doors to the courtyard.	Extant
	Garden wall, gatepiers and grotto	Built heritage	Wall and other features	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	Early 19th century garden wall, gate pier and grotto. A brick wall encloses a rectangular area of former kitchen garden, to the north-west of the former mansion. There are massive piers at the south corners and lesser piers to gateways. The southern boundary is a lower crinkle-crankle wall, with a central gateway. A red brickwork in Flemish Garden Wall bond (some sections with blue headers), brick capping to the walls, stone caps to the piers. The north-east corner has a brick-walled enclosure, which retains in its lower part the rustic hollow cement form of a grotto, now much reduced and without its former glazed cover.	Extant
	Cartshed (adjoining barn on the east side)	Built heritage	Cartshed	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An early 19th century cart shed of six bays, with a rear brick wall and open front, supported on timber posts. The queen posts trusses support the tiled roof. A later small dovecote attached to the east end, the west end being joined with the Barn.	Extant
	The Beacon	Built heritage	Gazebo	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A late 18th century stone and stuccoed open gazebo. A circular pavilion on a podium with a dome above a plain Tuscan Order of eight detached smooth columns. The floor is reached by a narrow flight of nine steps. The dome is surmounted by a metal acanthus finial.	Extant
	Leigh Park Farmhouse	Built heritage	Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A 18th century farmhouse with early 19th century additions. The house has a symmetrical front of two storeys with three windows. Late 20th century casements, where the ground floor has pointed lights within the rectangular frame. A plain doorway (cornice missing) with small four-light fanlight. The rear wing is lower, of painted brickwork with cambered ground floor openings, casements, and plain doors.	Extant
	Barn and cowshed (20 yards east of Leigh Park Farmhouse)	Built heritage	Barn(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	A middle 19th century barn and cowshed. It is a L-shaped ranges of two storeyed height with simple Gothic features. The east section has a late 20th century hipped tile roof with brick dentil eaves. The walling is of red brickwork in English bond, with roundel panels above pointed panels of blue bricks, with 'diamond' of ventilation holes. The south section has lofts above cowsheds; on the south face there are 3 roundels above pointed panels; on the north there is a gable with a pointed head to the hayloft floor, another plain loft door and four upper roundels, the ground floor having 6 pointed openings. The roof of the south range has corrugated iron sheeting.	Extant
	Footbridge	Built heritage	Bridge	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An early 19th century footbridge which joins an island in the lake (in Leigh Park) to the mainland. A plain bridge of three elliptical arches, the centre being larger, It is with a convex low parapet (about 6 inches above the footway). It is in brickwork in English bond. The rustic wooden side rails have gone.	Extant
	Granary at Leigh Park Farm	Built heritage	Farm building(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Unlisted granary. As part of the building recording conducted prior to the farm's refurbishment, suggests that the building was not a granary as had been previously believed, but a stable/byre with a hay loft. It is of two storeys and constructed of brick in Flemish garden wall bond with lime mortar. The roof was hipped and tiled with ceramic peg tiles. Relieving arches are present over all lower openings. The lower storey contained several iron objects set into the walls. Their purpose is unknown.	Extant
	Remains of building, Leigh Park	Archaeology; Built heritage	Building(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Hanoverian	18th building remains found during building works. Three phases of activity were discernible during watching briefs from c1792-1800 onward.	Non-extant
	Building remains, Leigh Park	Archaeology; Built heritage	Building(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Brick walls in a rectilinear pattern were uncovered when digging service trenches. The walls were made of hand-made brick in lime mortar. The walls that ran east to west had offsets. All the walls were truncated at more or less identical levels and were cut into the natural sand. They were overlain by garden soils and had been much disturbed by later activity.	Non-extant
	Building remains, Leigh Park	Archaeology; Built heritage	Building(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	A possible area of flooring was suggested by the discovery of a sub-circular area of rammed chalk when digging service trenches. In conjunction with a brick footing discovered c.11 metres to the west, the features have been interpreted as the remains of a demolished building. There is no documentary evidence for a building at this location and excavations yielded no dating evidence for the remains.	Non-extant
	Pathway (to the south of the Staunton Memorial)	Built heritage	Road	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	An early 19th century pathway. The ground surface is covered with small, coloured pebbles, forming pattern within a brick-lined outer framework of served form	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
	Obelisk (site of)	Built heritage	Monument	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	Georgian	Marked on Tithe map within the Havant Thicket. This obelisk was erected in 1832 by Sir George Staunton, from a design by L. Vulliamy, Esq. It was 50 feet high and was inscribed to the memory of the Right Hon. George Canning. The obelisk was one of the key elements of the designed landscape of Leigh Park. It formed an ornamental termination to a natural avenue in Havant Thicket, the woods of which, blended with those of the more distant Royal Forest of Bere, were in view from Leigh Park, forming a key view in the wider landscape. The obelisk was demolished in the 1960s.	Non-extant
	Lodge	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	Georgian	Marked as such on Tithe map. This lodge is within Leigh Park. The park is recorded as having had at least five lodges. These included North and South Lodges built in 1828 to design of Lewis Vulliamy, Stockheath (West) Lodge built in 1829 to connect a grass drive to the estate, a Gamekeeper's Lodge (built c.1832-36), and the North Lodge, built by William Stone in 1868 opposite the Staunton Arms public house. This was the only lodge Stone built. This building was the 1828 north entrance lodge, which was situated at the northern approach to the mansion.	Non-extant
	Garden (site of)	Designed landscape	Garden(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A garden west of Leigh Park House (NHLE: 1092130). Marked on historic OS map as "Little Hackets" and on Tithe map. The garden is situated in a wood, There are paths leading from the garden and through the wood to other parts of Leigh Park.	Non-extant
	Lodge (site of)	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A lodge south of Leigh Park House (NHLE: 1092130). Marked on Tithe Map. This lodge is within Leigh Park. The park is recorded as having had at least five lodges. These included North and South Lodges built in 1828 to design of Lewis Vulliamy, Stockheath (West) Lodge built in 1829 to connect a grass drive to the estate, a Gamekeeper's Lodge (built c,1832-36), and the North Lodge, built by William Stone in 1868 opposite the Staunton Arms public house. This was the only lodge Stone built. This building was the 1828 south entrance lodge, which was situated at the southern approach to the mansion.	Non-extant
A-D_0064	Old Bedhampton (1)	Conservation Area	-	Conservation Area	-	-	Old Bedhampton Conservation Area is situated to the west of Havant and Brockhampton. It encompasses the historic village at its centre and the formal open space of Bidbury Mead to the east. It includes several listed buildings including a mill complex and a Victorian railway bridge, as well as protected trees, and a network of early lanes and routes.	Extant
A-D_0065	Old Bedhampton (2)	Conservation Area	-	Conservation Area	-	-	Old Bedhampton Conservation Area is situated to the west of Havant and Brockhampton. It encompasses the historic village at its centre and the formal open space of Bidbury Mead to the east. It includes several listed buildings including a mill complex and a Victorian railway bridge, as well as protected trees, and a network of early lanes and routes.	Extant
A-D _0066	Brockhampton	Conservation Area	-	Conservation Area	-	-	Brockhampton Conservation Area is located to the west of Havant town centre and primarily within the area defined by West Street in the north, Brockhampton Road to the west and Brockhampton Lane in the east. Some of the major industries, upon which Havant's wealth was built, were centred in this area upon the many natural springs that emerge at the foot of the South Downs. These produce a constant supply of fresh water, which was particularly important for hide or skin industries like tanning, parchment making and leather productions. The redbrick tannery buildings in Brockhampton Road are still standing within the Water Company's premises and now used for storage.	Extant
A-D _0067	St John's	Conservation Area	-	Conservation Area	-	-	St John's is a small Conservation Area, centred upon the Parish Church of St John the Baptist in Purbrook. The Conservation Area is small and compact with a short frontage onto London Road, with an area of backland containing the former Edwardian Vicarage, which is now part of a small, modern residential development. An area of historic woodland forms the southern boundary.	Extant
A-D_0068	Sir George Staunton	Conservation Area	-	Conservation Area	-	-	This Conservation Area includes 1000 acres of The George Staunton Country Park Estate, including that part which is a Grade II* registered park and garden.	Extant
A-D_0069	Mill Lane	Conservation Area	-	Conservation Area	-	-	Mill Lane Conservation Area protects the open, historic landscape adjacent to Langstone Harbour.	Extant
A-D_0070	Gob's barrow, Portsdown Hill	Archaeology	Barrow	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	The name 'Gob's Barrow' appears to have been given to the oval mound by Colonel J.H. Cooke who excavated the site in 1926. According to Cooke in 1926 the barrow measured 64 yards by 28 yards (approximately 59m x 25.5m) and had been so reduced by years of ploughing that it was 'not more than 2ft 6in high at any point'. A depression in the centre of the barrow suggested that it had already been broken into/opened at some point during its history. The excavation concentrated on the ditch which surrounded the barrow and the east and west halves of the mound. A report on the excavation written by Cooke under the pseudonym 'Innominate' was published in the Hampshire Telegraph in two parts on the 2nd and 9th of April 1926. This recorded that the site consisted of one oval barrow surrounded by a ditch. The infill of the ditch on the northern section contained clay, flints and chalk interspersed with which were hundreds of fragments of bricks and roof/flue tiles. The remains of what were interpreted as two flint cists (burial chambers/graves)	Non-extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
							were found in the east and west halves of the mound, together with cremated remains. The major find was a grave containing a crouched inhumation burial located towards the centre of the western half of the mound. This contained a flint dagger, decorated pottery beaker and jet bead. Cooke dated the inhumation burial to 2,500 - 2,000 BC. It was thought that the cists and cremation burials predated the inhumation burial and were possibly Neolithic. This was the interpretation given in 1926 and a modern investigation may reach different conclusions. Col. Cooke stated that a skeleton had been found there 40 years before his excavation. In 1933 the site was unrecognisable and had been used for the site of a house called 'Barrow Dene'.	
A-D_0071	Barrow group, Portsdown	Archaeology	Barrow	Non-designated	Bronze Age	Early Bronze Age	Group of three barrows which once existed between Fort Purbrook and Crookhorn Lane. Described in O.N.B LXXXVI p5 and marked on Isaac Taylor's Map of 1759. At least two must have been destroyed in excavating the cutting to straighten Crookhorn lane.	Non-extant
A-D_0072	Iron Age stock enclosure, Portsdown I	Archaeology	Enclosure(s)	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	Excavations near Hoylake Road, Portsdown Hill in 1963-65 revealed evidence of a Bronze Age ranch boundary and Iron Age stock enclosure at a site known as Portsdown I. The ranch boundary represented the earliest phase of the site. This consisted of a gully running east to west along the ridge of Portsdown Hill, bounded by post holes thought to represent fences/a stockade. An 'entrance' part way along the gully may have been secured by a gate. This boundary may have been used to divide arable land from that used for grazing livestock. During a second phase of activity on the site a sub-rectangular stock enclosure bounded by a ditch was butted onto the earlier ranch boundary. The entrance through the gulley was blocked when the enclosure was constructed. Finds consisted of pottery sherds and fragments of animal bone.	Non-extant
A-D_0073	Iron Age fields, Portsdown II	Archaeology	Field system	Non-designated	Iron Age		A complex of successive Iron Age fields and associated boundary earthworks were observed during road widening at Gillman Road, Portsdown Hill in 1965. Early ploughing was visible as scarps in the natural chalk representing six field boundaries. Only two of the earliest field levels had survived, the other four having been dispersed by later ploughing. Several features associated with the field boundaries comprised a sequence of overlapping lynchets, a boundary bank and two ditches. A scatter of sherds of Iron Age pottery was associated with these features. The site is known as Portsdown II.Samples of land mollusca suggested the site had been rested and allowed to become overgrown on several occasions between periods of ploughing, eventually being converted to open pasture.	Non-extant
A-D_0074	Iron Age enclosure, Portsdown Hill	Archaeology	Enclosure(s)	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	The boundary ditches of an Iron Age enclosure were discovered during the cutting of a trench for a gas pipeline in 1969. Several artefacts were discovered, including pottery sherds (one shoulder rim in coarse orange/brown with flint inclusions and one rim sherd of smooth buff courseware with some burnishing, possibly Roman). Possible fragments of quern, fragments of red fired clay and three pig molars. Site found in November 1969. Artefacts kept by finder.	Non-extant
A-D_0075	Iron Age pottery, The Dell, Portsdown	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	A few sherds of Iron Age courseware, which was flint tempered and weathered. Also found was a scraper/arrowhead. Found in the plough soil by the footpath west of The Dell, near Fort Widley, February 1967. Artefacts kept by finder.	Non-extant
A-D_0076	1st century pit north of Portsdown Hill Road	Archaeology	Archaeological feature or deposit	Non-designated	Iron Age; Romano-British	-	Several features comprising a pit, three shallow depressions and a small gulley revealed during excavations for a gas main on Portsdown Hill in 1965. The pit contained several finds including potential Iron Age/Roman pottery sherds, animal bone, flint, and glass.	Non-extant
A-D_0077	Flint foundations, to west of Fort Widley	Archaeology; Built heritage	Ruined building(s)	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Flint foundations apparently seen in 1920 and reported to the Ordnance Survey.	Non-extant
A-D_0078	Roman coin from Drayton Lane	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Roman	-	Bronze *Dupondius* coin of Vespasian with Securitas on reverse, found in a gas pipe trench in Drayton Lane in 1970.	Non-extant
A-D_0079	Anglo-Saxon Burials, George Inn, Portsdown	Archaeology	Burial	Non-designated	Early Medieval	-	Two Anglo-Saxon inhumation burials, both on an east to west alignment approximately 70 feet apart, were discovered close to the George Inn, Portsdown Hill prior to the redevelopment of the A3 in 1966/67. One burial contained several grave goods, including iron knives and a wooden bucket. The second burial had been decapitated, and the head placed on top of the shoulders. Two ditches, possibly related to the burials, were revealed to the south and east of the graves.	Non-extant
A-D_0080	Skeleton from Fair House, Portsdown	Archaeology	Burial	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A human skeleton found buried 16" below the foundations of the original building at Fair House, east of Fort Widley, Portsdown Hill. It is currently being held in the collections of Portsmouth Museum Service.	Non-extant
A-D_0081	Bronze Age flints from Portsdown	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	Three flint scrapers and one flint flake found during the digging of an electricity cable trench from Southwick Hill to Wymering Lane. Currently being held in the collections of Portsmouth Museum Service.	Non-extant

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A-D_0082	Roman Pottery from Portsdown Hill	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Roman	-	One small fragment of Roman pottery found during digging the of an electricity cable trench from Southwick Hill Road to Wymering Lane in 1972.	Non-extant
A-D_0083	Roman Coin from east of Gobs Barrow	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Roman	-	Roman coin/s reported as having been found in the Rectory garden 50 yards east of Gob's Barrow Portsdown Hill in 1926.	Non-extant
A-D_0084	Bronze Age pottery from Portsmouth Water Works, Portsdown	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	Six sherds of early-mid Bronze Age coarse ware pottery found during excavations for reservoir filter beds at Portsmouth Water Works, Portsdown Hill.	Non-extant
A-D_0085	Roman coin hoard from Drayton	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Roman	-	Hoard of nine 3rd century Roman silver coins found north of Drayton Lane in 1976. The coins were identified as: two coins of Valerianus (254 - 260 AD); three coins of Gallienus (254 - 268 AD); three coins of Postumus (259 - 267 AD). It was not possible to identify the ninth coin.	Non-extant
A-D_0086	Farlington Reservoir	Archaeology	Archaeological feature or deposit	Non-designated	Prehistoric; Romano-British	-	An evaluation undertaken at Farlington Reservoir revealed one large feature on the extreme west of the site which contained a single sherd of late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery. The possible remains of half ploughed out barrows were observed at the southern limit of the site.	Non-extant
A-D_0087	Pit, Portsdown Hill	Archaeology	Pit(s)	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	A pit of possible prehistoric date was recorded during an archaeological watching brief on groundworks to rear of the back garden of Winton House, Portsdown Hill Road, in 2011. The pit was 1.3m deep, at least 2m long and 1.5m wide with a rounded base	Non-extant
A-D/E_0088	Interdiction Battery, Portsdown Hill	Built heritage	Structure	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	Second World War	The remains of a Second World War Interdiction Battery on Portsdown Hill, designed to defend the areas of east Portsmouth, Langston Harbour, Hayling Island and Chichester Harbour from a land-based invasion. The battery consisted of two concrete bearing and range finding plinths, one west of Fort Widley, the other east of Fort Purbrook, and two concrete casements to the west of Fort Purbrook housing guns and magazines. One of the gun casements was demolished in the 1990s, but the remains of the second casement and the two plinths are still in situ.	Extant
A-D_0089	Burials, near former Naval Telegraph Portsdown Hill	Archaeology	Burial	Non-designated	Early Medieval	-	Twelve skeletons, probably Anglo-Saxon, removed from a Prehistoric barrow on Portsdown Hill in 1816. The burials were discovered when the barrow was broken into by labourers quarrying chalk. The site probably consisted of a Neolithic long barrow and secondary Anglo-Saxon cemetery. The exact site is unclear. A barrow marked on the 1952 Ordnance Survey map (see MPM1695) is within the general area of the Naval Telegraph and chalk pits, but it is not possible to determine whether this is the same barrow referred to by the newspaper articles and Slight's account. It is likely that the barrow broken into by workers in 1816 was destroyed.	Non-extant
A-D_0090	Barrow, Portsdown Hill	Archaeology	Barrow	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	Remains of a barrow marked on the 1952 Ordnance Survey map. The site is not marked on modern Ordnance Survey maps.	Non-extant
A-D_0091	Iron Age Occupation, The George Inn, Portsdown	Archaeology	Settlement	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	Iron Age features and occupation debris revealed during archaeological excavations prior to the redevelopment of the A3 near the George Inn in 1966/67. The features and finds were thought to represent a small occupation site consisting of a hearth, storage area and living or manufacturing area. Stake and post holes suggested the presence of at least one domestic structure. The finds consisted of weaving equipment, pottery, fragments of quern stone and animal bones, most of which were recovered from features cut into the chalk.	Non-extant
A-D_0092	Christ Church	Built heritage	Church	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	An 1874 Neo-Norman church by J Colson. It has flint with stone dressings and plain tiled roofs. It has 4-bay aisled nave, one-bay chancel with apsidal end, north organ loft and south vestry and chapel. A south-west tower and entrance porch. The tower in three stages with clasping pilaster buttresses, stone coped plinth. In the west face, first stage, at centre is a two-leaf round-headed boarded door with ornate iron strap hinges set under round stone arch with zig-zag ornament, banded hoodmould, rusticated stone jambs and flanking colonnettes. second stage, shallow clasping pilasters. Third stage, two narrow splayed stone openings with round arch each with horizontal louvres. Stone hoodmould and band. Stone parapet and coping. In the south face, it is similar to west except first stage which has two narrow round-headed windows. The north and east faces have similar 3rd stage louvred windows. The chancel with lower roof has similar but shorter paired window. The apse at east face has three wide round-headed stone windows, short flanking pilaster buttresses with stone weathered caps. To the left of apse (south) the vestry and chapel has boarded entrance door set under round stone arch with rusticated jambs. Adjacent to doorway stone steps lead to boiler room. To the right of apse (north) is a similar doorway. Inside, nave arcades with stone columns, 'Norman' capitals and moulded stone round arches. The nave and chancel have boarded ceilings with timber trussed rafter roofs. The aisles have scissor braced roofs with boarded ceilings. The east windows have stained glass, aisle windows	Extant

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							stained glass by Mr Farrer Bell (c1952-61) commemorating various local figures. The two west windows have D-Day (Second World War) memorial stained glass by Reginald Bell (c1948).	
	Portsdown (Christ Church) Military Cemetery / War memorial, Chirst Church, Widley	Built heritage	Cemetery	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	First World War	Military cemetery behind Christ Church Portsdown and Cross of Sacrifice. The cemetery contains the graves of 167 servicemen who lost their lives during the First and Second World Wars and is maintained by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.	Extant
A-D_0093	War Memorial, St Andrew's Farlington	Built heritage	Memorial	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	First World War	Stone memorial cross commemorating the men of Farlington who lost their lives in the First World War, located in the churchyard of St Andrew Farlington.	Extant
A-D_0094	Site of Farlington House	Archaeology; Built heritage	House(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Site of Farlington House demolished c1950s/60s. The Farlington tithe map and apportionment of 1838 records the building as a 'Mansion House' belonging to Samuel Gloyne, the owner of Farlington Farm. The house is listed among the buildings belonging to Farlington Farm in an advert for the sale of the farm which appeared in the Globe and Traveller on the 13th September 1848. This describes the house as a 'Modern Residence', and it is therefore possible that it dated to no earlier than the early 19th century. A block of flats built during the 1960s now stands on the site.	Non-extant
A-D_0095	Farlington	Archaeology	Settlement	Non-designated	Medieval; Post-Medieval	-	The first documentary reference to Farlington was in 1186, although it is possible that it predates the surviving documentary sources. Farlington is recorded as a deserted medieval village by Beresford and Hurst but if this was the case it was later repopulated. A settlement is marked on a map dated c1665. Settlement shown on the 1838 tithe map largely consisted of the church and vicarage, Farlington House, Farlington Farm and Lower Farlington Farm.	Non-extant
A-D_0096	Historic boundary, churchyard of St Andrew, Farlington	Archaeology	Ditch	Non-designated	Medieval; Post-Medieval	-	S-shaped western boundary to the churchyard of St Andrew's Farlington shown on the 1838 tithe map, indicative of ridge and furrow ploughing.	Non-extant
A-D_0097	Stable building, 331 Havant Road	Built heritage	Stable	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Former 19th century stable, originally part of Farlington Farm. The stable is now an outbuilding to 331 Havant Road.	Extant
A-D_0098	Site of Farlington Farm	Archaeology; Built heritage	Farm	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Site of Farlington Farm, also known as Upper Farlington Farm. The farm was in existence since at least the 18th century and was replaced by an engineering works by 1952.	Non-extant
A-D_0099	Farlington Pumping Station	Built heritage	Building(s)	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	Early Twentieth Century	Former pumping station built in 1905. The pumping station housed a centrifugal pump. It is a single storey red brick building with blue brick details and round headed windows.	Extant
A-D_0100	Cistern, Uplands Road	Built heritage	Structure	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	-	A 20th century brick feature, probably a cistern, found in a back garden in Uplands Road, Drayton, in August 2017. The top of the cistern was several inches below ground level. The cistern was at least 1.5m deep and at least 1.5m wide and the bricks were in the shape of an inverted cone. It was filled was topsoil. The feature was left in situ and back filled. The house was built in the early 20th century	Extant
A-D_0101	Site of Purbrook Turnpike	Archaeology; Built heritage	Toll house; Toll bar cottage	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Site of toll house and gate for the turnpike at Purbrook, as depicted on the Wymering Tithe map of 1839. The 1839 tithe apportionment records the cottage as being owned by 'John Powell & others as trustees of the turnpike' and occupied by Mary Ray. The cottage and gate had been demolished by 1898.	Non-extant
A-D_0102	Roman silver ring, Portsdown Hill	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Roman	-	Silver Roman finger ring found on Portsdown Hill by a metal detectorist in 2014.	Non-extant
A-D_0103	Boundary stone, Portsdown Hill Road	Built heritage	Boundary stone(s)	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	-	Borough boundary stone on the south side of Portsdown Hill Road.	Extant
	Boundary stone, London Road Widley (West Side)	Built heritage	Boundary stone(s)	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	-	Borough boundary stone on the west side of London Road, Widley.	Extant
	Boundary stone, London Road Widley (East Side)	Built heritage	Boundary stone(s)	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	-	Borough boundary stone on the east side of London Road, Widley.	Extant
	Boundary stone, Southwick Road	Built heritage	Boundary stone(s)	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	-	Borough boundary stone on the west side of Southwick Road, Portsdown Hill.	Extant

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	Southern Parish Boundary / A boundary stone north of Fort Widley	Built heritage	Boundary stone(s)	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Boundary stone marking southern parish boundary.	Uncertain
A-D/E/G_0104	Roman Road from Bitterne to Chichester (long distance)	Archaeology	Road	Non-designated	Roman	-	A section of the long-distance Roman Road from Bitterne (*Clausentum*) via Botley and Wickham to Chichester (*Noviomagus Regnensium*). The Road from Clausentum enters Winchester District as it crosses the River Hamble, just to the south of Fairthorne Manor. The line of the Road is largely unknown between the Hamble and Wickham, a distance of 4.3km (2.5 miles). Fieldwork produced only a few clues, summarized as three possible routes, all aligned east to west. The road appears to join the Roman Road from Winchester (Margary 420) in the vicinity of Cold Harbour Farm and Little Park, north-west of Wickham, where the alignment turns from generally east to west to north-west to south-east. The Road continues this alignment towards the River Meon, where it was confirmed during fieldwork at Wickham Holt, Meon Pool, and Spurs Paddock/Amani. The actual position and nature of the river crossing at Wickham in poorly understood. However, if the known alignments of the Road are projected, a location just south of Wickham Square, close to the current crossing over the Meon is possible. To the east of Wickham, the line of the Road is well attested. It runs in a straight line across Wickham Common, past North Boarhunt and Walton Heath, through Southwick Park (HMS Dryad), across Lye Heath, through the coppiced woodland around Drivett's Cottage, and on to Purbrook, where it leaves Winchester District. Margary number 421.	Extant
A-D _0105	Water Meadow 262	Historic landscape	Water Meadow	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Surveyed in 1996. Class 1, Condition 3. Head main and main drain visible as a faint earthwork.	Extant
A-D_0106	Possible enclosure	Archaeology	Enclosure(s)	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Possible earthwork enclosure sited here. Possible modern and Roman pottery also found in the area. Earthworks show as small enclosures of recent appearance on air photograph.	Extant
A-D_0107	Bronze Age Ranch Boundary	Archaeology	Boundary bank	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	Gully and double stockade best viewed as an anomalous form of `ranch boundary` represent first period of occupation at this site on Portsdown Hill. The site was discovered from air photograph and was subsequently excavated. The Ranch Boundary butted onto an Iron Age enclosure. An east to west gully was bounded on either side by a line of post-holes and for much of its length it was partially cut away by the later enclosure. It was traced by excavation for 195ft (59m) and from the air photograph for a further 120ft (36m).	Uncertain
A-D_0108	Rectilinear enclosure, Ports Down	Archaeology	Enclosure(s)	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	Iron age sub-rectangular enclosure of anomalous type butted onto earlier Ranch Boundary (17276). The site showed up as two sub-rectangular crop marks in pasture on air photograph. Excavation showed evidence for the construction of a sub-rectangular enclosure 175ft (53m) from east to west and about 150ft (45m) from north to south. It had two opposite entrances in the centres of its east and west sides. The enclosure was bounded by a v-profile ditch between 2ft 6ins (1.97m) and 4ft 4ins (1.31m) deep and of an overall width of between 6ft 6ins (1.97m) and 11ft 6ins (3.5m) wide. The main earthwork belongs to a well attested class of sub-rectangular enclosure which is at present held to have its origin in the Wessex of the middle Bronze Age	Non-extant
A-D_0109	Iron Age hearths	Archaeology	Site	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	"Several hearth areas", distinguished by a group of pot boilers, flint flakes and pottery (Iron Age) recovered during the stripping and reclamation of marshes for a refuse tip. Density of occupation scatter was notable, possibly indicating a salt-boiling site.	Non-extant
A-D_0110	Iron Age pit and ditch	Archaeology	Archaeological feature or deposit	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	An Iron Age pit and ditch, both containing several pottery sherds, were cut by a pipeline trench in 1969.	Non-extant
A-D_0111	Iron Age pottery	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	Numerous Iron Age body sherds were found at this location in 1975.	Non-extant
A-D_0112	Burnt flint pot boilers	Archaeology	Archaeological feature or deposit	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	Burnt flint `pot boilers' were found in this area as well as Iron Age pottery, oyster shells and two beads.	Non-extant
A-D_0113	Iron Age pottery and oyster shells	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	Oyster shells were found along with Iron Age pottery and pot boilers in 1975.	Non-extant
A-D_0114	White ceramic beads	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	Two white, possibly ceramic beads, were found with Iron Age pottery and burnt flint in 1975.	Non-extant
A-D_0115	Flint scraper	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Neolithic; Bronze Age	-	A flint side scraper was found in the garden at this location. It is either Neolithic or Bronze age in date and is now in Portsmouth City Museum	Non-extant
A-D_0116	Bronze Age flint scrapers and pottery	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	Four flint scrapers and three sherds of Bronze Age pottery were found approx. 10cm into the subsoil during excavations in advance of motorway building.	Non-extant

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A-D_0117	Possible site of Saxon Church	Archaeology; Built heritage	Church	Non-designated	Early Medieval; Medieval	-	Traces of a curvilinear churchyard boundary suggest that this may be the site of a possible Saxon church referred to in the Domesday Book. There are traces of an older curvilinear churchyard boundary to the south where the graveyard falls away towards the roadside wall. Earthworks in the north-east corner of the graveyard suggest a similar arrangement here. An excavation conducted in 1992 adjacent to the north side of the chancel produced evidence for several possible medieval graves.	Extant
A-D_0118	Roman pottery	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Roman	-	Unstratified finds of Roman pottery were made during road widening on the Petersfield Road. The pottery are coarse wares of possible 2nd century date and are unabraded.	Non-extant
A-D_0119	Roman inhumation burial	Archaeology	Burial	Non-designated	Roman	-	A Romano-British inhumation burial was sectioned by road widening on the Petersfield Road.	Non-extant
A-D_0120	Site of possible Roman villa, Roman Way	Archaeology	Site	Non-designated	Roman	-	A scatter of Roman pottery and tile has been found across the garden of 52 Roman Way, Bedhampton in 1974, possibly representing the site of a Roman building. The record notes a rumour of a mosaic in the neighbouring garden. Identification of this site as a villa is based on the mosaic said to have been uncovered at this location.	Extant
A-D_0121	Medieval circular ditch	Archaeology	Ditch	Non-designated	Medieval	-	A circular ditch was observed near Leigh Park gardens prior to road alterations. The feature is still visible in the local gardens. Pottery and faunal remains found during road works possibly derived from the ditch.	Extant
A-D_0122	Upper Mill, Bedhampton Springs	Archaeology; Built heritage	Mill	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Watermill shown on Greenwood map of Hampshire. The Upper Mill at Bedhampton has been demolished and is now partly occupied by the Portsmouth Water Company. The mill house still survives.	Non-extant
A-D_0123	Crossing Keepers House, Bedhampton Springs	Built heritage	House(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Victorian	Middle 19th century crossing keeper's house. The Southampton and Dorchester line had many level crossings, each tended by a resident keeper	Extant
A-D_0124	Well	Archaeology; Built heritage	Well	Non-designated	Medieval	-	A well containing medieval pottery was found during pipe-lying in front of the pumping station at Havant. The finds were made in 1927 and the pottery is now with Portsmouth City Museum.	Non-extant
A-D_0125	Neolithic axe hoard	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Neolithic	-	A Neolithic axe hoard was found in the Warren Park area in 1976. The axes are made of a greenstone and are now held by Portsmouth City Museum Service	Non-extant
A-D_0126	Bronze Age pottery, Havant	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	Bronze Age pottery has been found in areas which appear to be raised shingle beaches.	Non-extant
A-D_0127	Iron Age hearths, Havant	Archaeology	Site	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	Several small hearth areas on the shingle of an old shoreline with quantities of worked flints and Iron Age pottery, possibly a salt boiling site, revealed during stripping and reclamation of an area of storehouse lake.	Non-extant
A-D_0128	Roman pottery, Langstone Shore, Havant.	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Roman	-	An early Roman ceramic flagon neck was found on Langstone shore	Non-extant
A-D_0129	Possible Bowl Barrow	Archaeology	Barrow	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	A tumulus is marked at this location on Ordnance Survey maps of 1930 and 1951. L V Grinsell lists it as a doubtful bowl barrow in a tree ring. There are several irregular earthworks within the trees, these may be spoil from field clearances	Non-extant
A-D_0130	Belmont Park	Archaeology; Built heritage	Icehouse	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Site of icehouse	Non-extant
	Belmont Park	Archaeology; Built heritage	Lodge	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Site of lodge	Non-extant
	Belmont Park	Designed landscape	Park	Locally listed park or gardens	Post-Medieval	-	Parkland, icehouse, and an area known as ‘The Avenue’	Extant
A-D_0131	Possible site of medieval hamlet, Leigh Park	Archaeology	Medieval village	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Nineteenth century landscaping work has removed traces of an earlier settlement dating back to at least medieval times. This was probably a roadside hamlet alongside a minor Roman road running between Havant and Rowlands Castle.	Non-extant
A-D_0132	Mill	Archaeology; Built heritage	Mill	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Mill at Brockhampton, on the Brockhampton stream. The mill is demolished but an overgrown pond and an embanked portion of the stream survive. The tidal channel downstream of the weir is called ‘Brockhampton Mill Lake’.	Non-extant
A-D_0133	Findspot, Camp Hill, Crookhorn	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Mesolithic	-	Archaeological evaluation of the site yielded an unretouched flint blade discovered by sieving. Possibility of a small Mesolithic site using the fresh water source.	Non-extant

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A-D_0134	Findspot, Camp Hill, Crookhorn	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Roman	-	One sherd of coarse, very sandy pottery (possibly Roman)	Non-extant
A-D_0135	Findspot, Camp Hill, Crookhorn	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Roman	-	Brick fragments or possibly tiles found in several of the trenches in this evaluation.	Non-extant
A-D_0136	Findspot, Camp Hill, Crookhorn	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	Struck flint, cores and debitage.	Non-extant
A-D_0137	Findspot, Camp Hill, Crookhorn	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Neolithic	Late Neolithic	A later Neolithic flint axe fragment.	Non-extant
A-D_0138	Camp Hill, Crookhorn	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Iron Age	Late Iron Age	Seven (probably) late Iron Age sherds were found. They were black with much medium to large flint grit; three conjoin to form part of a simple base.	Non-extant
A-D_0139	Rectilinear features, Farlington	Archaeology	Military defence	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	Second World War	Area of short rectilinear features visible on aerial photographs. It has been suggested by Mr John Pile that these marks are the traces of a wartime or practice trench system.	Extant
A-D_0140	Site of Old Manor House, Bedhampton	Archaeology; Built heritage	House(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Site of a 16-17th century timber framed house which was demolished in 1881.	Non-extant
A-D_0141	Camp Down	Archaeology; Built heritage	Military defence	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Site of Admiralty Semaphore on Camp Down, Portsdown. Site of substantial semaphore station opened in 1822 as part of a line built to replace the earlier shutter semaphore system. Comprised a five-room building with a semaphore. Operation ceased in 1847, and building was demolished by 1870.	Non-extant
A-D_0142	Linear row of stakes	Archaeology	Other infrastructure	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	-	During a watching brief a linear row of 58 stakes was observed. They were aligned north-west to south-east. Four of the stakes were taken for analysis and were found to be of modern origin. The row most likely represents a revetment	Non-extant
A-D_0143	Bedhampton	Settlement	Settlement	Non-designated	Medieval; Post-Medieval; Twentieth Century	-	First documented in AD 1086 as Betametone (Dwellers by place where beet grows). A settlement with a church, two mills and two salt houses.	Extant
A-D_0144	Underground Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post	Archaeology; Built heritage	Military defence	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	Cold War	Underground Royal Observer Corps monitoring post.	Extant
A-D_0145	Site Of Bidbury Springs	Archaeology	Fishpond	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Shallow dip indicates the site of a pond or spring, one of a number present on Bidbury Mead at the time of the c.1845 Tithe Map Survey.	Non-extant
A-D_0146	Granary building, Mill Lane	Built heritage	Farm building(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Former granary building with ornate facade, built in the 19th century.	Extant
A-D_0147	Site of Second World War concrete shelter	Built heritage	Military defence	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	Second World War	The approximate location of a Second World War concrete shelter.	Extant
A-D_0148	Bedhampton Pumping Station	Built heritage	Other infrastructure	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Victorian	Late 19th century water works. Bedhampton springs are only a few hundred yards from the Havant pumping station and were the site of a station opened in 1889 and enlarged in 1902. Apart from the chimney most of the original brick buildings survive, though with modern machinery. Water pumped from Bedhampton to Farlington supplied most of Portsmouth from 1902-1927	Extant
A-D_0149	Fish pond	Archaeology	Fishpond	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Fishpond recorded on 1st edition OS map. Probably associated with Purbrook Park.	Extant
A-D_0150	Struck flint findspot	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Mesolithic	-	Two struck flints found in a residential garden. These consisted of a waste flake with a hinge fracture and no secondary working, and another flake with secondary working especially around a side notch.	Non-extant
A-D_0151	Mesolithic burin findspot	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Mesolithic	-	A Mesolithic burin (45mm long) found in a residential garden in 2001.	Non-extant
A-D_0152	Site of medieval Brockhampton Mill	Archaeology	Mill	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Domesday Book records two mills in Havant parish. One may have stood on, or about, the same site as the more recent Brockhampton mill.	Non-extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
A-D_0153	Bombing Decoy Lights and Starfish Site	Archaeology	Military defence	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	Second World War	A set of Q-lights and a starfish site once existed here. They formed part of the Second World War bombing decoy system in Langstone Harbour. However, the A27 (M) road works obliterated any trace of these features.	Non-extant
A-D_0154	Roman finds	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Roman	-	Possible finds of tesserae made by member of the public.	Non-extant
A-D_0155	Second World War Spigot Mortar Gun Emplacement	Archaeology; Built heritage	Military defence	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	Second World War	Site of a Second World War spigot mortar gun emplacement	Non-extant
A-D_0156	Second World War Belmont Camp II	Archaeology; Built heritage	Military camp	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	Second World War	A Second World War military site comprising four extant buildings and areas of parchmarks thought to indicate either storage areas or the location of demolished buildings visible on aerial photographs taken in 1946 immediately to the east of Belmont Camp II, and likely associated. Belmont Camp II consisted of about 100 Nissen huts along with several brick-built buildings. It could hold upwards of 1,500 people at any one time.	Non-extant
A-D_0157	Second World War allotment gardens	Archaeology	Garden(s)	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	Second World War	Second World War allotment gardens visible on aerial photographs.	Non-extant
A-D_0158	Site Of Second World War Air Raid Shelters	Archaeology; Built heritage	Military defence	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	Second World War	Site of Second World War air raid shelters visible on aerial photographs.	Non-extant
A-D_0159	Site Of Second World War Air Raid Shelters	Archaeology; Built heritage	Military defence	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	Second World War	Site of Second World War air raid shelters visible on aerial photographs.	Non-extant
A-D_0160	St Chad's Well	Archaeology	Well	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Site of St Chad's Well - a holy well possibly dating to the medieval period.	Non-extant
A-D_0161	Second World War Military Site	Archaeology; Built heritage	Military camp	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	Second World War	Second World War military site in Havant based on proximity and similar regular layouts, it is likely related to military site (HER 65109), and may also have been associated with the Second World War military rest camp at Belmont	Non-extant
A-D_0162	Second World War Military Site	Archaeology; Built heritage	Military camp	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	Second World War	Second World War military site in Havant based on proximity and similar regular layouts, it is likely related to military site (HER 65108), and may also have been associated with the Second World War military rest camp at Belmont	Non-extant
A-D_0163	Site of brick field, Bedhampton	Archaeology	Brickworks	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Site of a brick field, shown on historic mapping	Non-extant
A-D_0164	Site of landing place, Langstone Harbour	Archaeology	Site	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Site of landing place on Langstone Harbour, shown on 4th ed. Ordnance Survey mapping.	Non-extant
A-D_0165	Site of medieval manor of Belmont	Archaeology	Manor house	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Site of the 14th century manor of Belmont	Non-extant
A-D_0166	Ship's Telephone Mouthpiece	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	-	An isolated find of a ships telephone mouthpiece, identified as part of the Marine Aggregate Industry Protocol for Reporting Finds of Archaeological Interest	Non-extant
A-D_0167	(Asset removed. Now part of Leigh Park A-D_0063)	-	-	-	-	-	This asset has been included with those that comprise Leigh Park A-D_0063.	-
A-D_0168	Ring ditch	Archaeology	Ring ditch	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	Ring ditch approximately 13m in diameter visible on google earth 2019.	Extant
A-D_0169	Park Lodge, Purbrook Park	Archaeology	Building(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	A lodge is recorded on various historic OS maps.	Non-extant
A-D_0170	Palaeolithic flint	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Palaeolithic	-	A palaeolithic artefact was found in a field between Leigh Lane and the railway, south of Little Leigh Farm. The find is in Portsmouth City Museum Acc. no. H/63/59	Non-extant
A-D_0171	Tranchet axe	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Mesolithic	-	A Mesolithic tranchet axe was recovered from a pipeline trench cut through this area.	Non-extant
A-D_0172	Disturbed finds, Bedhampton Social Hall	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A watching brief revealed no archaeological features. A small number of Roman – post-medieval finds were recovered from disturbed contexts.	Non-extant

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A-D_0173	Site of industrial kiln, Battins Copse	Archaeology	Kiln	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Stuart	An industrial kiln of post-medieval date was excavated in Battins Copse. It was built of limestone with a brick facade and measured approx. 4m by 0.75m. Suggested to be 17th century.	Non-extant
A-D_0174	Palaeolithic axe from Havant	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Palaeolithic	-	A palaeolithic hand axe	Non-extant
A-D_0175	Watching Brief, Bedhampton	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A watching brief was undertaken in this area. No indication of archaeology apart from two waste flakes.	Non-extant
A-D_0176	West Leigh	Archaeology	Building(s)	Non-designated	Medieval	-	First documented in AD 1236 as LA LYE (Birch Tree Wood). Part of the RCHME Medieval settlement project.	Extant
A-D_0177	Second World War AA Battery, Purbrook	Archaeology; Built heritage	Military defence	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	Second World War	AA Battery containing four 3.7"(S) guns ('S' = Static), each mounted on one of a variety of holdfasts (a steel 'box' frame embedded in concrete). More likely to be set in concrete-built rather than earthwork emplacements. Remains of a Command Post may survive. GL Mk. II Radar provided.	Extant
A-D_0178	Harts Farm Way - Archaeological Evaluation	Archaeology	Pit(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval; Twentieth Century	-	An archaeological evaluation was conducted by the Museum of London Archaeology Service on the site of Harts Farm Way in Havant. Aside from two 19th/20th century pits, no archaeological features or deposits were revealed.	Non-extant
A-D_0179	Belmont Castle	Designed landscape	Park	Locally listed park or gardens	Post-Medieval	Georgian	Three acres of gardens remain with some mature trees including yew, nine beech trees and large pine and remains of orchard. Pavilion and gatepiers. Garden re-landscaped 10-12 years ago. Now the house is a residential home for the elderly	Extant
A-D_0180	Auger Transect, Budds Wall	Archaeology	Archaeological feature or deposit	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Part of a comprehensive Auger Survey of Langstone Harbour, undertaken in 1997. A comprehensive auger survey was conducted as part of the Langstone Harbour Project. The following results outline the sediment sequences identified during investigations between Budds Wall and Langstone Channel: Close to the shore a light brown sandy clay overlay a shingle deposit however towards Langstone Channel this gave way to grey sandy clay overlying degraded chalk. In one of the auger holes organic inclusions were recorded.	Non-extant
A-D_0181	Land Off Ranelagh Road	Archaeology	Archaeological feature or deposit	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Alongside the curvilinear ditch, several discreet pits were identified. North of the ditch two pits revealed intact and upright ceramic vessels. The pits were scarcely larger than the vessels themselves, perhaps indicating some form of structured deposition, however the vessels themselves only appear to have contained burnt flint and putative slag fragments. A small circular pit filled with burnt material was revealed to the south-west of the ceramic vessels; the proximity of which may suggest a relation though this is unclear due to a lack of dating material. A further two pits containing burnt flint and burnt clay were revealed in the north-east of the excavation area. They differed in size but were similar in form and content; both also suggest in situ burring occurred	Non-extant
A-D_0182	Land At Blendworth Crescent, Havant	Archaeology	Archaeological feature or deposit	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Victorian	Results of a programme of archaeological evaluation. A programme of archaeological evaluation was conducted by Wessex Archaeology prior to the redevelopment of the site. 10 trenches were opened, revealing that the site has been mechanically stripped in the past and has been covered by a layer of made ground. Only one feature was identified. This was a boundary ditch which first appeared on the 1842 tithe map and was shown again as a water course on the 1st Ed. OS Map.	Non-extant
A-D_0183	Land at Lower Road Havant	Archaeology	Archaeological feature or deposit	Non-designated	Bronze Age; Post-Medieval	-	Evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology. Identified features included a series of small Iron Age pits, a Bronze Age linear feature, a post-medieval trackway, and an undated posthole.	Non-extant
A-D_0184	(Unknown)	-	-	Non-designated	-	-	The metadata and gazetteer information from Hampshire HER for this heritage asset contains 'null' values and is blank, respectively.	-
A-D_0185	Land south of Lower Road	Archaeology	Site	Non-designated	Iron Age; Romano-British	-	Excavation by Cotswold Archaeology. Evidence suggests activity at the site in the Late Iron Age / Roman period including evidence of industry, agriculture, and possible settlement. The ovens suggest salt production.	Non-extant
A-D_0186	Barrow	Archaeology	Barrow	Non-designated	Neolithic; Bronze Age	-	Barrow marked as one of three tumuli on the 1933 OS 6" map.	Non-extant
A-D_0187	Barrow	Archaeology	Barrow	Non-designated	Neolithic;Bronze Age	-	Barrow marked as one of three tumuli on the 1933 OS 6" map.	Non-extant

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A-D_0188	Barrow	Archaeology	Barrow	Non-designated	Neolithic; Bronze Age	-	Barrow marked as one of three tumuli on the 1933 OS 6" map.	Non-extant
A-D_0189	Belmont House	Designed landscape	Park	Locally listed park or gardens	Post-Medieval	-	Park to a house built c1735 on a greenfield site by the Rt Hon William Talbot. Site now developed.	Non-extant
A-D_0190	Sandy Dell	Designed landscape	Park	Locally listed park or gardens	Post-Medieval	Georgian	Originally the site was part of the Forest of Bere. Circa.1760 the area was incorporated into the grounds of the first Purbrook Park House. The Purbrook Park estate was sold in 1919 and its grounds, including Sandy Dell, were bought and then resold for development. Sandy Dell was not developed because of topographical difficulties; it contains a sheer drop, created by sand working, and a stream. In 1963 Havant Borough Council bought Sandy Dell for public open space after refusing a planning application for the site. It is now Borough owned green space amongst suburban housing with a small, partly culverted stream running north. Varied topography; high grassy area east, middle section of woodland, and lower section of stream, with further grassy area west.	Extant
A-D_0200	(Asset removed. Now part of Leigh Park)	-	-	-	-	-	This asset has been included with those the comprise Leigh Park A-D_0063.	-
A-D_0201	(Asset removed. Now part of Leigh Park)	-	-	-	-	-	This asset has been included with those the comprise Leigh Park A-D_0063.	-
A-D_0202	Bondfields farm (site of)	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A group of buildings marked as "Bondfields" on historic OS map and Tithe map. In 1800, William Garrett purchased the leasehold to lands called Bondfields in the parish of Havant, formerly copyhold of the Manor of Southton Hayling. At the time of purchase, it consisted of one farmhouse and one barn with outbuildings, and 30 acres of land.	Non-extant
A-D_0203	(Asset removed. Now part of Leigh Park)	-	-	-	-	-	This asset has been included with those the comprise Leigh Park A-D_0063.	-
A-D_0204	(Asset removed. Now part of Leigh Park)	-	-	-	-	-	This asset has been included with those the comprise Leigh Park A-D_0063.	-
A-D_0205	Building (site of)	Archaeology	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A building next to Riders Lane. Marked on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Non-extant
A-D_0206	Building	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A building next to "Riders Lane" (marked on historic OS map). Un-marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
A-D_0207	Buildings	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Two buildings next to each other on Riders Lane. Marked on historic OS map and Tithe maps.	Non-extant
A-D_0208	Building(s)	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A group of buildings with respective enclosure and marked as "Stockheath Villa" on historic OS map. Marked on Tithe map. The proximity buildings is assumed to be associated with the villa.	Non-extant
A-D_0209	Buildings	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Two buildings with respective enclosure south of Stockheath Villa (A-D_0008). Marked on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Non-extant
A-D_0210	Buildings	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A group of buildings with respective enclosure, marked on both historic OS map and Tithe map.	Non-extant
A-D_0211	Buildings	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Two buildings with enclosure, south-east of Stockheath Villa (A-D_0008).	Non-extant
A-D_0212	Buildings	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Three buildings next to each other south-west of West Lodge (A-D_0013), marked on historic OS map. It has only buildings on Tithe map.	Non-extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
A-D_0213	Lodge	Built heritage	Lodge	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked on both historic OS map and Tithe map. Has a green area of enclosure. This may have been an entrance lodge for West Leigh House.	Non-extant
A-D_0214	Building (site of)	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A building north-east of a Boundary Stone (A-D_0015) with small enclosure. Marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
A-D_0215	Boundary Stone	Built heritage	Boundary stone(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on Tithe map.	Non-extant
A-D_0216	Building with extensions	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A building with extensions and enclosure, east of Bedhampton Social Hall (50281).	Non-extant
A-D_0217	Mill (site of)	Built heritage	Mill	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on Tithe map.	Non-extant
A-D_0218	Budds Farm	Built heritage	Farm	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A group of buildings marked on both historic OS map and Tithe. Assumed to be associated with agricultural activities.	Non-extant
A-D_0219	Buildings	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A series of buildings on the right of The Gold Lion Inn (NHLE:1091646), with respective enclosure on the main street of Bedhampton. Marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
A-D_0220	Buildings (site of)	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Two buildings opposite of each other with a back garden. Opposite The Gold Lion Inn (NHLE:1091646) on the main street of Bedhampton. Marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
A-D_0221	Milestone (site of)	Built heritage	Milestone	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Milestone "Chichester 10/Portsmouth7". Assumed non-extant. Marked on historic OS map. Unmarked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
A-D_0222	Purbrook First School	Built heritage	School	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	Church school. Middle 19th century Gothic style hall, with cross hall to the rear, porch, bell tower, and later minor extensions, Coarse flint walling with stone dressings, tile roof. Elevation to the road (east) has a large gable with two windows, having plate tracery above double lights, linked by a transom. Bell tower with pyramid roof, panelled eaves with gablet. Porch wing has a doorway with a pointed arch with a relieving arch above of brick and yellow stone voussoirs. The general treatment is applied elsewhere, in a simpler form.	Extant
A-D_0223	(Duplicate entry. Removed)	-	-	-	-	-	Duplicate entry in this gazetteer of A-D_0145.	-
A-D_0224	The Old Poorhouse (site of)	Built heritage	Workhouse	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map. With an enclosure, east of The Rectory (52074).	Non-extant
A-D_0225	Upper Mill (Corn), associated Mill Dams (site of)	Built heritage	Mill	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map. North-east of The Old Mill House (NHLE: 1340188). Assumed to be associated with it. Two Mill Dams in proximity, north and south-west.	Non-extant
A-D_0226	Possible pit (site of)	Archaeology	Pit(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	South-west of Manor House (NHLE:1091647). Assumed to be associated with the house. Un-marked on Tithe map	Non-extant
A-D_0227	Buildings	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A group of buildings east of possible pit (A-D0026), marked on both historic OS map and Tithe map.	Non-extant
A-D_0228	Buildings	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Two L-shaped buildings next to each other. Assumed to be associated with The Elms (NHLE: 1091608). One of the buildings have been expanded on the historic OS map compared to the Tithe map.	Non-extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
A-D_0229	Well (site of)	Built heritage	Well	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map. South of Budds Farm (A-D_0018). Assumed to be associated with the farm. Un-marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
A-D_0230	Chalk pit (site of)	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Non-extant
A-D_0231	Semaphore House (site of)	Built heritage	Military defence	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map. Cropmarks south of the house. Assumed there were agricultural activities.	Non-extant
A-D_0232	Old chalk pit (site of)	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Marked as such on historic OS map. Un-marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
A-D_0233	Well (site of)	Built heritage	Well	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Marked as such on historic OS map. Un-marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
A-D_0234	Brick kiln (site of)	Built heritage	Kiln	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map. Two buildings, associated with brick production, east of Purbrook Park School (NHLE: 1339957).	Non-extant
A-D_0235	Two buildings	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	North-east of brick kiln (A-D_0035), two buildings next to each other. Marked only as one building on Tithe map.	Non-extant
A-D_0236	Well (site of)	Built heritage	Well	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map. Assumed to be non-extant. South of Brick Kiln (A-D_0034). Assumed to be associated with the brick production. Un-marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
A-D_0237	Clay pit (site of)	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked on such on historic OS map. Assumed to be non-extant. South of Brick Kiln (A-D_0034). Assumed to be associated with the brick production. Un-marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
A-D_0238	Sand pit (site of)	Archaeology	Pit(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked on such on historic OS map. Assumed to be non-extant. It is within Purbrook Park. Un-marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
A-D_0239	Buildings	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Two buildings opposite of each other, east of Sand Pit (A-D_0038). Un-marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
A-D_0240	Buildings	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Three buildings layout on a L-shape on historic OS map. South-east of "Purbrook Park School (NHLE: 1339957)", west of "Possible garden (D(c)_0002)". Buildings are smaller in size on Tithe map.	Non-extant
A-D_0241	D. Well (site of)	Built heritage	Well	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Marked as such on historic OS map. Un-marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
A-D_0242	D. Well (site of)	Built heritage	Well	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Marked as such on historic OS map. Un-marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
A-D_0243	Portsdown Lodge (site of)	Built heritage	Lodge	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A building with a garden on the west and an enclosure, marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Non-extant
A-D_0244	Chalk pit (site of)	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Non-extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
A-D_0245	Old chalk pit (site of)	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Non-extant
A-D_0246	Buildings (site of)	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Several buildings dotted on a line, north-west of the old Chalk Pit (A-D_0045). Assumed to be associated with industrial activities. Marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
A-D_0247	Building (site of)	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A building north-east of north-west of the old Chalk Pit (A-D_0045). Assumed to be associated with industrial activities. Marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
A-D_0248	Tea Gardens (site of)	Built heritage	Garden(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Several buildings dotted within an enclosure, north of the old Chalk Pit (A-D_0045). Marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Non-extant
A-D_0249	Buildings	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Three buildings formed a C-shaped with a small enclosure.	Non-extant
A-D_0250	Buildings	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A group of buildings marked on Tithe map. Located beside the main street of Bedhampton	Non-extant
A-D_0251	Buildings	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A group of buildings north-west of Manor House (NHLE: 1091647), marked ONLY on Tithe map. Assumed to be associated with the Manor House.	Non-extant
A-D_0252	Building (site of)	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A building south of chalk pit (A-D_0030). There is a road leading up to the pit. It reduced in size significantly on the historic OS map compared to the Tithe map.	Non-extant
A-D_0253	Building	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A building south-east of Farlington Pumping Station (MPM1850).	Non-extant
A-D_0254	Buildings	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Two buildings opposite each other with a road in between, marked on historic OS map. The road is un-marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
A-D_0255	Buildings- probable farmstead remains?	Built heritage	Farmstead	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Probable farmstead- now woodland in park	Extant
E_0256	Southwick brewhouse	Built heritage	Historic building	Scheduled monument	Post-Medieval	Victorian	Victorian domestic brewhouse sited behind the Golden Lion in Southwick village's High Street. Built of brick with large timber ventilating louvres; still contains all the basic brewing equipment, including the mash-tun, cooler and two fermenting vats, all in wood, not lined, and hop-back and hot and cold liquor tanks all in cast iron. Purpose-built to supply one village public house and a certain amount of off-licence trade. The best-preserved brewery in Hampshire, and one of the best preserved in the country, It operated until 1957 then was disused until restoration in 1983-5, which culminated in the use of the repaired and refurbished equipment to produce a single commemorative brew (Southwick Special Bitter). It now functions as a small museum, where the array of early brewing kit may be inspected.	Extant
E_0257	Fort Southwick	Archaeology; Built heritage	Military fort; Settlement; Road	Scheduled monument: Grade I listed building(s)	Post-Medieval	Victorian	One of a series of forts positioned along the chalk ridge of Portsdown Hill built to defend Portsmouth against landward attach during the 1860s and known as 'Palmerston's Follies'. Fort Southwick was designed by William Crossman (Cpt. Royal Engineers) and, like Fort Nelson (E_0258), Fort Widley (E_0259), Fort Purbook (A-D_0023), and the now-demolished Fort Wallington, is polygonal in bland and brick-built using an English bon and is most similar in design to Fort Widley (E_0259) and contains many interesting features of military fort design from this period. These include: a deep dry defensive ditch, a fire step behind a parapet, two storeyed caponiers at the three corners (to give raking fire along the ditches) and an embankment with open gun emplacements. Below the central parade ground there are brick-lined passageways, ammunition stores, and staircases to the several points, and behind the caponier positions, sunken embrasures for mortars. The rear (south) of the fort has a set of barracks, and the south face is a high brick wall, originally protected by a continuous ditch; there are entrances at each side, once approached by drawbridges, comprising bold	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
							`Norman' doorways of stone, with recessed orders of mouldings, above columns. This scheduled monument is also entered onto Historic England's Heritage At Risk register for 2022. It is recorded as being in a 'fair' condition and is in a state of 'slow decay'. During the Second World War, a secure base, the Underground Headquarters, was constructed under Fort Southwick. Construction started in 1942 and was completed in that same year. It was served by a secure underground radio station half a mile to the west. The Underground Headquarters was the operations centre which coordinated Operation Overlord, the Allied operation launched on 'D-Day' which led to the successful invasion of German-occupied Western Europe during the Second World War. 700 people were based at the Underground Headquarters on D-Day, and information they provided was passed to the Allied commanders, who were at Southwick House nearby. Southwick House, also known as HMS Dryad), which was the headquarters of General Eisenhower and the scene of the planning of the D-day invasion.	
	Earthwork- associated with Fort Southwick	Archaeology	Military defence	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Possible defensive earthwork associated with Fort Southwick	Extant
	Earthwork- associated with Fort Southwick	Archaeology	Military defence	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Possible defensive earthwork associated with Fort Southwick	Extant
E_0258	Fort Nelson	Archaeology; Built heritage	Military fort	Scheduled monument: Grade I listed building(s)	Post-Medieval	Victorian	One of a series of forts positioned along the chalk ridge of Portsdown Hill built to defend Portsmouth against landward attach during the 1860s and known as 'Palmerston's Follies'. Fort Nelson was built from 1862-1872 from brick using an English bond. The structure is partly within and above the natural ridge and comprises a polygonal plan with four vertical faces and a deep dry defensive ditch. There is a fire step behind the parapet and two-storeyed caponiers at the three corners (to give raking fire along the ditches). Within this outer framework is an embankment with open gun emplacements at the top, and a pair of Haxo casemates at the south end of the perimeter. Below the central parade ground there are brick-arched passageways and ammunition stores and, behind the caponiers, sunken embrasures for mortars. The rear (south) of the fort has a set of barracks surrounding a redan (triangular court), and the south face is a high brick wall, originally protected by the continuous ditch (now filled). There is an entrance on each side of the central pointed projection. Once approached by a drawbridge, a bold Norman doorway of stone with recessed orders still survives. The fort contains many interesting details of fortification design, and remains virtually unaltered, except for the making of new vehicular entrances when it was used as a store during the 20th century. Fort Nelson became neglected during the 20th century but is being restored as a museum.	Extant
	Ditch- associated with Fort Nelson	Archaeology	Military defence	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Possible defensive ditch associated with Fort Nelson	Extant
E_0259	Fort Widley and gun mounted on wood block in from of Fort Widley.	Archaeology; Built heritage	Military fort	Scheduled monument; Grade II* listed building(s)	Post-Medieval	Victorian	One of a series of forts positioned along the chalk ridge of Portsdown Hill built to defend Portsmouth against landward attach during the 1860s and known as 'Palmerston's Follies'. This scheduled monument is also entered onto Historic England's Heritage At Risk register for 2022. It is recorded as being in a 'poor' condition and is in a state of 'slow decay'.	Extant
	Gun mounted on wood block in from of Fort Widley.	Built heritage	Military defence	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	Gun. c1858. Cast-iron mounted on wood block. 68 pounder carronades originating from the Point Battery Portsmouth. Formerly positioned in front of the Point Battery. Now mounted on wood block in front of Fort Widley.	Extant
E_0260	Southwick Priory	Archaeology; Built heritage	Religious	Scheduled monument	Medieval; Post-Medieval	-	Southwick Priory was originally founded for Augustinian canons by Henry I in 1133 within the walls of nearby Portchester Castle, but the canons had moved to the present site within 20 years. After its suppression in 1538 Southwick was converted into a mansion, and today one wall of the priory and earthworks survive.	Extant
E_0261	Church of St James without the Priory Gate	Built heritage	Church	Grade I listed building	Medieval; Post-Medieval	Tudor	In c.1150 an Augustinian priory was established at Southwick, but it is likely that the church existed before this time. In 1539, following the Dissolution, John Wyte was granted possession of the priory and the offices and dignities of Lay Prior, Ordinary, Patron, and Rector of the Peculiar and Parish of Southwick. Whyte virtually rebuilt the church in 1566 clearly using materials from the demolished priory buildings. Features of note include:- 14th century windows to the nave and coupled Tudor lights to the north aisle and chapel, a Perpendicular east window, and triple "domestic" windows to the chancel. - A remarkable series of furnishings.- 18th century reredos with coupled Doric fluted pilasters supporting a balustrade (all painted to imitate marble), enclosing a painting of cherubs in adoration. Panelling with bolection mouldings flanks the reredos.- There is an Elizabethan altar table and a Jacobean communion rail. Two box pews (one the Squire's Pew) are in the chancel. There is also a three-decker pulpit of 16th and 17th century and a late 17th century west gallery with panelled front above four twisted oak pillars.- 12th century octagonal font on a late 19th century	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
							Gothic base. The Whyte monument, between the chancel and chapel, comprises a 15th century table tomb with shields (some with brass faces) in quatrefoils, and a moulded slab with later inset brasses to the Whyte family There is also a classical canopy (1566) with detached columns on pedestals, supporting gabled entablatures, and a central entablature with a pediment. Opposite, a three- panelled moulded stone frame contains plaques with the Arms of the Norton family. Two wall monuments in the chapel are dated 1748 and 1754 and the chapel altar is of panelled stone. A panel above the chancel beam contains the Prescriptions, and two on the front of the gallery are bequest boards. Other fittings include two brass chandeliers, fragments of glass, and a carved Purbeck capitol of 'stiff-leaf' style.	
E_0262	Church of St Nicholas	Built heritage	Church	Grade I listed building	Early Medieval; Medieval; Post-Medieval	-	Restored in 1853, St Nicholas' is the form parish church of a deserted village. It has late early medieval, c.1064, origins and multiple architectural features and fabric from this period as well as later 13th century additions. Features of note include flint walls with stone dressings, in-filled Saxon windows, 13th century lancet windows and one couple 16th century window. There is also a tall Saxon chancel with moulded impost blocks which has and recessed 14th century arches to either side. There is a small piscina south of the alter and a stone tub font. Memorials includes a wall monument of 1824, and Elizabethan (c.1577) classical tomb of three bays and Corinthian. There is also a series of furnishings of early 18th century style in pinewood that includes communion rails, a three-decker pulpit, a squire's pew, and a western gallery above the panelled lobby of the west entrance.	Extant
E_0263	The Nelson Monument	Built heritage	Monument	Grade II* listed building	Post-Medieval	-	Erected in 1807, the monument is carved and constructed from Portland stone ashlar and is set upon a granite base. 120 feet high, the monument is an obelisk resting on a wide pedestal. There is a tapered shaft recessed in the centre of each face of the obelisk. The atop the obelisk holds a bust of Nelson. The monument contains two sets of engravings. One on the south face, which reads "Consecrated to the Memory of Lord Viscount Nelson by the zealous attachment of those who fought at Trafalgar to perpetuate his triumph and their regret MDCCCV." And one on the north, which reads "The British Fleet consisted of Twenty Seven Ships of the Line of France and Spain Thirty Three Nineteen of which were taken or destroyed".	Extant
E_0264	Boarhunt Mill & Mill House	Built heritage	Mill	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	An early 19th century house and mill. Walls of brickwork, of Flemish bond with blue headers to the house front, plinth, cambered arches, brick dentil eaves. Other house walls are of Flemish Garden Wall bond. It has a tile roof, hipped to the house with catslide at rear, double pile to the mill. The almost square plan of the larger mill building is attached to the west end of the almost square house, with only a short overlap. Sashes in exposed frames to the house, with a plain cement architrave surrounding the 6-panelled door. The mill contains most of the drive machinery and various hoppers, on two and three floors, and the cast-iron framework of the wheel still exists.	Extant
E_0265	30, West Street	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Elizabethan	A late 16th century timber-framed with crucks cottage and 20th century rear extensions. It has a store now. It has an exposed frame with brick and plaster infill, on a base of brickwork and stone rubble, boarding to the store. It has a hipped thatch roof, lowered at the west side, one eyebrow and one taller gabled former with cylindrical flues on a square base. North front elevation of one storey and attic, two above four windows. It has casements. A boarded door in a plain frame. The lowered west side (the store) projects slightly.	Extant
	32, West Street	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	A 17th century timber frame cottage with crucks with 19th century cladding and improvements and 20th century rear extension. Front walls of weather boarding, some frame exposed at the rear, with brick infill and rendered rear block. It has a hipped thatch roof, brought to a lower eaves at each end, eyebrow dormers and 'Tudor' stacks. Front elevation of one storey and attic, one above three windows. There are casements. A boarded door in a plain frame with simple canopy board on curved brackets.	Extant
	34, West Street	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	A 17th century timber frame cottage with 18th century recladding and 20th century renovation. It has an exposed frame at the west side with brick infill other walls of brickwork in Flemish Garden Wall bond with blue headers and tile-hung east gable. It has tile roof, half-hipped at the west end, two hipped dormers with cills at eaves level. The north front elevation of one storey and attic with two windows. There are casements. A plain doorway.	Extant
E_0266	Rose Cottage	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A late 18th century house with early 19th century extension and 19th century further additions. It has brickwork wall in Flemish bond, plinth, slightly cambered rubbed arches with flat extrados, brick dentil eaves. It has a tiled roof. A symmetrical south front elevation of two storeys and attic, three windows (centre blank) with added east unit of one window. There are casements. A 6-panelled door with a middle 19th century trellis porch.	Extant
E_0267	The Priory House	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	It is dated mainly early and late 19th century. It formally known the Old Estate Office and the Office. It originally was stables of Southwick Hall, later estate offices, now two dwellings. The west elevation has lower walls of stone rubble (from the nearby Priory ruins) with brickwork above of English bond, rubbed flat arches, some alterations. The other three sides are rendered. It has a hipped slate rood. The structure has a	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
							rectangular two storeys block with projecting east wings at each side. The east elevation was symmetrical, with a panel above the doorway flanked by windows above carriage openings in the form of Tudor arches, now filled and with windows inserted. The south side extends by one window. Both wings have windows on the south side. There are sashes and two classical porches	
	Barn 10 metres north-west of Priory House	Built heritage	Barn(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A barn constructed around 1800. A five-bay timber-frame with boarded walls. It has tile roof, half-hipped at each hand, hipped above the projected canopy of the central waggon entrance on the north side, and brought to a low eaves above a two-bay south aisle. At the east end there is a small building of brickwork with a hipped tile roof.	Extant
	Granary 35 metres west of Priory House	Built heritage	Granary	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	A middle 19th century granary with timber frame on nine staddles. It has boarded walls with hipped slate roof. Its significance is derived from its relationship to other buildings.	Extant
E_0268	41, Back Lane	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	A 17th century timber frame cottage with small barn. It has early 19th century cladding. Upper walls with exposed frame, lower of brickwork in Flemish Garden Wall bond, barn walls boarded. It has half-hipped thatch roof and eyebrow dormers. South front elevation of one storey and attic two windows. There are casements. A boarded door in a plain frame. The barn has a hay-loft door to the front and entrance in the west gable.	Extant
	42, 43 and 44, Back Lane	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	17th century timber-framed three cottages with 18th century recladding and middle 19th century rear addition. The walls are brick work in Flemish and Monk bonds, cambered ground-floor openings, vertical boarding to the outshot. It has hipped and half-hipped thatch roof with eyebrow dormers, lower slate roof to the rear extensions. South front elevation of one storey and attic three windows. There are casements. Two plain doorways to the front and another at the east side. The outshot at the west side links to No. 41, is irregular in form and has thatch and slate roofing.	Extant
E_0269	Oak Lodge	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A building of three phases: substantial middle 18th century block, with early 19th century alterations, and late 19th century alterations and service wing. The walls are brickwork in Flemish bond with blue headers, rubbed flat arches, some Flemish Garden Wall bond, and stretcher bond of the last phase. It has hipped tile roof to the main part, lower flatter hipped slate roof to the service wing, gabled slate roof above the porch. The original west front was symmetrical of two storeys and attic, three windows and one ground-floor sash at the north side. The south (garden) elevation has been altered by the addition (early 19th century) of a half octagonal full-height bay at the west side, of three sash windows, and a middle 19th century shallow rectangular full-height bay containing triple lights. It is set back at the east side is the plain service wing with a triple casement above two sashes. The north elevation has an original service wing projecting at the east side, with double hipped roofing: at the west side there is an early 19th century gabled projection with sashes.	Extant
E_0270	45, Creech Lane	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	A 17th century timber frame cottage with 19th and 20th centuries outshots. It has exposed frame with herring bone brick infill. The west wall of brickwork in Flemish bond and other walls of brickwork. It has a half-hipped thatch roof, tile roofing to outshots. North front elevation of one storey and attic, two windows. The attic windows in the gables. There are casements. It has boarded door in a plain frame	Extant
E_0271	3 and 4, High Street	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	A 17th century timber-framed, formerly one, now two houses with early 19th century recladding and 20th century extensions. Front wall rendered in the upper part, with brickwork to the ground-floor of Flemish Garden Wall bond, with plinth above a stone rubble base, north gable of brickwork with the upper part an exposed frame, south side of 20th century brickwork, but the south-east corner is a timber post. A tile roof with catslide at rear. A symmetrical east front elevation of two storeys three windows, with south side single-storeyed outshot. There are casements. Boarded doors in the centre (No. 3) and north side. Inside, there is irregular separation of the two dwellings, the staircase of No. 4 passing above the entrance to No. 3.	Extant
E_0272	The White House	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An 18th century house with late 19th century rear extension. Walls of brickwork in Flemish Garden Wall bond with blue headers, plinth, cambered arches (altered). Double pile roof, with slate at the front with two high dormers, and tile at the rear. Symmetrical east front elevation of two storeys and attic, three windows (centre blank). There are casements. A doorway with cornice, thin pilasters and 8-panelled (two top glazed) door.	Extant
E_0273	Barn at Southwick Farm	Built heritage	Barn(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A 18th century barn. It has a timber-frame of five bays, Queen post truss with curved braces. There are boarded walls and roof of interlocking tiles	Extant
E_0274	South Lodge	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A 18th century house with 19th century minor changes at the rear. Walls of blue brick headers, with red quoins, rubbed flat arches, plinth. The east wall of Flemish bond. It has a hipped tile roof with catslide at rear, coved eaves. A high hipped roof to the staircase wing at the rear, flanked by later small gabled dormers. A symmetrical south front elevation of two storeys three windows. Sashes in exposed frames. A middle 19th	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
							century tall trellis porch of shallow depth. Inside, the staircase is unusual for its Chinese pattern of rails. There are also panelled doors in eared architraves and dado panelling in the hall.	
E_0275	14, High Street	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Tudor	A 16th century timber frame cottage with early 19th century alterations. It has exposed frame with brick infill, other walls of brickwork in Flemish Garden Wall bond. It has hipped tile roof. West front elevation of two storeys two windows, the north side ground-floor projecting under a tile roof, which continues as a canopy to the entrance. There are casements. A six-panelled door in a plain frame. To the south side, there is a boundary wall of brickwork above rubble stonework (from the former priory).	Extant
E_0276	Pump	Built heritage	Pump	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	A middle 19th century water pump. It is a cast-iron hand pump with banded shaft, wide head containing the outlets and the bracket for the handle	Extant
E_0277	The Lodge	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	An early 19th century small house at the entrance to the former driveway to Southwick Hall, one of a pair with No. 23 West Street. Stucco walls with joint lines. A hipped slate roof. A symmetrical south front elevation of two storeys two windows. The sashes in reveals. The ground floor windows are set in a curved wall which includes the central entrance, with a doorway having a plain architrave and cornice, and a 6-panelled door. Set back at the west side is a high wall (also rendered) with a plain doorway (to the rear yard), it then follows a curving line, to end as a plain pilaster, opposite the similar feature of No. 23.	Extant
E_0278	Red Lion Inn	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	An early 19th century public house with stuccoed walls and plinth. It has hipped tile roof. A wide symmetrical west front elevation of two storeys, three windows. The sashes in exposed frames. A 20th century wide porch with hipped tile roof and six-panelled door.	Extant
E_0279	The Old Vicarage	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	A probable 17th century timber-framed house with 18th century recladding, 18th century rear extension and raising of the original block in the early 19th century with minor rear extensions and 20th century renovation. The old block has brickwork on Flemish bond, the south gable of a mixed English bond. Other walls of Flemish Garden Wall bond with some rubbed flat and cambered arches. Tile roof, of double pile, the lower older part hipped. The front elevation is now south, showing the large gable end of the 2nd phase and the hipped end (east side) of the first; two storeys and attic. Inside, the hall has 18th century doors in architraves. There is a 17th century beam in the oldest part, and the dividing wall between the first and second phases is possibly a timber frame.	Extant
	Granary 20 metres north-west of The Old Vicarage	Built heritage	Granary	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An early 19th century small granary with timber frame on four staddles. It has vertical boarding to the walls and tiled roof.	Extant
E_0280	23, West Street	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A late 18th century small house. It is one of a pair with The Lodge, High Street (east side). It has stuccoed walls with joint lines and a hipped slate roof. A symmetrical south front elevation of two storeys three windows. Sashes in reveals. A plain doorway, with four-panelled door beneath a fanlight. Set back at the east side, a high brick wall of Flemish Garden Wall bond extends, with a plain doorway (to a rear yard), and follows a curving line, to end as a plain pilaster (opposite the similar feature of the Lodge).	Extant
	25 and 27, West Street	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	A pair of middle 19th century estate cottages. It has flint walls with yellow brick dressings, quoins, cambered arches with keys, chamfered openings. It has a tile roof. A symmetrical south front with central double gable. It has two storeys, 1.1.1.1 windows. There are cast-iron 'Tudor' casements, ground-floor splayed bays with hipped tile roofs. Plain doors with timber-framed porches, having pediment roofs of scalloped tiles. Terracotta Tudor chimneys.	Extant
	29 and 31, West Street	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	Two 17th century timber frame cottages with 18th century extension and early 19th century recladding. It has an exposed frame at the west side (No. 31) with brick infill and lower walls, brickwork in Flemish Garden Wall bond, rear wall and west outshot of brickwork with a series of pilasters. A thatch roof hipped and with an extension to a lower eaves above the outshot, catslide at rear. South front elevation of two storeys, one above three windows, with setback outshot at the west end, containing a doorway. There are casements and plain doorways.	Extant
E_0281	Broomfield House	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An early and late 19th century house. It has main walls of stucco with coping to parapet, simple cornice moulding and 1st floor band, pilasters. Other walls of painted brickwork. It has a hipped slate roof. The south front was once symmetrical, with a slightly projecting centrepiece and end pilasters, and now with a western bay added in the same style. It has two storeys and semi-basement, 1:1.2.1 windows. A similar north elevation is masked at the east side by a projecting (later) wing, containing an unusual doorway. An arch head with fanlight flanked by narrow arched windows, below a hoodmould, and 20th century panelled door. Minor extensions on the east and west ends mask the original block: a wall extends at the west end to join a small service cottage, with painted brick walls and hipped tile roof. The building was used as a residence by General	Extant

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							Montgomery for a brief period leading up to the D. Day landings. During this time Winston Churchill and King George VI were entertained at the house by the General.	
	Broomfield House	Designed landscape	Park	Locally listed park or gardens	Post-Medieval	Georgian	The site has an early 19th century house surrounded by lawn and mature trees with an unusual walled garden and an uninterrupted view of Portsdown Hill. The original layout is unchanged. The site is part of the Southwick estate, and Broomfield House is characteristic of local gentry homes. Broomfield is important because of its history, occupants, and unchanged grounds, and because it is representative of the modest gentry houses around Portsdown Hill. The house is set in lawn and surrounded by trees on its east, west and north boundaries. On the southern boundary a ha-ha separates the rear lawn from adjoining fields, creating an uninterrupted view of Portsdown Hill, which was described by General Sir Charles Napier who rented Broomfield House in the early 1830s. East of the house is a large walled garden whose distinctive curve shelters the rear lawn. North of the house, originally intertwined with shady walks, is woodland of mature oaks and Scots pine. Near the house are ornamental trees, including copper beech, lime, and London Plane. At the entrance is a yew reputed to be 1,000 years old.	Extant
	No's.1 & 2, Potwell Cottages	Built heritage	House(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Brick structure tiled roof. Described on Ordnance Survey as Bloomfield Cottages	Extant
E_0282	Clock Tower at HMS Dryad (Southwick House)	Built heritage	Clock Tower	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	The tower is said to be shown on O.S. Map of 1810 but in Italianate style of 1840. Clock made by a London firm called Westwoods and known to have been repaired and had small alterations in 1842. The structure is with slate roof. It has three stages. The lower stage is latticed and rusticated with round headed entrances to each side, divided from next stage by a moulded cornice. Middle stage has two tall round-headed arches to each face and having clock with metal face. Third stage is Italianate in style with imitation balustrade to bottom, two round-headed arched louvred openings to each face with row of pseudo machicolations and pyramidal roof with spire and metal weathervane.	Extant
	HMS Dryad (Southwick House)	Built heritage	Mansion	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A country mansion is built in 1800 replaced with a similar style in 1843 but destroyed by fire in 1840. The walls of stucco and roof hidden by parapet. A symmetrical south front elevation with slight projections at each side and central bow, of three storeys, 2.1.3.1.2 windows. A rusticated ground-floor, rusticated quoins, architraves to the windows, with pediments (segmental and triangular) to the first floor, eaves cornice on console brackets. The ground-floor has a continuous veranda, supported on Ionic columns. The east elevation, of similar form, is symmetrical, of three storeys, 1.3.1 windows, with a porte-cochere of four Ionic columns. It was the headquarters of General Eisenhower and the scene of the planning of the D-day invasion 1943-44. It is understood that a large map specifically commissioned for this purpose remains in situ, covering a wall in one of the ground floor rooms.	Extant
E_0283	5, High Street	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	A 17th century timber=framed lobby entrance house with 18th century rear outshot, early 19th century refronting and 20th century renovation. The walls of colourwashed brickwork in English bond, slightly-cambered arches with flat extrados, plinth on rubble stone base, tile-hung south gable and rendered north gable. It has a half-hipped tile roof, catslide at rear. The symmetrical east front elevation of two storeys and attic, three windows. There are casements. Four-panelled door with panelled side pieces. To the south side there is attached a single-storeyed workshop with flint walls and slate roof, which is the former forge, extended and renovated in the 20th century.	Extant
E_0284	12, High Street	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A 18th century house with 19th and 20th century rear extensions. The walls of brickwork with a mixture of Flemish bond and areas (formerly more regular panels) of blue headers, plinth, cambered ground-floor openings. It has tile roof, hipped at the south side. A near symmetrical east front elevation of two storeys three windows. The south side windows are early 19th century sashes in exposed frames, the others are 20th century casements. A doorway with moulded cornice, and plain frame enclosing a fanlight and four-panelled door.	Extant
E_0285	15 and 15A, High Street	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A middle 18th century building, once three now two dwellings, with minor 20th century rear outshots. The walls of brickwork in blue headers with red quoins and cambered arches, English bond to side and rear. It has prominent tile roof, hipped at the north end, moulded eaves band, one hipped dormer. The east front elevation of two storeys and attic, four windows. There are 20th century casements. A Victorian doorcase to No. 15, with cornice on brackets, pilasters, and 6-panelled (two top glazed) door. No. 15a has a 6-panelled door in a plain opening with a third doorway at the north side is filled (and with small window). Above the doorway to No. 15a is a brick incised '1. Sabine 1762'.	Extant
E_0286	18, High Street	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	A middle 19th century cottage. It has walls of brickwork in Flemish bond. It has tile roof. The west front elevation of two storeys one window. There are casements and a plain doorway.	Extant
	20 and 20B, High Street	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A 18th century house and shop with rear extension as residence. The walls of painted brickwork in Flemish Garden Wall bond, plaster moulded 1st floor band, and plaster moulded and coved eaves. The rear part of	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
							brickwork (some painted) and roughcast. It has a steep hipped tile roof to the front, with two hipped dormers, lower rear wings end in gables. A symmetrical east front elevation of two storeys and attic three windows (centre blank). The upper sashes in reveals, the ground floor (used as a shop) has a plain south side window and a north side splayed bay (beneath a canopy on brackets). A doorcase with open pediment, with panelled soffit, on carved brackets, thin plain architraves. The long rear wing is irregular, with vernacular features.	
	16 and 16A, High Street	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A 18th and early 19th century house, part used as a surgery. The walls of brickwork in Flemish bond, cambered openings, brick dentil eaves. It has a tile roof, lower double pile at the rear and remains of catslide. The west front elevation of two storeys two windows. There are casements, splayed bay at the north side. A doorway with open pediment on brackets, architrave, and six-panelled (two top glazed) door. A passage opening at the south side leads to the rear, which has a symmetrical elevation of two storeys three windows with sashes.	Extant
E_0287	49, High Street	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	An early 17th century timber-framed cottage with brick cladding of the early 19th and 20th century. It has an exposed frame with brick infill, gable ends of brickwork. It has a thatched roof. The east front elevation of one storey and attic (upper windows in end gables), two windows. There are casements. A boarded door in a plain frame.	Extant
E_0288	House north of the lodge	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A 18th century house with early 19th century shop. The walls of brickwork in blue headers with red quoins, plinth, and cambered arch. It has a tile roof. The west front elevation of two storeys three windows. The sashes in exposed frames. A doorcase with pediment on brackets, thin pilasters, and six-panelled (two top glazed) door. A second door adjoins the main entrance on its south side, with a splayed shop window on brackets, both beneath a continuous canopy.	Extant
E_0289	Stables 5 metres north of Red Lion Inn	Built heritage	Stable	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An early 19th century stables, adjoining the roadside and facing into the courtyard. The walls of brickwork in Flemish Garden Wall bond. It has hipped tile roof. A plain single-storeyed range, with a series of doors and windows facing east, the west elevation having two boarded openings. Its significance is derived from its relationship to other buildings.	Extant
E_0290	50. High Street	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A late 18th century small house. The walls of blue header brickwork with red dressings, cambered ground-floor openings, of Flemish bond below ground-floor cill level, above a plinth. It has tile roof. A symmetrical west front elevation of two storeys three windows (centre blank). The sashes in exposed frames. A Plain doorway with six-panelled (two top glazed) door.	Extant
E_0291	Stables 20 metres west of the Old Vicarage	Built heritage	Stable	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A 18th century small stables and coach house with brick walls and hipped tile roof. It is a rectangular block. The south elevation of one storey, with a window, a door, and a carriage opening.	Extant
E_0292	Purbrook Heath House	Built heritage	Mansion	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An 1820 Regency mansion. The walls are stuccoed with plain plinth, shallow but pilasters with moulded caps and above them a plain frieze and cornice, architraves to windows. It has a hipped slate roof. It is a two storeyed square building with three symmetrical elevations, divided by pilasters, and a lower two storeyed service wing attached to the north side. The west front has 1.1.1 windows and a porch of a Tuscan Order, with pilasters and square columns, an arched opening with architrave and glazed door within. The south elevation, of the same pattern, has 1.2.1 windows, and the east elevation 2.1.2 windows.	Extant
	Stables and wall to the service yard of Purbrook Heath House	Built heritage	Stable	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An early 19th century stable. The brick walls of English bond, painted on the inner face. L-shaped stable block, with walls of brickwork in English bond and hipped slate roof. There is a wide carriage entrance to the yard from the house forecourt, flanked by simple massive gate-piers. A service yard with a high boundary wall joined to the house, and to the stable block in the north-east corner.	Extant
E_0293	K6 Telephone Kiosk, West Street	Built heritage	Telephone Kiosk	Grade II listed building	Twentieth Century	Mid Twentieth Century	A type K6 telephone kiosk, designed in 1935 by Giles Gilbert Scott. It was made by various contractors in cast iron. A square kiosk with domed roof. An unperforated crown to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.	Extant
E_0294	22 and 24, West Street	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	A pair of houses dated in 1866. The front walls of coursed squared knapped flintwork with yellow brick plinth, quoins, 1st floor band, rubbed flat arches, oval arches to the doorways. The west wall of knapped flint with yellow brick dressings, rear walls of red brickwork. Slate roof, with cusped decoration to the bargeboards of the gables. A symmetrical north front elevation, with projecting gabled centre, of two storeys 2.1.2 windows. There are casements. Four-panelled doors, set in the angle on each side of the centrepiece. The east gable (at an obtuse angle to the main block) facing High Street is also symmetrical of two storeys two windows, with the same features, and contains in brickwork the date 1866. Everything, including chimney stacks, has been carefully detailed.	Extant
E_0295	26 and 28, West Street	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A house, divided into two units, dated in the middle 18th century. The walls of brickwork in blue headers with red plinth, quoins, vertical bands, and panels (between windows), cambered ground- floor openings. It has	Extant

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							hipped tile roof. A symmetrical north front elevation of two storeys three windows (centre blank). There are casements. A doorway with pediment on carved brackets, plain architrave, and half-glazed door.	
E_0296	8 and 9, High Street	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	Two late 18th century houses. Walls of yellow brickwork in English bond, cemented plinth, cambered arches; rear block rendered above brickwork. Tile roof, continuous from the adjoining public house, lower double pile at the rear. The west front elevation of two storeys (and attic to No. 8) three windows (centre blank). There are 20th century casements. Two boarded doors in plain frames.	Extant
E_0297	20, High Street	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Late Medieval	A cottage with late medieval timber frame and 20th century features. It has an exposed frame with brick infill. It has tile roof, catslide at rear, west front elevation of two storeys two windows. There are casements. A boarded door in a plain frame.	Extant
E_0298	Cosham House	Built heritage	Villa	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	An 1840 villa with stuccoed wall. A low pitch hipped Welsh slated roof, rendered stack with stone bracketed and moulded cap to left and right of central three bays. It has two storeys, five bays 1:3:1, outer bays have slight projection. A veranda across ground floor supported on thin capped cast-iron columns, timber panelled frieze bowed around centre three bays and tented roof. At centre is a large two-storey bow window with three glazed two-leaf French casements, with similar flanking French casement. On first floor central bow window has three sashes, and flanking left and right is a tripartite sash with wide centre sash and narrow flanking sashes. Wide projecting bowed eaves, bow window has conical roof. Slightly projecting band below eaves. A tripartite canted bay with centre sash and two narrow side sashes, paired pilasters divide lights, frieze, and cornice. On the right are two narrow casements. First floor has canted tripartite oriel, and lead pitched roof, blinded flanking windows within stone moulded architrave.	Extant
E_0299	Milestone adjacent to the Red Lion public house (Public house not included)	Built heritage	Milestone	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A late 18th/early 19th century Portland stone milestone with applied cast-iron plate which reads '65 miles from London 13 from Petersfield 1 to Portsmouth'. Iron plate replaces original worn inscription on stone.	Extant
E_0300	Bridge House	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An early 18th century with late 18th century rear addition. It has rendered walls, with 1st floor band. A hipped tile roof of double pile, the older (front) part with a modillion eaves cornice and hipped dormers, the later with brick dentil eaves. The larger old part with projecting two storeyed porch, narrow rear block A symmetrical south front elevation of two storeys and attic, 2.1.2 windows (blank at the sides of the porch). There are Victorian sashes. A six-panelled door in a plain opening. Inside, there is the original staircase with 20th century rails, and panelled doors in architraves.	Extant
E_0301	Snow Hill	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	A 17th century timber-framed cottage with late 19th century recladding of part. An exposed frame with painted brick infill. The west side has brickwork in stretcher bond. It has a thatch roof, half-hipped at the west end, hipped at the east and brought to a low eaves, eyebrow dormers, one gabled dormer with tiled roof and surround. One storey and attic four windows. There are casements. A plain doorway in 20th century gabled porch.	Extant
E_0302	Table block 5 metres north of oak lodge	Built heritage	Stable	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An early 19th century stables and coach house, now garages and store. It has a brick wall with cambered openings. It has a tile roof and hipped at the north end. A rectangular block with a hayloft entered by steps and a doorway in the south gable. The long west elevation with irregular arrangement of doors and windows. Sliding doors to the arched carriage entrances. Its significance is derived from its relationship to other buildings.	Extant
E_0303	6 and 7, High Street	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An 18th century house, extended to form three cottages, with late 19th century and minor 20th century rear extensions. The walls of colourwashed brickwork in Flemish bond with blue headers, plinth, cambered openings, pilasters at each side of the original block, some English above Flemish bond. It has tile roof, steep hip to the south side extension, gables to the rear. The east front elevation of two storeys three windows, with slightly lower south side with a doorway. There are casements. Two boarded doors in plain frames. No. 6 has windows only on the south elevation.	Extant
E_0304	17 and 19, High Street	Built heritage	Building(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	A 17th century three bay timber-framed building, now two cottages, with 18th century rear outshot. It has exposed frame with brick and some plaster infill, brick south gable and rear wall. It has thatch roof to the main part, tiled catslide at the rear. The east front elevation of two storeys four windows. There are casements and plain doorways.	Extant
E_0305	The Golden Lion Inn	Built heritage	Public house	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A late 18th century public house. A stucco front wall with plinth, other walls of yellow brickwork in Flemish Garden Wall bond, and rear walls of painted brickwork. It has a tile roof, catslide at rear, double pile at the south end, rear single-storeyed extensions with hipped roofs. A symmetrical west front elevation of two	Extant

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							storeys three windows. Thee sashes in reveals. A slender doorcase with cornice on brackets, thin fluted pilasters, and double doors each of three panels (top glazed). There are casement windows to the rear.	
E_0306	18, High Street	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	A middle 19th century cottage. It has walls of brickwork in Flemish bond. It has tile roof. The west front elevation of two storeys one window. There are casements and a plain doorway.	Extant
E_0307	54-60, High Street	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	A middle 19th century terrace of seven cottages. The walls of flint with brick quoins, cill bands, verticals, and cambered arches (with flat extrados). It has a hipped slate roof. The regular west elevation of two storeys nine windows, including small upper windows to the end houses. There are casements. Plain doorways beneath thin stone canopies and 20th century panelled doors with two boarded passage doors.	Extant
E_0308	51 and 52, High Street	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	Two late 18th century cottages altered 19th century. The walls of brickwork in Flemish bond, cambered ground-floor openings (one filled doorway). There is tile roof and shafted stack. The west front elevation of two storeys three windows. There are casements. The entrance at the second bay has double doors opening into a recessed porch, with house entrances left (No. 51) and right (No. 52).	Extant
E_0309	Offwell Farmhouse	Built heritage	Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An early 18th century farmhouse with early 19th century alterations and middle 19th century extensions. The walls of brickwork in Flemish Garden Wall bond, cambered openings. Other walls of Flemish bond, on the south wing with blue headers and some tile-hanging. It has tile roof, catslide at rear, hip to the narrow rear staircase block, gables to the wings, ending as a hip above a single storey. The main block has a projecting east wing at the south side, from which extends a south wing, dropping to a single-storey, forming a Z- shape. The east front was symmetrical of two storeys five windows, now reduced to two, with the south side masked by the wing. Early 19th century sashes in exposed frames. Other elevations of irregular fenestration, with casements (and sash to the stairway). Inside, the original staircase remains, with adjusted lowest flight, with turned balusters, and slatted balusters to the top flight.	Extant
	Barn 20 metres east of Offwell farmhouse	Built heritage	Barn(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An 18th century timber-framed barn with aisles all round, Queen post truss. It has brick walls and hipped roof of corrugated iron.	Extant
E_0310	Tudor Cottage	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Grade II listed building	Medieval	Late Medieval	A late medieval timber-framed cottage with 18th and early 19th century extensions. It has exposed frame with plaster infill: other walls rendered. It has thatch roof, half hipped at the north end, with a gabled dormer having a tile roof and surround: slate roof above service wing. The east elevation of one storey and attic, one above two windows, with north side single-storeyed extension of one window. There are casements and a plain doorway. A single-storeyed extension of one window. There are casements and a plain doorway.	Extant
E_0311	Granary 20 metres south-west of Manor Farmhouse	Built heritage	Granary	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	An early 19th century timber-framed granary on nine staddles with pyramid tile roof and boarded walls.	Extant
	Barn 20 metres west of Manor Farmhouse	Built heritage	Barn(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An 18th century timber-framed barn with projecting central waggon entrance. It has queen post truss, boarded walls, and a half-hipped thatch roof.	Extant
	Manor Farmhouse	Built heritage	Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	A late 17th century house with 18th century details and minor changes of the 19th and 20th century. The walls of brickwork in English bond, plinth, rubbed flat arche, a header bond to the recessed centre of the front. It has tile roof. A central block with gabled cross wings at each end; west front elevation of two storeys and attic, 1.2.1 windows. A plain doorway within a tiled canopy, extending between the wings on posts. Single-storeyed extensions at the rear and north end.	Extant
	Barn 35 metres west of Manor Farmhouse	Built heritage	Barn(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An 18th century timber-framed barn, of five bays, with aisle on one long side. It has Queen post truss, boarded walls, and some brick base walls. It has half-hipped corrugated iron roof.	Extant
E_0312	Southwick	Conservation Area	-	Conservation Area	-	-	Southwick Conservation Area includes the village of Southwick. This Conservation Area is entered onto Historic England's Heritage At Risk register for 2022. Its condition is recorded as 'deteriorating'.	Extant
E_0313	Iron Age pottery, Southwick Hill Crossroads	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	Iron Age pottery discovered when the north bank of the road at Southwick crossroads, Portsdown Hill, was disturbed. Found in 1955 by A. Corney and C.J. Draper. The dating was described as approximate.	Non-extant
E_0314	Round Barrow, Fort Southwick	Archaeology	Barrow	Non-designated	Neolithic; Bronze Age	-	A clump of fir trees which were here in 1759 are believed to have marked the site of a round barrow, because it lies at the boundary of three parishes. The site is now occupied by the parade ground of Fort Southwick.	Non-extant
E_0315	Beacon on east side of Fort Southwick	Archaeology	Structure	Non-designated	Medieval; Post-Medieval	-	The beacon was marked on a map of 1595. It was intervisible with Freshwater and Bembridge on the Isle of Wight and with Butser and Exton on the mainland.	Non-extant

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E_0316	Bowl Barrow Portsdown Hill	Archaeology	Barrow	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	Bowl Barrow in angle of Southwick Road and Portsdown Hill Road. Noted by Leslie Grinsell in 1938 and measured as 12 paces diameter by 1' high and hollow at the centre. A slight mound to the north may have been another barrow. In 1969, the Ordnance Survey recorded no trace of barrows seen in this area.	Non-extant
E_0317	Bowl Barrow, Southwick Hill Crossroads	Archaeology	Barrow	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	A bowl barrow noted by Leslie Grinsell in 1938, measured as 18 paces in diameter and 2' high. In 1969, the Ordnance Survey recorded no trace of barrows seen in this area. A 'Wessex' burial was excavated in this area in 1972, which may possibly be associated with this barrow (MPM248).	Non-extant
E_0318	Roman pottery from Southwick Crossroads	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Roman	-	Several pieces of Roman ceramic consisting of roof and flue tiles, New Forest ware and finger-tip storage jar sherds were found in 1969 in the angle of Southwick Road and Portsdown Hill Road. Also found were flint tempered sherds that were possibly Iron Age in date. The rim of a medieval cooking pot was also found. In 1976, further sherds of Roman pottery including New Forest ware and one piece of Samian were found at the same site.	Non-extant
E_0319	Lynchet and pits on Portsdown Hill	Archaeology	Lynchet	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	A positive lynchet which overlay two intersecting pits was found in 1969 by Richard Bradley, south-east of Pinsley motte. Two Iron Age pottery sherds were found in the lynchet material and one in the pit fill. The lynchet had been cut through by Southwick Road and subsequently obscured.	Non-extant
E_0320	Bronze Age inhumation burial, Southwick Hill Crossroads	Archaeology	Burial	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	Bronze Age Wessex Culture inhumation burial of a young woman found at Southwick Hill Crossroads in 1972. The radiocarbon date of c1325BC would suggest that it is of a slightly later date than other recorded burials of this type. Although discovered close to the ground surface, it is likely that the burial was originally interred beneath a round barrow which has since been destroyed. Several round barrows were recorded on Portsdown Hill by Grinsell in the late 1930s, including one in the immediate area of the Southwick Hill Crossroads site. Additional Bronze Age burials, including a Wessex Culture cremation burial, found at Southwick Crossroads in 1948 (see MPM230 and MPM1084), suggest that the site may originally have been used as a small barrow cemetery. However, no traces of a barrow have been revealed during any excavations at the site. An incense cup and simple vessel were buried in the grave. A triangular pit containing the base of a Bronze/Iron Age vessel was observed to the north of the grave.	Non-extant
E_0321	Iron Age pottery from Southwick Hill Crossroads	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	Iron Age pottery found in soil on the south side of Southwick Hill crossroads. The site was destroyed when the crossroads were converted into a roundabout.	Non-extant
E_0322	Sling stones from Pigeonhouse Farm, Southwick	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	Four sling stones, possibly of Iron Age date, found during fieldwalking south-west of Pigeonhouse Farm, near Southwick Road.	Non-extant
E_0323	Pottery from south of Pigeonhouse Farm, Southwick	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	Sherds of Iron Age and medieval pottery found south of Pigeonhouse Farm, Southwick, during fieldwalking in 1976	Non-extant
E_0324	Wymering Air Raid Shelter	Built heritage	Structure	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	Second World War	Second World War air raid shelter cut into Wymering chalk pit on Portsdown Hill. Large, deep public shelter, able to accommodate around 2500 people in three-tier bunks. Work started in July 1941, and it was opened in January 1942. The shelter included a canteen, medical post, toilets, and warden's post. Believed to have been reused as a hospital for a period during the war. Closed in 1945 and entrance bricked up by the 1960s. Reopened in 1995 and found to be in good condition, and then sealed again.	Extant
E_0325	Qinetiq, Portsdown Technology Park	Archaeology	Archaeological feature or deposit	Non-designated	Post-Medieval; Twentieth Century	-	A shallow feature of uncertain date and function and a 19th/20th century deposit were recorded during a watching brief in 2006. Finds including a burnt flint, a fragment of Purbeck stone, 19th century brick and tile, 19th and 20th century bottle glass and pottery were recovered from modern topsoil.	Non-extant
E_0326	Pit	Archaeology	Pit(s)	Non-designated	Roman	-	Excavations by the South Hampshire Archaeological Rescue Group in 1979 revealed a pit which contained several postholes and finds ranging in date from the Bronze Age to 20th century. Six postholes arranged in a square had been cut into the sides near the bottom of the pit. At least five further post holes had been cut into the sides near the top of the pit. The post holes were arranged opposite the gaps between the six post holes located towards the bottom of the pit. Unstratified material ranging in date from the Bronze Age to the 20th century was recovered from the upper fill of the pit. It was not possible to identify the exact function of the site from the evidence available. However, due to its proximity to the Roman fort at Porchester, and the fact that the site overlooks the sea on its south side, and a view up to 25 miles inland on the north, its use as a Roman look-out post or signalling station was suggested.	Non-extant

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E_0327	Iron Age and Roman pottery, Portsdown	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Iron Age; Romano-British	-	Iron Age and 3rd/ 4th century Roman pottery found on Portsdown Hill.	Non-extant
E_0328	Roman pottery, Pigeon House Farm	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Roman	-	Roman pottery sherds dating to the 2nd century from south-west of Pigeon House Farm.	Non-extant
E_0329	Roman pottery and roof tile, Portsdown Hill	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Roman	-	Roman pottery and four pieces of tegula from Portsdown Hill.	Non-extant
E_0330	Flint trackway, Portsdown Hill	Archaeology	Trackway	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	The remains of a flint trackway were revealed during an excavation by the South Hampshire Archaeological Rescue Group in 1980. The trackway headed in a south-west to north-east direction and measured 27 to 37m in length and 2m in width. Ploughing had removed the top layer of flints, and in some places had destroyed the trackway completely. It was located 20m away from the site of a pit excavated in 1979, which had been interpreted as possibly relating to a Roman signal station (see MPM1213). Roman pottery and fragments of animal bone embedded in the trackway may have been dragged from the site because of ploughing. It was not possible to ascertain the date of the trackway, but it is not shown on any maps of the area.	Non-extant
E_0331	Memorial stone to Sgt. HH (Paddy) Adair Royal Air Force	Built heritage	Memorial	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	Late Twentieth Century	Small concrete memorial with plaque to Sgt. HH (Paddy) Adair of the Royal Air Force, who died when his Hurricane fighter aircraft AK-D-V7602 was shot down and crashed at a site approximately 1m away to the north-east on 6th November 1940. In 1979, the Wealden Aviation Archaeological Group recovered most of the wreckage and the human remains from the crash site.	Extant
E_0332	Iron Age quarter stater, Portsdown Hill	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Iron Age	Late Iron Age	An Iron Age uninscribed southern gold quarter stater, c.50-30/20 BC of British 'QC' variety. Found on Portsdown Hill in 2012.	Non-extant
E_0333	Roman radiate of Gallienus	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Roman	-	A worn 3rd century base-silver Roman radiate of Gallienus (joint reign), Rome mint (257-258 AD). Found on Portsdown hill 1987-1989.	Non-extant
E_0334	Anti-tank ditch, near Southwick Hill Road	Archaeology	Ditch	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	Second World War	Anti-tank ditch constructed 1940/41 out of a light railway cutting. It was still extant as of 1993.	Extant
E_0335	Former spigot mortar emplacement, Portsdown Hill	Built heritage	Structure	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	Second World War	Spigot mortar site, constructed between 1941 and 1945. The site was destroyed sometime between 1985 and 1993.	Non-extant
E_0336	Former slit trenches, Portsdown Hill	Archaeology; Built heritage	Other infrastructure	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	Second World War	Site of slit trenches on Portsdown hill, constructed between 1940 and 1941.	Non-extant
E_0337	Former pillbox, Portsdown Hill	Built heritage	Structure	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	Second World War	Site of former Second World War concrete pillbox, located to the south of the viewpoint on the southern side of Portsdown Hill road. Constructed 1940-41. A second pillbox site is located approximately 100m to the east (MPM1632).	Non-extant
E_0338	Former pillbox, south of Portsdown Hill Road	Built heritage	Structure	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	Second World War	Site of former Second World War concrete pillbox located to the south of Portsdown Hill Road, and approximately 100m to the east of another pillbox site (MPM1630). Constructed 1940-41.	Non-extant
E_0339	London Road Air Raid Shelter	Built heritage	Structure	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	Second World War	Second World War air raid shelter cut into Portsdown Hill. One entrance was located close to the site of the post-war Cliffdale Gardens. Known as London Road air raid shelter. It could accommodate approximately 2,500 people. The entrance to the shelter has been sealed and is not accessible.	Extant
E_0340	Former GPO PR1 Protected Repeater Station	Built heritage	Structure	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	Cold War	GPO PR1 Protected Repeater Station built in 1953. The station would have maintained essential war time communications in the event of a nuclear war by boosting the strength of the electrical telephone signal to counteract any damage to the wire. The Portsdown station survives as an empty shell, the interior having been ripped out and sold for scrap in March 2011.	Extant
E_0341	Former Widley Mill	Archaeology	Structure	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Former windmill on Portsdown Hill. Demolished 1860/62 when Fort Widley was constructed. Suggestion of four windmills between 1728 and 1862, all of which burnt down. The final mill, Tower mill, demolished during construction of Fort Widley in 1860/62.	Non-extant
E_0342	Iron Age pits and post holes, Southwick Hill Crossroads	Archaeology	Archaeological feature or deposit	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	Early Iron Age post holes and pits revealed during an excavation by Portsmouth Museum Service at the Southwick Hill Crossroads site in 1972. The features may represent agricultural activity. Most of the post holes were arranged in pairs and may have represented the remains of corn or hay drying racks. A grouping of four single post holes may have belonged to a four-post structure. The pits contained small fragments of pottery and charcoal and had no obvious function.	Non-extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
E_0343	Inhumation burial, former Crow's Nest Garage	Archaeology	Burial	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	The remains of an inhumation burial were observed by contractors installing a new petrol tank at the former Crow's Nest Garage on Portsdown Hill in 1972. The grave was visible in section in a grass bank that was being cut back. The bones were removed by the contractors and the police and sent for forensic testing. The grave was on a west to east alignment, the skeleton lying on its back with the skull at the west end. The legs bones were in the north-west corner of the grave and may have been crossed. The right humerus, shoulder blade and thigh were missing, and may have been discarded on the spoil heap where the upper part of the skull had been thrown. The news reported that the bones were 400-900 years old. This information may have come from the police pathologist. A fragment of bone from the leg end of the grave and a fragment of sandy pottery recovered from the fill at the foot of the grave were deposited with Portsmouth Museum. It is not known what happened to the skeleton.	Non-extant
E_0344	19th century gullies, Southwick Hill Crossroads	Archaeology	Ditch	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Victorian	19th century gullies, revealed during an archaeological excavation at Southwick Hill Crossroads in 1972. The gullies were thought to relate to the building of the Palmerston forts in the 1860s.	Non-extant
E_0345	Site of Naval Telegraph Semaphore Station	Archaeology	Structure	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Georgian	Site of the first Naval telegraph in Portsmouth, erected on Portsdown Hill in 1795. One of a line of shutter semaphore stations which operated between Southsea common and London, allowing messages to be passed between the fleet at Portsmouth and Admiralty in London.	Non-extant
E_0346	Radio Station, Paulsgrove Chalk Pit	Built heritage	Structure	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	Second World War	Secure Second World War radio station in Paulsgrove Chalk Pit. The station served the Underground Headquarters at Fort Southwick, located in tunnels under the Fort half a mile to the west. The Underground Headquarters was the operations centre which coordinated Operation Overlord, the Allied operation that launched the successful invasion of German-occupied Western Europe during the Second World War. The radio station consists of tunnels and chambers cut into Portsdown Hill. It was created in May 1942 by the 72 Tunnelling Company Royal Engineers.	Extant
E_0347	Linear ditch, west of Mill Lane	Archaeology	Ditch	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	Linear ditch recorded in a trial trench during an archaeological evaluation in 2021. This feature may have been Prehistoric as it did not appear to relate to post-medieval or modern field boundaries or agricultural disturbance. It was not on the same alignment as a cropmark visible on historic aerial photographs that the trench was targeting.	Non-extant
E_0348	Circular pit, west of Mill Lane	Archaeology	Pit(s)	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Circular pit recorded in a trial trench during an archaeological evaluation in 2021. There were no finds. The feature may have been Prehistoric as it did not appear to relate to post-medieval or modern field boundaries or agricultural disturbance.	Non-extant
E_0349	Prehistoric pit, east of Pigeon House Lane	Archaeology	Pit(s)	Non-designated	Prehistoric	Late Bronze Age	Shallow Prehistoric pit containing three fragments of Late Bronze Age pottery. Recorded during an archaeological evaluation in 2021.	Non-extant
E_0350	Pit, north of Mill Lane	Archaeology	Pit(s)	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Circular pit with concave sides and u-shaped base recorded in a trial trench during an archaeological evaluation in 2021. The pit had a single fill of firm light yellow- brown silty chalk with occasional flint inclusions.	Non-extant
E_0351	Trench, east of Pigeon House Lane	Archaeology	Military defence	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	-	Possible early 20th century military training trench recorded during an archaeological evaluation in 2021. The trench had sharp and angular edges and ran in a zig-zag pattern. The fill contained barbed wire.	Non-extant
E_0352	Possible military training trench, north of Mill Lane	Archaeology	Military defence	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	-	Possible early 20th century military training trench recorded to the north of Mill Lane during an archaeological evaluation in 2021. The trench appeared to run in a zig-zag pattern. It was suggested that it may also be associated with Second World War anti-tank ditches recorded further south. The presence of this and a second trench recorded during the same archaeological evaluation (see MPM2016) was thought to suggest a wider network of military trenches is present along the ridge between Fort Widley and the Southwick roundabout as well as in the SSSI area to the south. They are likely to have an added significance due to their association with Fort Widley to the east.	Non-extant
E_0353	Southwick Hill Crossroads Saxon Cemetery	Archaeology	Burial	Non-designated	Early Medieval	-	An Anglo-Saxon cemetery was revealed during roadworks and rescue excavations at Southwick Hill Crossroads in 1948 and 1956. The cemetery contained around 20-25 inhumation burials, with the east to west alignment of the graves. Three graves contained artefacts, all of which belonged to adult males. These comprised an iron knife, iron buckle, and a shield boss, grip, and iron rivets. The findings suggest that this is a Christian cemetery dating to around the late 7th century AD.	Non-extant
E_0354	Cremation burial, Southwick Hill Crossroads	Archaeology	Burial	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	Pit containing a cremation burial, possibly of Bronze Age date. Revealed during roadworks at Southwick Hill Crossroads in 1948	Non-extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
	Pit, Southwick Hill Crossroads	Archaeology	Archaeological feature or deposit	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	Pit containing numerous fire-marked flint nodules, revealed during roadworks at Southwick Hill Crossroads in 1948. Unknown date, possibly Bronze Age	Non-extant
	Pit and food vessel, Southwick Hill Crossroads	Archaeology	Archaeological feature or deposit	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	The remains of a rectangular pit containing a crushed food vessel. Revealed during roadworks at Southwick Hill Crossroads in 1948.	Non-extant
	Bronze Age Wessex cremation burial, Southwick Hill Crossroads	Archaeology	Burial	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	Bronze Age Wessex Culture cremation burial found during road works in 1948. Several grave goods were recovered including amber and shale beads, a lignite button and incense cup.	Non-extant
E_0355	Earthworks, Southwick Hill Crossroads	Archaeology	Earthwork(s)	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	First World War	Earthworks consisting of trenches with a bank on either side, formerly located on the north and south side of the crossroads with Southwick Hill Road and Portsdown Hill Road. The earthworks to the north of the road were destroyed when a new road junction was constructed in 1956. Those to the south are no longer visible. The trench on the north side had a zig-zag pattern. The earthworks had been interpreted as 19th century entrenchments, but their design suggests they were most likely to have been constructed during the First World War. They may have been excavated as practice trenches or to defend/control access to the crossroads and the approach to Fort Widley.	Extant
E_0356	Romano-British pottery	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Roman	-	Romano-British pottery found during South Hants Structure Plan Survey.	Non-extant
E_0357	Earthwork at Boarhunt Church	Archaeology	Earthwork(s)	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Site of rumoured earthwork at Boarhunt Church. No such feature was discovered during investigation. The church is built on a levelled platform, and this may have given the impression of the supposed earthwork.	Non-extant
E_0358	Pottery sherd from DMV	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Medieval pottery sherd	Non-extant
E_0359	Deserted medieval village	Archaeology	Settlement	Non-designated	Early Medieval; Medieval	-	Deserted medieval settlement of '*Borehunt*' mentioned in Domesday Book. According to the Domesday Book, the settlement once contained three mills and two salterns. The site contains the remains of an isolated Saxon church that may have stood amongst other buildings.	Non-extant
E_0360	Row of boundary stones between Boarhunt and Southwick	Archaeology	Boundary stone(s)	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Ten boundary stones between Boarhunt and Southwick, marked on the 1:10,000 OS Map.	Uncertain
	Parish boundary	Built heritage	Boundary stone(s)	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Borough constitutional boundary stones. Runs to SU 6500 0686.	Uncertain
E_0361	Ashley Down Cottages	Archaeology; Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Thatched roof cottages with timber-frames and brick infill. No further information available. Confusion over the identity of these cottages, possibly the cottage now removed to the Weald and Downland Museum.	Non-extant
E_0362	Finds from land at Ashley Down Farm	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Iron Age; Romano-British	-	Iron Age and 1st-2nd century Romano-British pottery and animal bones found at Ashley Down Farm	Non-extant
E_0363	Base Cruck Cottage	Archaeology; Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Medieval timber framed structure containing two rooms: a two-bay cruck hall and a possible service room under the hipped end. The construction method is of great interest. Appears to be non-extant.	Non-extant
E_0364	Early Medieval pottery from St Nicholas Church	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Early Medieval	-	Surface find of early medieval pottery discovered at St Nicholas Church.	Non-extant
E_0365	Flint flakes from Boarhunt Road	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Mesolithic	-	Flint flakes found during field walking survey on Boarhunt Road.	Non-extant
E_0366	Findspot, Portchester Lane	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Neolithic	-	Worked flint	Non-extant
E_0367	Findspots, Offwell Farm	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Mesolithic	-	Fieldwalking on this farm produced a few Mesolithic flints, a Neolithic chipped axe, a portion of polished axe, one arrowhead and scrapers.	Non-extant
E_0368	Enclosure, Portsdown Hill	Archaeology	Enclosure(s)	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Circular ditch, approximately 12 feet across. Visible on ground.	Extant
E_0369	Findspot, Portsdown Hill	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Mesolithic	-	Field that has produced multiple implements, including a microlith. Now under pasture.	Extant

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E_0370	Site of beacon, Admiralty Surface Weapons Establishment	Archaeology; Built heritage	Military defence	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Site of former post-medieval beacon.	Non-extant
E_0371	New Barns	Built heritage	Farmhouse; Barn(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	L-shaped building. The back of this building is 17th century, and the front is 18th century. Stuccoed string course, tiled roof.	Extant
E_0372	Motte and Bailey by Pinsley Chalk Pit (Pinsley Motte)	Archaeology	Earthwork(s)	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Motte and bailey earthwork, comprising a square bailey with a corner mount (or ring) of somewhat higher elevation than is usual. The mound is not surrounded by the bailey bank and ditch, and the ditch does not merge with that of the bailey. It stands separated from the bailey bank by a space of 10 or 20 feet.	Extant
E_0373	Iron Age features located south of Pinsley Chalk Pits	Archaeology	Archaeological feature or deposit	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	Several Iron Age features, including a positive lynchet which overlay several intersecting pits were observed in section following road widening. Two Iron Age sherds were by recovered from the lynchet and a pit fill and several sherds were also found nearby.	Non-extant
E_0374	Findspot, 200yds north-west of Pigeon House Farm	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Mesolithic	-	Unworked Mesolithic blade and small quantities of waste material	Non-extant
E_0375	Pigeon House Farm	Built heritage	Farmhouse	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	18th century farmhouse with two storeys and attic. Four windows and three gabled dormers. Red brick with a tiled roof. Doorway with projecting cornice over.	Extant
E_0376	Wallsworth	Archaeology	Earthwork(s)	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Group of banks to west of Pigeon House Farm, possibly remains of deserted medieval village. A long rectangular terrace lies north of Pigeon House Farm and others to north. Another earthwork runs to Paisley 0.5 mile to west.	Extant
E_0377	Mill Farm	Archaeology	Earthwork(s)	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Arrangement of hedge rows and drainage channels.	Extant
E_0378	Mill Farm	Archaeology	Deserted village	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Ancient church and graveyard adjacent to Mill Farm. Contains fish pond. Deserted medieval village. Adjacent park field on other side of Widley Walk once had fish ponds and an ice house.	Extant
	St. Mary Magdalen Church	Archaeology; Built heritage	Church	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Church of St. Mary Magdalen, entirely rebuilt in 1849 in an imitation of 12th century style. Comprises an apsidal chancel and a nave with north aisle and south porch, and a bell-cot for one bell on the west gable of the nave. Nothing of the old church has been preserved except a small font with a slender bowl on which is 1690. Demolished 1953.	Non-extant
E_0379	Findspot, Portsmouth County Boundary	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Neolithic; Iron Age	-	One secondary Neolithic scraper and one leaf shaped arrowhead found from the surface of a ploughed field by the footpath in the south-east angle of the Portsmouth County Boundary. A few sherds of coarse ware flint tempered Iron Age pot, weathered, were found in the same approximate area.	Non-extant
E_0380	Ava Cottage, Purbrook Heath	Built heritage	House(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Brick structure, tiled roof.	Extant
E_0381	Gardener's Cottage, Purbrook Heath	Built heritage	Building(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Building said to have been the stabling to Ava Cottage. Brick structure with tiled roof.	Extant
E_0382	Findspot, Purbrook Park (clay pit)	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Grey/red brick fabric and burnt flint.	Non-extant
E_0383	Purbrook Park, kiln site 1	Archaeology	Kiln	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Possible kiln site as indicated by pottery and tile fragments as well as burnt flint.	Non-extant
E_0384	Findspots, Purbrook Park (clay pit)	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Scatter of 13-14th century pottery and many broken tile fragments found in a ploughed field containing a disused clay-pit. Burnt flints and soil discolouration additionally suggest the possibility of kilns.	Non-extant
E_0385	Findspot, Purbrook Park (clay pit)	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	Two cores, four scrapers and many utilized flakes recovered from plough soil.	Non-extant
E_0386	Two medieval pits south of Pinsley Motte and Bailey	Archaeology	Pit(s)	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Two medieval pits were located during the excavation of a pipeline. One pit was excavated and was found to be roughly square and some 1.7m across. Sherds of medieval pottery and animal bones were recovered from a silty layer at the base of the pit. The pits may lie within the area of the bailey of the Pinsley motte.	Non-extant
E_0387	Field system, New Barns	Archaeology	Field system	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	An area of linear features probably lynchets and other field boundaries forming part of a field system. Some curvilinear features in the southern part of the area may not be part of the system.	Extant

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E_0388	Anti-Aircraft battery north of Pinsley Motte and Bailey	Archaeology; Built heritage	Military defence	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	Second World War	Anti-aircraft Battery containing four 3.7' static guns, each mounted on one of a variety of holdfasts. Remains of a Command Post may survive.	Uncertain
E_0389	Site of St Mary Magdalene, Widley, photographic survey	Archaeology	Cemetery	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Several 18th century burial vaults are in the churchyard of St Mary Magdalene, Widley.	Extant
E_0390	Possible field system remains north of Manor Farm	Archaeology	Field system	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Earthworks, possibly related to a field system were observed to the north of Manor Farm, Boarhunt during a survey of medieval rural settlement in Hampshire in 2002.	Extant
E_0391	Saltbox Barn, Denmead & site of former cottage	Built heritage	Building(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Hanoverian	Saltbox Barn, Denmead dates to the late 18th century (an inscription on a timber is dated 1788) and is shown together with a small cottage on the 1839-44 tithe map and accompanying apportionment. The cottage had been demolished by 1907 and the barn was converted to residential use in 1992. Between 2000 and 2003 a dump of artefactual material was recovered from the garden	Extant
E_0392	Former chalk pit north of St Nicholas' Church	Archaeology	Other infrastructure	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	The site of a former chalk pit to the north of St Nicholas' Church, now a car park.	Non-extant
E_0393	Shallow terracing earthworks	Archaeology	Earthwork(s)	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Shallow earthworks terraces at observed here are probably related to a former orchard on this site.	Extant
E_0394	Terrace edge or possible lynchet west of St Nicholas' Church	Archaeology	Earthwork(s)	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A trackway follows a terrace (possibly a lynchet), probably part of a field system.	Extant
E_0395	Site of Boarhunt Hall House	Built heritage	Building(s)	Non-designated	Medieval; Post-Medieval; Twentieth Century	-	Site of Boarhunt hall house; tentatively dated to the late 14th century on comparative evidence. Timber-framed structure with brick walls and a thatched roof. The hall comprised a two-bay cruck hall with a probable service room with the hall subsequently floored over and a chimney inserted. The hall house was in an advanced state of decay in 1971, when rescued and reconstructed at the Weald and Downland Open Air Museum (now Weald and Downland Living Museum).	Non-extant
E_0396	Drainage system 375m south of Prior's Hold Farm, Boarhunt	Archaeology	Drainage ditch	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	A drainage system of post-medieval origin, is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs.	Extant
E_0397	Group of drainage systems around Sawyer's Wood, Southwick and Widley	Archaeology	Drainage ditch	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Group of drainage systems, of post-medieval origin, visible as earthworks on aerial photographs.	Extant
E_0398	Drainage system north-east of Offwell Farm, Southwick & Widley	Archaeology	Drainage ditch	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Group of drainage systems, of post-medieval origin, visible as earthworks on aerial photographs.	Extant
E_0399	Well (site of)	Built heritage	Well	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Approximate location of a well-marked on historic OS map. Unmarked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
E_0400	Chalk pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Chalk pit within a green enclosure, marked on historic OS map. Unmarked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
E_0401	Orchard at Pigeon House Farm (MWC4341)	Archaeology	Agriculture	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Orchard, outside of corridor boundary. Unmarked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
E_0402	Farm building at Pigeonhouse Farm	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Farm building next to orchard, outside of corridor boundary. Unmarked on Tithe map.	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
E_0403	Chalk pit at Pigeonhouse Farm	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Chalk pit. Marked on Tithe map. Outside of corridor boundary.	Non-extant
E_0404	Pinsley chalk pits	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Area marked as 'chalk pits' on historic OS map. Unmarked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
E_0405	Old kiln	Built heritage	Kiln	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked on historic OS map. Possibly associated with 'Camp, remains of (E_0008)'. Marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
E_0406	Pinsley Lodge	Built heritage	Lodge	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Lodge, outside of corridor boundary. Marked on Tithe maps.	Extant
E_0407	Possible gardens at New Barns (MWC4328)	Archaeology	Garden(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Possible formal garden/kitchen garden layout marked on historic OS map and Tithe map. Outside of corridor boundary.	Extant
E_0408	Old chalk pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map. Outside of corridor boundary.	Non-extant
E_0409	Building, near New Barns (MWC4328)	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Small building marked on historic OS map and Tithe map. Possibly associated with "New Barns (MWC4328)". Outside of corridor boundary.	Extant
E_0410	Building, south-west of New Barns (MWC4328)	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Building marked on historic OS map but not on the Tithe map. Possibly associated with New Barns (MWC4328). Outside of corridor boundary.	Non-extant
E_0411	Farmstead (site of)	Built heritage	Farmstead	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Site of farmstead with enclosure central yard as marked on OS map. It was two buildings facing each other on Tithe map. Outside of corridor boundary.	Extant
E_0412	Possible former water feature (site of)	Archaeology	Natural feature	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Possible water body (pond?) marked on historic OS map and Tithe map, next to 'Farmstead (site of) (E_0014)'. Outside of corridor boundary.	Non-extant
E_0413	Chalk pit, large	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Large chalk pit marked on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Non-extant
E_0414	Old chalk pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Named as such on historic OS map. Unmarked on Tithe map, instead it has an enclosed green area.	Non-extant
E_0415	Chalk pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Marked on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Non-extant
E_0416	Well	Built heritage	Well	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Site of well marked on historic OS map. Unmarked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
E_0417	Well, structure	Built heritage	Well	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Structure marked as a 'well' on marked OS map. Unmarked on Tithe map. Outside of corridor boundary.	Uncertain
E_0418	Well (site of)	Built heritage	Well	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Site of a well marked at the Site of Boarhunt Hall House (MWC7535) on historic OS map. Unmarked on Tithe map.	Non-extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
E_0419	Well (site of), Ashley Down Cottages (MWC536)	Built heritage	Well	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Well marked alongside Ashley Down Cottages (MWC536) on historic OS map. Unmarked on Tithe map. Outside of corridor boundary.	Non-extant
E_0420	Ashleydown Farm	Built heritage	Farm	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Farmstead marked on historic OS map and Tithe map. Outside of corridor boundary.	Extant
E_0421	The Park (site of)	Archaeology	Enclosure(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Former large, single enclosure marked as 'The Park'. Possibly associated with 'The Lawn (site of) (E-0025)' and Mill Farm and Rectory (outside of corridor boundary). The enclosure was the same size but unmarked on Tithe map.	Extant
E_0422	The Lawn (site of)	Archaeology	Enclosure(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Former large, single enclosure marked as 'The Lawn'. Probably associated with 'The Park (site of) (E_0024)' and Mill Farm and Rectory (outside of corridor boundary). The enclosure was the same size but unmarked on the Tithe map.	Extant
E_0423	Footbridge (site of)	Built heritage	Bridge	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as "Foot Br." on historic OS map, north-west of Purbrook Park (Clay pit) (MWC4366). Un-marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
E_0424	Widley Farm	Built heritage	Farm	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map. A group of farmsteads, forming a C-shaped with gardens and enclosure.	Extant
E_0425	Chalk pit (old)	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map, west of a group of buildings (A-D_0046).	Non-extant
E_0426	Limekiln	Built heritage	Kiln	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map. Two buildings, the northern one only marked on historic OS map, within the Chalk Pit (E_0029). Assumed to be associated with lime work.	Non-extant
E_0427	Hillhouse	Built heritage	House(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map, east of Fort Widley (NHLE: 1001862).	Non-extant
E_0428	Round House Prison (site of)	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map, east of Fort Widley (NHLE: 1001862).	Non-extant
E_0429	Potwell House	Built heritage	House(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map, west of Broomfield House (	Extant
E_0430	Buildings	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Three buildings widely spaced, marked with "Potwell". Assumed to be a village of Potwell. Marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
E_0431	Footbridge	Built heritage	Bridge	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as "Foot Br.", south-west of Potwell (E_0035). The footbridge is for the crossing of a ford (Marked as such on map). Un-marked on Tithe map.	Uncertain
E_0432	Honey Wood	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map, north-west of Pigeon House Farm (MWC4341). Assumed to be associated with honey production.	Non-extant
E_0433	Chalk pit (site of)	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Non-extant
E_0434	Lodge	Built heritage	Lodge	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map, south of Southwick Priory (NHLE: 1001902).	Uncertain

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
E_0435	Well (site of)	Built heritage	Well	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Marked as such on historic OS map. Un-marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
E_0436	Guidepost	Built heritage	Guide post	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map on a T-junction, west of Lodge (E_0039). Un-marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
E_0437	Rook's Bridge	Built heritage	Bridge	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map, south of Southwick. Un-marked on Tithe map.	Extant
E_0438	D. Well (site of)	Built heritage	Well	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Marked as such on historic OS map. Un-marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
E_0439	D. Well (site of)	Built heritage	Well	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Marked as such on historic OS map. Un-marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
E_0440	Gravel pit (site of)	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Marked as such on historic OS map. Un-marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
E_0441	Cheeseman's Bridge	Built heritage	Bridge	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as "Cheeseman's Br." on historic OS map, south of the Old Vicarage (NHLE: 1096222). Un-marked on Tithe map.	Extant
E_0442	Building	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A L-shaped building south of the Old Vicarage (NHLE: 1096222), marked on historic OS map and Tithe map. Assumed to be related to the vicarage.	Extant
E_0443	Buildings	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Two buildings, south of Rose Cottage (NHLE:	Non-extant
E_0444	Farmsteads	Built heritage	Farmstead	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Buildings associated with Offwell Farm (NHLE: 1167209). Marked on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Extant
E_0445	Building and D. Well	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A small building and well-marked on historic OS map. The building is only marked on Tithe map.	Extant
E_0446	Building	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A building north of Ava Cottage, Purbrook Heath (MWC4364) with enclosure, marked on Tithe map.	Extant
E_0447	Building (site of)	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A building north-east of Potwell village (E_0035).	Non-extant
E_0448	Chalk pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Chalk extraction pit	Extant
E_0449	Extraction pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Probable extraction pit	Extant
E_0450	Extraction pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Probable extraction pit	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
E_0451	Extraction pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Probable extraction pit	Extant
E_0452	Extraction pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Probable extraction pit	Extant
E_0453	Extraction pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Probable extraction pit	Extant
E_0454	Extraction pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Probable extraction pit	Extant
E_0455	Extraction pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Probable extraction pit	Extant
E_0456	Extraction pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Probable extraction pit	Extant
E_0457	Extraction pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Probable extraction pit	Extant
E_0458	Extraction pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Probable extraction pit	Extant
E_0459	Extraction pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Probable extraction pit	Extant
E_0460	Chalk extraction pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Probable extraction pit	Extant
E_0461	(Asset removed. Now part of Fort Southwick)	-	-	-	-	-	This asset has been included with those the comprise Fort Southwick E_0257.	-
E_0462	(Asset removed. Now part of Fort Southwick)	-	-	-	-	-	This asset has been included with those the comprise Fort Southwick E_0257.	-
E_0463	(Asset removed. Now part of Fort Nelson)	-	-	-	-	-	This asset has been included with those the comprise Fort Southwick E_0258.	-
E_0464	Historic field system-associated with the deserted village of Widley	Archaeology	Field system	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Medieval	-	Field system associated with the deserted village of Widley	Extant
E_0465	Curvilinear earthwork	Archaeology	Earthwork(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Possible historic field boundary	Extant
E_0466	Possible curvilinear earthwork	Archaeology	Earthwork(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Possible curvilinear earthwork	Extant
E_0467	Linear earthwork	Archaeology	Earthwork(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Linear earthwork- now woodland	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
E_0468	Part of historic field system	Archaeology	Field system	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Historic field system	Extant
E_0469	Historic field system	Archaeology	Field system	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Part of historic field system with boundaries and ridge and furrow -now woodland	Extant
E_0470	Extraction pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Possible extraction pit	Extant
E_0471	Extraction pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Possible extraction pit	Extant
E_0472	Potential archaeological features	Archaeology	Archaeological feature or deposit	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Series of circular/semi-circular features north-west of Pigeon House Bungalow	Extant
E_0473	Potential archaeological features	Archaeology	Archaeological feature or deposit	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Large linear feature that looked like it ended in another oval shaped feature. Both are of uncertain origin.	Extant
F_0474	Second World War Heavy Anti-aircraft gunsite (P12) at Monument Farm	Archaeology; Built heritage	Military defence	Scheduled monument	Twentieth Century	Second World War	The monument, which includes a Second World War Heavy Anti-aircraft (HAA) gunsite and its associated ancillary buildings, is situated at Monument Farm and protected in three separate areas. The gunsite, known as Nelson or P12 (Portsmouth 12), formed part of a chain of batteries positioned to defend the industrial and military targets of Portsmouth and Southampton. It is situated on the crest of a hill with views to Portsmouth, Southampton and the hinterland and lies about 700m north-west of Fort Nelson, which was one of the key ammunition depots for anti-aircraft deployment in the area. Sources indicate that the gunsite was well established by 1941 and equipped with four 3.7-inch guns and a GL Mk II radar by 1942. As part of a larger building programme initiated at the onset of the Blitz, the construction of four 5.25-inch gun emplacements at Monument Farm began in April 1944 with an expected completion date of February 1945. In January 1946, the battery was selected to form part of the reduced, post-War layout known as the Nucleus Force, and served as a Nucleus Force Battery Headquarters with its guns permanently mounted.	Extant
F_0475	Downbarn cottage	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	A middle 19th century cottage. It is in coursed flint with red brick quoins, window dressings and slate roof. Two storeys in height and three windows outer bays advanced under gables. Windows are with 19th century casements with lozenged glazing and dripstone moulds. Centre door is with glazed porch. It is formerly two cottages.	Extant
F_0476	Downbarn Farmhouse	Built heritage	Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	A middle 19th century farmhouse. It is constructed in flint with red brick quoins and window dressings. A slate roof with wide eaves. Two and a half storeys in height. Windows are lozenged glazing. Dripstone moulds to flow windows only.	Extant
F_0477	Church of St Francis	Built heritage	Church	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	A church built in 1836 with later alterations, architect probably Jacob Owen. The exterior is in a Georgian Gothic style with an extremely simple interior. The cancel window contains richly coloured glass depicting the Nativity and Ascension, originally of 1850 from St Peter's Church at Duntisbourne Abbots in Gloucestershire and said to have been design by John Ruskin, brought to Funtley in 1890. The church was originally built as a school for the industrial hamlet of Funtley. The school's two classrooms were originally divided by wooden partitions that could be folded back to allow the building to be used as a mission chapel on Sundays. The building was leased by the Fareham School Board in 1876, but finally passed out of educational use in 1880 when the Board built larger school nearby. In 1885, following a reordering of the interior, the church was formally licensed for public worship. From this point on it was effectively a chapel-of-ease to Holy Trinity, although the building remained in private hands until it was bought outright by the parish in 1933.	Extant
F_0478	Bere Farmhouse	Built heritage	Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Stuart	A 17th century farmhouse with 18th and 20th centuries extensions. Walls of brickwork in English bond, high plinth, cambered openings. It has a tile roof. It is in a large rectangular block with 18th century wing at the north-east corner, linked by a narrow tall crossing and a 20th century wing at the south-west side. Casements, some early 19th century cast-iron upper lights, one large early 19th century ground-floor sash. A 20th century gabled brick porch.	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
F_0479	House at Saw Mills (Pink and Company Limited)	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An early 18th century red brick house with grey headers, coved eaves cornice. A hipped old, tiled roof. Two storeys. The eastern facade has brick string course at 1st floor sill. Two windows, southern windows in lower part. Northern elevation has four windows, off centre two storey porch with hipped gable above. A round arched door with fanlight. The southern facade rendered. A modern casement windows.	Extant
F_0480	Model Farm 70m east of North Fareham Farmhouse	Built heritage	Farmstead	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Victorian	Model farm dating to the middle 19th century, including a cattle shelter, animal shed, and milking parlour.	Extant
	Nos.1 & 2 North Fareham Farm Cottages	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Victorian	Unlisted pair of semi-detached estate farm cottages, at north Fareham Farm. Late 19th century.	Extant
	North Fareham Farmhouse	Built heritage	Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An 18th and 19th century farmhouse, which probably within older core. It is constructed in red brick with grey headers. A large, steeply pitched, old, tiled roof with half hipped gable at north end, cat slide to ground floor level at rear. A large off-centre chimney and one at south end. A small one storey rear extension with old tiled hipped roof. The eastern facade two storeys with four windows, irregularly placed 19th century casements with two doors.	Extant
F_0481	Greenhill Cottage	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	A pair of middle 19th century cottages, now one. It is constructed in coursed flint with red brick quoins and window dressings. A slate roof. It has two storeys, three windows, end bays slightly advanced under gables. Windows with 19th century casements with dripstone moulds. A centre door. Blind panels in gable ends.	Extant
F_0482	Furze Hall Farmhouse including range of cowsheds adjoining to the rear	Built heritage	Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	It was probably timber-framed originally but now clad in brick. End wall of rear wing is now rebuilt. The facade in two parts. North end is constructed in the 18th century in red brick with grey headers, timber eaves plate and brick plinth. An old, tiled roof with hipped gable end. It has two storeys. one window and 19th century three-light casements. Southern part, it is constructed in red brick with lower plinth. It has two storeys. two windows, 19th century casements (one of ground floor windows has modern glazing). A centre door below large axial chimney stack. This part of facade appears to be later but south end wall has blocked window with mullions. A roof carried low at rear. The south end has hipped gable and garage doors to ground floor. This forms the front facade of a 19th century red brick range of cowsheds with loft above which adjoins the farmhouse at rear. South facade has four doors, six windows and two loft doors. Furze Hall Farmhouse (including the range of cowsheds to the rear) forms a group with the barn (and outbuilding adjoining the barn to the west) at Furze Hill Farm.	Extant
	Barn at Furzehall Farm with outbuilding adjoining to the west	Built heritage	Barn(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	A 17th/18th century timber-framed barn. It is aisled along west side. The west side has red brick plinth and weatherboarding above. The east side of red brick with plinth. An old tiled, half hipped roof. Opposite double doors. It has around 7 bays. The substantial framing with braces and tie beams, through purlins and slight ridge piece. The adjoining Outbuilding is dated around the 18th century and later. It is a red brick building (the front rebuilt) with an old tiled hipped roof. It is around 6 bays in length. Its significance is derived from its relationship to other buildings. Furze Hall Farmhouse (including the range of cowsheds to the rear) forms a group with the barn (and outbuilding adjoining the barn to the west) at Furze Hill Farm.	Extant
F_0483	Boundary Oaks School, Roche Court	Built heritage	School	Grade II listed building	Medieval	Medieval	A school with stone walled medieval core concealed by 16th and 17th centuries work and with 18th and early 20th additions. The 17th century house visible on north and south facades. It has two centre gables, timber framed above ground floor on northern facade. Two and a half storeys, gables jettied out with moulded bressummer and bargeboards above coving. A tiled hipped roof overall. Four windows, mainly reproduction from the 19th century casements. The southern facade has two gables, tile hung. two storeys, similar windows but eastern first floor oldest. To the east, three storey tile hung section with 3 hipped gables above. Two windows on ground and first floors, three windows on the second floor. The east end is in red brick, two storey wing, three windows on first floor, two windows on ground floor with all reproduction casements. The main front today faces west and has seven windows. All are dated in the 19th century with red brick and imitation timber framing.	Extant
	Lodge at boundary Oaks school, Roche Court	Built heritage	Lodge	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An 1808 lodge with Sir Jeffry Wyatville as the architect. It is in grey brick with later red brick southern wing and walls at both sides. It has white stone dressings. It was designed as a Tudor gatehouse incorporating lodge house. Building and walls crenelated with stone stringcourse below. A large Tudor carriageway arch with ribbed wooden doors flanked by stone turrets. A panel under dripstone mould above Gothic arched window. A square tower separates red brick lodge house. Quoins. The boundary Oaks School and the Lodge form a group.	Extant
	D-Day Marshalling Camps, Roche Court	Archaeology; Built heritage	Military camp	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	Second World War	Roche Court was used for assembly camp A16, which had space for 2,000 men and 444 vehicles, and was also the Headquarters for Marshalling Area A. Canadian troops from the Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry Highlanders were camped here shortly before D-Day. Roche Court is now a school	Non-extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
	Boundary Oak School	Historic landscape	Park	Locally listed park or gardens	Post-Medieval	-	Pre 1810 park. Park shown on map of Wickham, 1605 and Milnes map of 1791.	Extant
F_0484	Two Chapels at Fareham Cemetery	Built heritage	Chapel	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	They are constructed in 1889 and linked by gatehouse spanning drive. It has flint with stone dressings and tiled roof. Each chapel has advanced gabled bay with one Decorated style, window with cusped tracery to both lights and quatrefoil above. Apsidal ends. The gatehouse has large centre gabled arch with shield and scroll above flanked by shallow, smaller side arches. The lower ridge to roof from the centre of which rises short octagonal spire with miniature Gothic louvres below.	Extant
F_0485	Mission room with cottage and adjoining	Built heritage	Chapel	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An early 19th century chapel. In two parts, chapel to south with cottage adjoining at the north end. A chapel of red brick with grey headers, brick eaves cornice, slate roof. It has one storey. Three windows, with Gothic arches and glazing bars. In the south end slate hung with modest gabled trellis porch. A cottage slate hung with hipped slate roof. It has two storeys one Gothic arched window on each floor, now boarded inside. A small gabled wooden porch.	Extant
F_0486	Wallington	Conservation Area	-	Conservation Area	-	-	Wallington Conservation Area was designated in 1980 to protect the character of the historic settlement of Wallington which developed on the eastern side of the Wallington river. The settlement became established at the lowest fording point of the river, which is tidal up to Drift Road, and at a junction of routes from Boarhunt and Portsdown Hill. The village has a history of brewing, tanning and pottery making and the rows of cottages which are characteristic of the Conservation Area housed workers employed in these local industries. The Conservation Area boundary encloses the river, the historic bridge, and North Wallington as far north as Riverside Avenue. It also includes part of Drift Road and Wallington Shore Road.	Extant
F_0487	Linear feature, Knowle Hospital Link Road Watching Brief	Archaeology	Archaeological feature or deposit	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	One undated, shallow linear feature, interpreted as a possible field drain,	Non-extant
F_0488	Field boundary south-east of Fort Nelson, Boarhunt	Archaeology	Field boundary	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	During geophysical survey in January 2010, a linear feature running roughly north-north-west to south-south-east was identified. As the feature is a sub-surface one, no dating is currently possible.	Extant
F_0489	Field boundaries 340m east of Totsome Cottages, Wickham	Archaeology	Field boundary	Non-designated	Post-Medieval; Twentieth Century	-	Two parallel banks are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. They are considered likely to be post-medieval or modern in origin, either field boundaries or cultivation marks.	Extant
F_0490	Remains of path or track 275m south-south-east of Bere Farm, Boarhunt	Archaeology	Trackway	Non-designated	Medieval; Post-Medieval; Twentieth Century	-	Line of a path or track, of medieval or later date, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The track is also plotted on Ordnance Survey plans from 1867 to 1946.	Extant
F_0491	Drainage system 385m south-east of Bere Farm, Boarhunt	Archaeology	Drainage ditch	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	A drainage system of post-medieval origin is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs.	Extant
F_0492	Water Meadow 290	Historic landscape	Water Meadow	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Surveyed in 1996. Class 4, Condition 4. The main drain survives, and visible cropmarks suggest possible carriers to its east.	Extant
F_0493	Flint And Other Finds	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Flint recovered after fieldwork on site first observed as circular soil mark close to the north bank of River Wallington. Pottery, tile and burnt flint also.	Non-extant
F_0494	Gold Stater	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	Gold Stater of 'Chute' type (British B) recovered along footpath between Funtley and Knowle Hospital.	Non-extant
F_0495	Roman pottery	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Roman	-	Worn pale pink sherd with rim of Samian ware found between Roche Court and North Fareham Farm	Non-extant
F_0496	Iron Age and Roman pottery	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	Iron Age pottery revealed after field work. Roman pottery and other finds also recovered.	Non-extant
F_0497	Medieval pottery	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Sherds of medieval pottery from oil exploration site at Albany Farm, Fareham.	Non-extant
F_0498	Medieval finds	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Medieval pottery recovered after field work on a site first observed as a circular soil mark close to the north bank of the River Wallington. Tiles and flint also recovered.	Non-extant

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F_0499	Medieval finds	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Medieval tile recovered after field work on site first observed as circular soil mark close to the north bank of River Wallington. Pottery and flint recovered also.	Non-extant
F_0500	Burnt flint and other finds	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Burnt flint recovered after fieldwork on site first observed as circular soil mark close to the north bank of the River Wallington. Pottery, tile, and flint debitage also.	Non-extant
F_0501	Roman pottery and finds	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Iron Age; Romano-British	-	Roman pottery revealed after fieldwork. Iron Age pottery and other finds also recovered.	Non-extant
F_0502	Quern and other finds	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Prehistoric; Romano-British	-	Fragment of sandstone quern recovered after fieldwork. Mesolithic, Iron Age and Roman finds also recovered.	Non-extant
F_0503	Findspot, north of Whitedell Farm	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Large amounts of medieval pottery (13-14th century) found during detailed field survey in 1975. Confusion over exact siting of pottery.	Non-extant
F_0504	Flints	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Scatter of flakes. No further information. Exact location of findspot unknown. Present condition and whereabouts of flakes also at present not known.	Non-extant
F_0505	Mesolithic flints	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Prehistoric; Romano-British	-	Mesolithic flakes and cores recovered after fieldwork. Iron Age and Roman finds also recovered.	Non-extant
F_0506	Downbarn Farm	Archaeology	Enclosure(s)	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	Large rectangular Iron Age enclosure with multiple features. These include a truncated 'V' shaped ditch 4m wide, which was interpretated as a possible entrance as the area examined was cobbled and appeared to be a terminal, and several post holes	Extant
F_0507	Linear features	Archaeology	Road	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A raised surface on a linear course with side ditches and an upcast bank on the west flank in places. Surface is 9-11m wide with occasional evidence of wear possibly a later overlying bank on the eastern side	Non-extant
F_0508	Oval depression	Archaeology	Pit(s)	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	An oval depression, 4m across with 'u' shaped profile, 1m deep, possible conduit or natural feature. A pronounced bank nearby could also be a part of this feature	Non-extant
F_0509	Linear features	Archaeology	Archaeological feature or deposit	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	-	Linear features of uncertain origin, considered at time of transcription to be modern rather than archaeological.	Extant
F_0510	Linear feature	Archaeology	Cropmark(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Rectilinear and linear features visible on aerial photographs. There are some circular features which are chalk pits. Some of the linear are modern tracks associated with Charity Farm and the chalk pits. However, the rectilinear features may be removed field banks of uncertain date but earlier than the present field system	Extant
F_0511	Linear features	Archaeology	Cropmark(s)	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Two short linear features visible on aerial photographs of uncertain date or origin	Extant
F_0512	Possible deserted medieval settlement, Totsham	Archaeology	Medieval village	Non-designated	Medieval	-	The possible site of a deserted medieval village which is visible on an unknown aerial photograph.	Extant
F_0513	White Dell Farm	Archaeology	Road	Non-designated	Roman	-	A feature in the Wallington River valley that might be considered as a branch of Roman Road to Portchester.	Extant
F_0514	Spurlings Farmhouse	Built heritage	Farmhouse	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Victorian	Unlisted farmhouse at Spurlings Farm. Built c. 1882. Brick.	Extant
F_0515	Cattle shed, milking parlour and dairy 110m north-north-west of Spurlings Farmhouse	Built heritage	Farm building(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Victorian	Unlisted cattle shed, milking parlour and dairy building at Spurlings Farm. Late 19th century, being renovated in 1991. Brick building with a pitched roof, originally of tile, but being renovated and replaced with modern profile, steel sheeting	Extant
F_0516	White Dell Farmhouse	Built heritage	Farmhouse	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	18-19th century farmhouse.	Extant
	Milking parlour 25m south of Whitedell Farmhouse	Built heritage	Farm building(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Victorian	Unlisted milking parlour at Whitedell Farm. Late 19th century: there is a date of 1897 carved on one of the ceiling beams, but building appears to be there on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. Two storey building of brick, with a pitched roof of corrugated iron. Internally, exposed first floor beams and joists, plus 16 stall dividers	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
F_0517	Farm range at Albany Farm	Built heritage	Farm building(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Victorian	Unlisted farm range, including an animal house and coach house. As of 2000, the farm complex has been converted to workshop use.	Extant
F_0518	Dean Farmhouse	Built heritage	House; Cottage(s)	Grade II* listed building	Post-Medieval	Tudor	16th century and later timber framed house. Square panel framing with red brick infill and two asymmetrical gables. Lower rendered part to west with old, tiled roof hipped at western end. Door behind fireplace may have been Priests Chamber or powder closet - said to have been connected to Roche Court (qv) by a secret passage.	Extant
	Farm buildings at Dean Farm	Built heritage	Farm building(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Unlisted farm buildings converted to craft units.	Extant
F_0519	Ring ditch, Dean Farm	Archaeology	Barrow	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	One of three possible ploughed-out round barrows. Observed on APs dated 1962, with some chalk smears remaining on the Millennium mapping.	Non-extant
F_0520	Undated cropmark, north of Down Barn Farm	Archaeology	Cropmark(s)	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	An undated cropmark was noted on aerial photographs.	Extant
F_0521	Skeletal remains, Boundary Oak School	Archaeology	Burial	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Discovery of human skeletal remains in 1999 at Boundary Oak School, Roche Court, Fareham during excavation works. Bones were examined by pathologists who concluded that they were more than 100 years old. No further information is available	Non-extant
F_0522	Post-medieval quarry	Archaeology	Quarry	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	The possible site of a post-medieval extractive pit or quarry is visible as low earthworks on aerial photographs.	Extant
F_0523	Postmedieval quarry	Archaeology	Quarry	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	The possible site of a post-medieval quarry is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	Extant
F_0524	Post-medieval quarry	Archaeology	Quarry	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	The possible site of a post-medieval quarry is visible as low earthworks on aerial photographs.	Extant
F_0525	Post-medieval quarry	Archaeology	Quarry	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	The possible site of a post-medieval quarry is visible as low earthworks on aerial photographs.	Extant
F_0526	Post-medieval quarry	Archaeology	Quarry	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	The possible site of a post-medieval quarry is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	Extant
F_0527	Post-medieval enclosure	Archaeology	Cropmark(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	A small circular banked enclosure, 17m across, is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The feature is probably associated with post-medieval extraction but may be of earlier origin	Extant
F_0528	Post-medieval quarry	Archaeology	Quarry	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	The possible site of a post-medieval quarry is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	Extant
F_0529	Post-medieval enclosure	Archaeology	Cropmark(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	A small circular banked enclosure, 34m across, is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The feature is probably associated with post-medieval extraction but may be of earlier origin	Extant
F_0530	Post-medieval quarry	Archaeology	Quarry	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	The possible site of a post-medieval extractive pit or quarry is visible as low earthworks on aerial photographs.	Extant
F_0531	Probable post-medieval/modern sand pit	Archaeology	Cropmark(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	An old sand pit is marked at this location on the OS 1st edition map. It is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs	Extant
F_0532	Post-medieval chalk pit	Archaeology	Pit(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Crockerhill Chalk Pit is marked on the OS 1st edition map. It is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs	Extant
F_0533	Medieval/post-medieval path	Archaeology	Cropmark(s)	Non-designated	Medieval; Post-Medieval	-	A linear bank, 120m long, is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs running southward from Crockerhill. The feature is likely to be of medieval or later origin, possibly a field boundary or path	Extant
F_0534	Post-medieval quarry	Archaeology	Quarry	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	A post-medieval extractive pit or quarry is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. It is marked as hachures on the 1st edition OS map.	Extant
F_0535	Medieval/post-medieval field system	Archaeology	Field boundary	Non-designated	Medieval; Post-Medieval	-	Parallel banks are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs to the north of Crockerhill. They are field banks of medieval or post-medieval origin	Extant

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F_0536	Post-medieval/modern quarry	Archaeology	Quarry	Non-designated	Post-Medieval; Twentieth Century	-	Post-medieval or modern quarry visible as earthworks on aerial photographs.	Extant
F_0537	Post-Roman field system	Archaeology	Field system	Non-designated	Medieval; Post-Medieval; Twentieth Century	-	Banked field system of uncertain post-Roman origin, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs	Extant
F_0538	Post-medieval chalk pit	Archaeology	Pit(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	An old chalk pit is marked at this location of the OS 1st edition map. It is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs.	Extant
F_0539	Post-medieval quarry	Archaeology	Quarry	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	The possible site of a post-medieval extractive pit or quarry is visible as low earthworks on aerial photographs.	Extant
F_0540	Medieval/post -medieval field system	Archaeology	Field system	Non-designated	Medieval;Post-Medieval	-	Field system of medieval or post-medieval origin, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs	Extant
F_0541	Medieval/post-medieval ridging	Archaeology	Earthwork(s)	Non-designated	Medieval; Post-Medieval	-	Parallel ridging is visible as earthworks in parkland to the south of Roche Court. It is possibly of medieval origin although a later post-medieval date cannot be ruled out.	Extant
F_0542	Post-medieval quarry	Archaeology	Quarry	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	The possible site of a post-medieval quarry is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	Extant
F_0543	Post-medieval extractive pits	Archaeology	Pit(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Three small hollows are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. They are possibly post-medieval extractive pits.	Extant
F_0544	Post-medieval extractive pit	Archaeology	Pit(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	A small round mound with surrounding ditch is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. It is of uncertain date and function although a post-medieval extractive origin seems likely.	Extant
F_0545	Post-medieval extractive pit	Archaeology	Pit(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	The possible site of a post-medieval extractive pit or quarry is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs.	Extant
F_0546	Post-medieval quarry	Archaeology	Quarry	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	The probable site of a post-medieval extractive pit or quarry is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	Extant
F_0547	Post-medieval quarry	Archaeology	Quarry	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	The possible site of a post-medieval quarry is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	Extant
F_0548	Post Roman field system	Archaeology	Field system	Non-designated	Medieval; Post-Medieval; Twentieth Century	-	Banked field system of uncertain post-Roman origin, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs	Extant
F_0549	Post-medieval extractive pit	Archaeology	Pit(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Post-medieval extractive pit or quarry visible as earthworks on aerial photographs.	Extant
F_0550	Medieval/post-medieval enclosure	Archaeology	Enclosure(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	A rectilinear banked feature, 55m by 30m across, is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The mound is of uncertain function but may be of post-medieval origin.	Extant
F_0551	Possible medieval field system	Archaeology	Field system	Non-designated	Medieval	-	A banked field system of possible medieval origin is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs	Extant
F_0552	Palaeolithic handaxe	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Palaeolithic	-	A Palaeolithic handaxe found at Roche Court	Non-extant
F_0553	Neolithic Long Barrow	Archaeology	Barrow	Non-designated	Neolithic	-	The site of a Neolithic long barrow identified through geophysical survey and evaluation. Two linear features, interpreted as ditches, were identified by geophysical survey. These ditches resemble a long barrow in terms of size and layout. Evaluation confirmed the location and observed two large flanking ditches 11m apart, with an area of possible mound material of up-cast chalk and clay. A slot excavated through the northern ditch showed it to have a wide, convex profile with steep sides, 6.85m wide x 1.90m deep, with a probable buried topsoil halfway through the sequence. Prehistoric pottery and worked flint were recovered from the upper	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
							fills. Knapping debris as well as tools were recovered from this area during fieldwalking, indicating Prehistoric activity and domestic settlement.	
F_0554	Bronze Age pit, land north of Fareham	Archaeology	Archaeological feature or deposit	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	A large Bronze Age pit was revealed during geophysical survey and evaluation at the site. A series of north-east to south-west aligned linear ditches were recorded immediately north of the Bronze Age pit. Despite a lack of dating evidence, stratigraphic relationships indicate broad contemporaneity, forming part of the same boundary recut over time.	Non-extant
F_0555	Medieval pits and ditches, land north of Fareham	Archaeology	Enclosure(s)	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Medieval features uncovered during evaluation, combined with the geophysical survey results indicate a series of rectilinear enclosures, possibly representing medieval settlement or occupation in the 11th 12th centuries.	Non-extant
F_0556	Post-medieval quarry	Archaeology	Quarry	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Large hollow containing post-medieval pottery and high density of ceramic building material, likely the remains of an old quarry	Extant
F_0557	Post-medieval quarries	Archaeology	Quarry	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Several large hollows containing post-medieval pottery and high density of ceramic building material, interpreted as the remains of old quarries	Extant
F_0558	Post-medieval trackway	Archaeology	Trackway	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Post-medieval trackway identified during evaluation which corresponds with the 1841 Fareham tithe map	Extant
F_0559	Post-medieval trackway	Archaeology	Trackway	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Post-medieval trackway identified during evaluation which corresponds with the 1841 Fareham tithe map	Extant
F_0560	Prehistoric pit or linear feature	Archaeology	Archaeological feature or deposit	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	Interpreted as an oval pit during a geophysical survey and linear ditch during evaluation, this feature contained burnt flint, suggesting a prehistoric date.	Non-extant
F_0561	Bronze Age pit	Archaeology	Pit(s)	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	Circular pit approximately 0.87m in diameter which contained approx. 300 sherds of coarse flint tempered pottery of varying wall thicknesses.	Non-extant
F_0562	Ditch	Archaeology	Ditch	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	Traces of several ditches were revealed during excavation. Although these cannot be dated their association with large quantities of burnt flint suggest they may be of a similar date to pit 68983.	Non-extant
F_0563	Hawker Hurricane Mk.1 Crash Site	Archaeology	Crash site	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	Second World War	A Hawker Hurricane Mk.1 crashed in Spurlings Road, killing the 22-year-old pilot, James Tillet, after being shot down by an Me109 on 6th November 1940, probably by Major Helmut Wick. Tillett was a Battle of Britain pilot. The plane made a wheels-up landing at White Dell Farm, North Wallington, Fareham. Tillet's body was retrieved from the plane, and he was buried at Ann's Hill Cemetery, Gosport.	Non-extant
F_0564	Land at Welborne	Archaeology	Site	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	Evaluation by RPS comprising 361 trenches. Findings included a scatter of residual finds dated from the Upper Palaeolithic to Neolithic periods, a Late Bronze Age ditch, two pits dated to the 1st / 2nd century, a medieval pit, six ditches suggestive of medieval agricultural activity, two parallel ditches which may represent a drove way or shifted field boundary, several undated ditches, and a series of ditches on a similar rectilinear alignment, which may represent contemporary field systems	Non-extant
F_0565	Old sand pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Marked as such on 1856 OS map and Tithe map.	Non-extant
F_0566	Possible pit	Archaeology	Pit(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Un-named feature marked like a pit, next to White Dell Farm (Farmhouse (42505) and Milking Parlour (32547) are entered onto the HER), on both the historic OS map and the Tithe map.	Non-extant
F_0567	Old gravel pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map. Un-named marked on Tithe map	Non-extant
F_0568	Well (site of) and additional farm buildings at White Dell Farm	Built heritage	Well	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A well and several detached buildings comprising White Dell Farm (Farmhouse (42505) and Milking Parlour (32547) are entered onto the HER). It Unmarked on Tithe map. Outside of corridor boundary.	Non-extant
F_0569	Chalk pit east of Albany Farm	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Chalk pit marked on historic OS map immediately south of a larger pit (post-medieval chalk pit (58984) on the HER but marked as 'Old Chalk Pit' on 1856 map). Un-named vaguely marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant

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F_0570	Milestone (site of)	Built heritage	Milestone	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Milestone "London 70/Gosport7". Assumed non-extant. Marked on historic OS map. Unmarked on Fareham Tithe map.	Non-extant
F_0571	Charity Farm	Built heritage	Farm	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Farmstead marked on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Non-extant
F_0572	Old chalk pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Marked as such on historic OS map. Un-named feature marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
F_0573	Old sand pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Marked as such on historic OS map. Un-named feature marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
F_0574	Old chalk pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Marked as such on historic OS map. Un-named feature marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
F_0575	Old chalk pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Marked as such on historic OS map. Un-named feature marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
F_0576	Building within an old chalk pit	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A building within a chalk pit (Post-medieval chalk pit (58984) on the HER but marked as 'Old Chalk Pit' on 1856 map) but not recorded within the HER. Marked on the Tithe map.	Non-extant
F_0577	Possible pit	Archaeology	Pit(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	A feature un-named marked on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Non-extant
F_0578	Well (site of)	Built heritage	Well	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Marked as "Draw Well", south-east of "Swansdell" (marked as such on map). It is presumed to be non-extant. Unmarked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
F_0579	Building (site of)	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A small building, north of old gravel pit (F_003), marked on historic OS map. Unmarked on Tithe map	Non-extant
F_0580	Possible pit (site of)	Archaeology	Pit(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Possible pit that has green area, marked on historic OS map, north-east of old chalk pit (F_0012). Un-marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
F_0581	Possible pit (site of)	Archaeology	Pit(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Possible pit that has green area, marked on historic OS map and Tithe map, south-east of old chalk pit (F_0012).	Non-extant
F_0582	Albany Farm	Built heritage	Farm	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map. A series of farmsteads and an arbour. Marked as "Pear Tree Farm" on Tithe map.	Non-extant
F_0583	Crockerhill Chalk Pit (site of)	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Non-extant
F_0584	Buildings	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Several buildings, assumed to be associated with industrial activities, as "Kiln" is marked on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Non-extant
F_0585	Building	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A building marked as "The Old Vine Inn" on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
F_0586	Old chalk pit (site of)	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Non-extant
F_0587	Spurlings Farm	Built heritage	Farm	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as "Spurlings Farm" on Tithe map. Three buildings, two of them has respective enclosure. Assumed to be associated with farming activities. Marked on historic OS map.	Non-extant
F_0588	Buildings (site of)	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Two buildings with enclosure, south-east of Spurlings Farm (F_0023). Assumed to be associated with farming activities. Marked on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Extant
F_0589	Farmstead	Built heritage	Farmstead	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as "Recklefs Farm" on Tithe map and marked differently as "Aytesbury" on historic OS map. A farmstead with several buildings with enclosure.	Extant
F_0590	Well (site of)	Built heritage	Well	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map. Assumed to be associated with Aytesbury (F_0025). Un-marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
F_0591	Footbridge	Built heritage	Bridge	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on Tithe map. Un-marked on historic OS map.	Non-extant
F_0592	Well	Built heritage	Well	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Marked as such on Tithe map but not on historic OS map.	Non-extant
F_0593	Building	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A building north-east of The Old Vine Inn (F_0021). Due to the proximity and within the same enclosure, it is assumed to be part of the Old Vine Inn.	Non-extant
F_0594	Extraction pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Possible extraction pit	Extant
F_0595	Extraction pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Possible extraction pit	Extant
F_0596	Extraction pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Possible extraction pit	Extant
F_0597	Extraction pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Possible extraction pit	Extant
F_0598	Extraction pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Possible extraction pit	Extant
F_0599	Extraction pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Possible extraction pit	Extant
G/H/J/K_0691	Roman Road from Winchester to Wickham	Archaeology	Road	Non-designated	Roman	-	Roman road from Winchester to Wickham (Margery route 420). The Roman Road leaves Winchester at the East Gate, turns south-east, and follows Chesil Street and Bar End Road. The present Morestead Road follows its Roman predecessor along the southern edge of the Chilcomb Vale to Deacon Hill, where a sharp southward turn is made. The Road then takes a single alignment almost to Wickham The line of the Road can be seen in the copse to the west of Morestead Road, generally as a distinct agger. At Morestead, the Road follows the line of Jackman's Hill almost to Owslebury. Just north of Owslebury, a distinct earthwork probably marks the point where the Road zigzagged to mount the transverse ridge, before resuming its straight course. In Austin's Copse, the line of the Road is visible, on a south-south-east alignment for a length of about 350m. The agger is conspicuous throughout the wood. The agger of the Road could be clearly seen where the	Extant

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							line crosses Upham Street at Upham Farm, running north from the lane to the edge of a wood. The line continues across the fields east of Woolstreet Farm, and in the alignment of a lane at The Triangle. The agger can be seen in the southern tip of the Triangle. After crossing the Bishop's Waltham Road, the line follows a derelict lane past Wintershill Farm. The line of the Road continues in a general south-south-east direction past Nations Farm. A sighting of Roman Road was reported in 1972 at Grange Farm, Shedfield. The line continues past Shedfield House. A short length is visible as a raised agger in pasture immediately east of Dagwells Farm in Shedfield. A discontinuous linear feature runs for 700m in a north-north-west to south-south-east direction between Botley Road, south of the sewage works and the Park Lug, Bishops Waltham (MWC7723). It follows the line of the Roman road and is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. In July 1990, evaluation work was conducted by the Archaeology Section of Winchester Museums Service in advance of a new sewage works being built by Southern Water. Two trenches were excavated, sited on the line of the Roman road which crosses the field. Observation during the construction works in 1992 revealed quantities of tile, suggesting perhaps a tile kiln or Roman building nearby. In 1991, archaeological excavations revealed two parallel ditches, c. 8m apart roughly aligned north to south. These were interpreted as the Roman roadside ditches. The section of the road across Morestead Down was visited in 2003, as part of a survey of non-scheduled archaeological sites in East Hampshire AONB. This stretch survives as a prominent bank, or agger, with side ditches still visible in places. No Margary number.	
	Linear cropmarks south of Bishops Waltham sewage works	Archaeology	Cropmark(s)	Non-designated	Roman	-	A discontinuous linear feature runs for 700m in a NNW-SSE direction between Botley Road, south of the sewage works and the Park Lug, Bishops Waltham. It follows the line of the Roman road and is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	Extant
	Field boundary 470m south-east of Treefield Farm, Bishops Waltham	Archaeology	Cropmark(s)	Non-designated	Roman	-	A banked field boundary is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. It appears to abut the Roman road and is of uncertain origin.	Extant
G/H_0688	Wickham	Conservation Area	-	Conservation Area	-	-	Wickham Conservation Area includes part of the town of Wickham, including The Square and associated buildings. This Conservation Area is entered onto Historic England's Heritage At Risk register for 2022. Its condition is recorded as 'improving'.	Extant
G/H_0689	Site of Toll House, Winchester Road	Built heritage	Toll house; Toll bar cottage	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	The Wickham tollgate and toll keeper's house were situated on the brow of Red Hill to the north of the village. The house was demolished just before the Second World War and stood on the northern corner of Titchfield Lane.	Non-extant
G_0600	Lower Wickham Lodge	Built heritage	Lodge	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An 1820 service wing to Wickham Lodge, now detached and a separate dwelling. It has stucco walls, plinth, parapet with cornice to part. A slate roof. A two storeyed range (double pile) of lower height than Wickham Lodge, of two windows, ending in a taller three-storeyed cross wing, projecting at each end as gables (of one window). There are sashes. A plain entrance in the west elevation, which faces a yard enclosed by a high wall, and containing minor service buildings.	Extant
	Wickham Lodge	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II* listed building	Post-Medieval	-	Regency house dating to 1820 of interest because of its architectural form. Key features include: - Entablature (of a simple order) below the parapet which is itself supported by full-height pilasters that divide the facades. - The symmetrical north front face has a recessed centre and a recessed pilaster at the east side. - Sash windows in reveals throughout, with the ground-floor triple sashes set within a framework of pilasters (supporting the cornice band). - A lightly projecting doorway with coupled square columns at each side, with entablature supporting a balustrade. The plain doorway contains a fanlight and four-panelled door. The severe classical style of the outside becomes richer within, with surviving doorcases and doors, ceiling cornices, and a staircase with slender cast iron rails. The western side of the building is now detached from the former service wing, now Upper Wickham Lodge.	Extant
G_0601	Park Place	Built heritage	Mansion	Grade II* listed building	Post-Medieval	-	Mansion dating to the 18th century with early and middle 19th century wings and further toward extensions of the late 20th century. Now a Pastoral Centre. Multiple architectural features survive, the most notable of which are: - A wood porch of two pilasters and two columns supporting a fully detailed Doric entablature with dentils, triglyphs, and mutules. - An open pediment with panelled soffit. - An arched opening with key and Gothic fanlight and a six-panelled door on three stone steps.	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
							- The central Venetian staircase window at first-floor level. - A rear extension capped by a clock tower, with separate corner columns, cornice, and leaded roof of ogee form. Internally, one room has pinewood doors and cases with fully carved mouldings. Original fireplaces also survive in situ.	
	Little Park Mansions	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A late 18th and early 19th century large house of plain design, now flats. The walls of stucco, plinth. A main roof hipped, of interlocking tiles, hipped slate roof to the wing, extending as a half-hipped tile roof. The regular north-west front elevation of three storeys seven windows (with wider space between the 5th and 6th openings). A porch of two pilasters two smooth columns, with full Doric Order, with dentils and triglyphs, pediment, and six-panelled door, on stone steps, now enclosed by glazing. To the north side, there extends an L-shaped two-storeyed service wing, with surviving and 20th century features. The south-east elevation has an extension of short projection and lower service block of greater projection, the main part having three storeys 2.1.3 windows. There are sashes. A Doric doorcase with pediment, three-quarter columns, and half-glazed door. The service wing has a first-floor French window opening onto balcony on brackets with a Regency-style wrought-iron rail.	Extant
	Park Place	Historic landscape	Park	Locally listed park or gardens	Post-Medieval	-	Parkland associated with Georgian house, part of which was later sold to be redeveloped as a golf course.	Extant
	Wickham Park Deer Park	Historic landscape	Deer Park	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Former deer park within the grounds of Park Place.	Extant
	Possible 19th century boundary ditch associated with Park Place, Wickham	Archaeology	Ditch	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	A 19th century linear feature, possibly a former boundary associated with the gardens of Park Place (18th century) was identified during an archaeological evaluation undertaken ahead of the development of the site in November 2016.	Non-extant
G_0602	The Old House Hotel	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II* listed building	Post-Medieval	Stuart	House dated 1707 and now a hotel. Several architectural features survive, as do the original sash windows in exposed frames. The doorcase is of a full Roman Doric Order with segmental pediment, fluted pilasters on pedestals, and a seven-panelled (top three glazed) door above stone steps. A southside entrance gate has simple brick piers, with pineapples. Inside the house is a room with complete pinewood panelling. There is also panelling to the hall and an original dog-leg staircase (with turned balusters) set in vertical panelling.	Extant
G_0603	The Chesapeake Mill	Built heritage	Mill	Grade II* listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	Former corn mill, in working order although the water power no longer exists. The corn mill was in use until the 1970s. Built in 1820 with some late 19th century replacement windows and early 20th century extension. Red brick walls in English bond, slightly cambered rubbed arches with flat extrados (many plastered), other cambered arches, brick dentilled eaves. Flat roof, with steeply formed tiled sides, hipped at the corners. Rectangular block of three storeys, with symmetrical treatment of facades. internally the five main spine beams to each floor, the floor joists, the roof timbers, and most of the window lintels are of American longleaf pine, known to have originated in the American warship Chesapeake, captured by HMS Shannon 1st June 1813, brought to Portsmouth in 1819 and dismantled. The main spine beams give the width dimensions of the ship and both these and many of the floor joists are recognisable by their beaded moulding. The second spine beam from the front on the ground floor has rebates for the mast partners and carlings. Many timbers bear American carpenters 'marks. An office on the ground floor has a partition of wood from The Chesapeake. Some timbers have evidence for canvas partitions. Burn marks on the first-floor timber are the marks made firing cannon. Considered the best survival of 18th century reused ship's timbers in any building in Britain apart from the royal dockyards. The survival of old ship's timbers is very rare in America.	Extant
G_0604	Havelock House and Wentworth House	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II* listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	Pair of houses. Early 18th century. Front walls of brickwork in blue headers with red dressings; cambered rubbed arches, bands at 1st and 2nd floors, and at eaves. Identical wood doorcases (Wentworth sub-substantially repaired) in Roman Doric Order, with open pediment with dentilled cornice.	Extant
G_0605	Knockers Wine Bar and M S Bell	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II* listed building	Post-Medieval	Tudor	Restaurant and (part ground-floor) office. 16th century timber frame, 19th century cladding. The front wall is jettied, the upper part roughcast and the lower rendered, with some posts and curved brackets, other walls of brickwork in Flemish bond with blue headers, and tile-hung north gable. Tile roof, half-hipped at the north side, catslide at rear.	Extant
G_0606	Wickham House	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II* listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	House. Middle 18th century. Brick walls of blue headers with red flush quoins and rubbed flat arches: stepped plinth: roof masked by parapet with stone coping. Regular north-west front elevation of three storeys and basement, four windows, with north side projecting wing (early 19th century) of two storeys and basement one window.	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
G_0607	Little Tapnage Farmhouse	Built heritage	Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Tudor	A 16th century timber frame house with early 19th century cladding to part and late 19th century features. The frame is exposed in parts with brick infill, including jettied 1st floor to the west elevation. Other walls of brickwork in Flemish Garden Wall bond with blue headers. The house is in L-shaped block of two storeys and attic with regular fenestration. There are late 19th century casements and porches.	Extant
G_0608	Dale cottage	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Grade II listed building	Medieval	Late Medieval	A late medieval time-framed cottage with 18th century cladding and early 19th century minor rear extensions. Walls of brickwork, part of blue headers with red quoins and cambered arches, part of Flemish Garden Wall bond with blue headers. Tile roof, half-hipped at the east end, catslide at rear, hipped dormers. North front elevation of one storey and attic three windows. Doorway (replacing former window) with half-glazed door within an open porch, having a canopy on slender cast-iron columns. At the east end there is a single-storeyed extension, with boarded walls and hipped slate roof.	Extant
G_0609	The Old Tea House	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A late 18th century L-shape house, probably at one time two houses, one facing the Square and the other the Hight street. Walls of painted brickwork in Flemish bond, plinth, 1st floor band, rubbed flat arches with decorative (Coade style) keys. Tile roof, brick dentil eaves facing the square, coved plaster eaves to the High Street. 18th century Victorian sashes in exposed frames. Wood Doric doorcase with open pediment, dentilled cornice, pilasters, arched opening with small key, Gothic fanlight, and four-panelled door (not used) above stone steps.	Extant
G_0610	Culverts	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A late 18th century house. Brick walls of blue headers with flush red quoins and cambered arches, 2nd floor band, stone cills. Tile roof, wood moulded eaves with carved dentils. South-east front of three storeys. Doorcase with pediment, thin pilasters, and 6-panelled (two top glazed) door, above three steps.	Extant
G_0611	Clarks	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A 18th, early and late 19th centuries house, now a shop. The upper walls are rendered and covered with mock half-timber, the ground-floor (to Bridge Street) is painted brickwork. Tile roof of varied form; one short section of slate. An irregular terrace of two-storeyed cottages, probably of timber-framed origin, with varied rear elevations of vernacular form, and with a varied front elevation with casements and sashes. The ground-floor is a continuous shopfront.	Extant
G_0612	Knowle Hospital, former County Pauper Asylum	Built heritage	Hospital	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	A hospital, former Hampshire County Pauper Asylum, constructed in 1850-1852 with 20th century alterations. The building is constructed with red brick in Flemish Bond with hipped Welsh slate roofs. It is in a Classical style with brick plinth, brick lintels and stone cills. Central administration block, three storey eleven window facade arranged 4:3:4 with recessed centre. Recessed centre has painted ashlar porch with coupled Doric columns and entablature, central double doors flanked by single pilasters, either side single sashes, above three sashes to each floor. Slightly projecting side blocks have four sashed to each floor. Central clock tower stands on square brick base with central clock face flanked by single pilasters supporting entablature and octagonal cupola above with arch to all four major faces. Topped with leaded dome and metal weather vane. Ward blocks to either side consist of long low two storey wings with glazing bar sashes linked to three storey end pavilions. To rear of wings projecting blocks, the inner ones with canted two storey bays windows. Each end pavilion has five sash windows to each face and pyramidal hipped roof with large central combined stacks. To rear of each pavilion a ward block each with cross plan ends with two storey canted bay windows. Recreational hall, to rear of central administrative block, has rear facade with three tall round headed windows topped with ashlar pediment containing circular window. Roof has octagonal wooden cupola with ogee leaded dome and bell. Side facades each have four tall round headed windows, and various 20th century inserts.	Extant
G_0613	Beverley	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An early 18th century house with early 19th century cladding and side wings, and middle 19th century rear extensions. The front wall is stuccos, 1st floor band, parapet with cornice and stone coping, side wings and other walls of brickwork in Flemish bond with blue headers, rubbed flat arches, some cambered arches, stone cills, and tile-hung upper walls at the rear. Hipped slate mansard roof to the main block, tile roof at the rear. A symmetrical south front elevation of two storeys and attic with five windows. All sashes are Victorian. The doorway has an architrave within a trellis porch.	Extant
G_0614	The King's Head Hotel	Built heritage	Hotel	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A late 18th and early 19th century public house with some late 19th century features.	-
G_0615	Knights	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	A building group of houses (now offices) above shops. They are dated mid to late 19th century with late 19th and 20th centuries feature. The main wall is stuccoed, with plinth, shallow rustic quoins, cambered openings, panelled parapet with moulded cornice and having bold dentils. Other walls have painted brickwork. All buildings have tiled roof. The main part is a symmetrical middle 19th century classical facade of two storeys two windows, with a centre panel above a square carriage opening, and a late 20th century attic storey of three windows. The north side, of two storeys two windows, is of vernacular form, and has a simple classical doorcase.	Extant

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G_0616	The Old Garage	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An early 19th century house with middle 19th century features. It has stucco walls, plinth, and a slight projection of the south side. It has tile roof. Victorian sashes, ground-floor splayed bays. Doorcase with reeded stucco architrave beneath brackets, which support an oval canopy, half-glazed door. Its significance is derived from its relationship to other buildings.	Extant
G_0617	The Cottage	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A 18th century small house, formerly a pair, with 19th and 20th centuries alterations. The walls of brickwork in Flemish bond with blue headers, cambered arch. It has a hipped tile roof. North-west front of two storeys with two above one windows. There are casements. There is a boarded door in a plain frame, with hood on brackets. The centre has a filled doorway, and the south side a garage opening. Its significance is derived from its relationship to other buildings.	Extant
G_0618	Thorns Cottage	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	A middle 19th century small house. It has red brick walls of Flemish Garden Wall bond and rubbed flat arches. It has a hipped slate roof. South-west front of two storeys with one window. Sashes in reveals. Simple doorcase with cornice, and half-glazed door. Its significance is derived from its relationship to other buildings.	Extant
G_0619	Chemists Shop	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A late 18th century house above shop with 20th century ground floor and renovations. The walls are rendered with plaster coved eaves. It has tile roof and hipped dormers. North-west front elevation of two storeys and attic with two windows. Sashes in exposed frames, casements to dormers. Ground-floor is the shopfront. Its significance is derived from its relationship to other buildings.	Extant
G_0620	5 and 5A, The Square	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	A house (No. 5) and a separate office (No. 5A). They have a 17th century timber frame with 18th century cladding and 20th century additions. It has brick walls of Flemish bond with blue headers, rubbed cambered arches. They have tile roof and hipped at the south side. The front elevation of No.5 is symmetrical, of two storeys two windows. Upper sashes, lower casements. Wood doorcase with pediment, frieze, eared architraves, and four-panelled door. The forecourt of the house is protected by a low brick wall with glazing above. Framing is exposed within, indicating an altered roof pitch. No. 5A appears as a two- storeyed narrow projecting unit at the north side, with a flat roof, upper double door, and shopfront.	Extant
G_0621	The Anchorage	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	A house of timber-framed origin with early 19th century cladding and early 20th century details. The walls are rendered. It has a steep tile roof with half-hip rising above the ridge in the centre. North-west front of two storeys with two windows. Upper casements with the ground floor splayed bays. There is a six-panelled door in a plain frame.	Extant
G_0622	Webbs Land Farmhouse	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An early and late 18th century house. The front walls of stucco, plinth, moulded eaves. Other walls of painted brickwork, some cambered arches, brick dentil eaves. It has a tile roof with coupled hips to the rear, hipped dormers. The south-west front elevation with slightly-projecting centrepiece, two storeys and attic, 1.1.1 windows. The sashes, wide windows of 20 panes at each side. A plain doorway with canopy on carved brackets.	Extant
	Barn 25 metres north of Webbs Land Farmhouse	Built heritage	Barn(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A 18th century timber-framed barn of nine bays, Queen post truss. It has boarded walls and half hipped tile roof. There are minor later extensions.	Extant
	Granary 20 metres north of Webbs Land Farmhouse	Built heritage	Granary	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A 18th century granary with timber frame on four by three staddles. It has boarded walls and a hipped tile roof.	Extant
G_0623	Ivy Cottage Juniper cottage	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	Two houses formed an L-shaped block, on the corner of Station Road and Bridge Street, constructed in 1846. The front block (No. 14) has coarse flint walls with yellow brick dressings; quoins, bands at cill and window-head levels (with dog-tooth ornament in the gable), rubbed flat arches within hoodmoulds, chamfered reveals, buttresses at the foot of the lesser gable, and a red brick plinth. No. 15 has red brick walls of Flemish bond with blue heads, slightly cambered openings within hoodmoulds, chamfered reveals, stone cills. A tile roof to No. 14, with decorative bargeboards to the gables with Tudor stacks. A lower-pitched hipped slate roof to No. 15 of Tudor style. The south front of No. 14 is two storeys, 1.1 windows, with a gable at the west side and a smaller gable above the east side window. There are casements, splayed ground floor bay at the west side and a Gothic gabled porch of conforming style for No. 14. The east front elevation of No. 15 is symmetrical, of two storeys two windows with casements. There is a half-glazed door beneath a canopy on brackets, and a central diamond plaque inscribed W G 1846 for No. 15.	Extant
G_0624	Warwick House	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A middle 18th century house of timber-framed origin. The walls are painted brickwork in Flemish bond, with the west wall has a broken 1st floor band. It has a tile roof, hipped at the west end with coupled half-hips at the east, wood moulded eaves cornice with dentils. A symmetrical south front elevation of two storeys and attic with five windows. Sashes in exposed frames. Doorway with architrave, panelled reveals, and seven-panelled (three top glazed) door. A rear wing terminates in a gable with bricknogged exposed frame.	Extant

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G_0625	Blanton	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A middle 18th century house. The walls are of brickwork in blue headers with flush red dressings, quoins, rubbed flat arches (with small stone keys), 1st floor band and cemented plinth. It has a tile roof, hipped dormers, moulded wood eaves cornice with dentils. It has a symmetrical south front of two storeys and attic, three windows. Sashes in exposed frames with 20th century casements to the dormers. It has a stuccoed doorcase with arched moulded architrave with key, impost blocks and plinths. There is an arched opening with radiating fanlight, six-panelled door above three steps.	Extant
G_0626	Warrens Cottage	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	A house once two or three cottages. It has a 17th century timber-framed with a three-bay lobby entrance, recladding, and rear extension from the late 18th to early 19th century. The front wall is brickwork in Flemish bond with grey headers, cambered arches, altered features. The east wall with exposed frame with plaster infill and rear wall is rendered. It has a half-hipped tile roof, catslide at rear, shafted stack and stack attached at the west end. South front of two storeys, two above three windows. There are casements and two plain doorways.	Extant
G_0627	Footbridge 5 metres north west of Chesapeake Mill	Built heritage	Bridge	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	A middle 19th century industrial footbridge across the mill race. It has a cast-iron frame of arched form with pierced spandrels, central joint and boarded footway. It has vertical iron posts, five to each side, linked by four levels of plain rails. It is possibly a product of Tasker's, of Andover.	Extant
G_0628	Coach house flat and garages	Built heritage	Coach house	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	An early 19th century, mostly 20th century, house over garages. Its walls are brickwork in Flemish bond with blude headers, brick dentil eaves. It has a tile roof. The north-east elevation is continuous with those on either side, of two storeys with three upper windows. It has metal casements. Garage doors and a house door to the ground-floor. Its significance is derived from its relationship to other buildings.	Extant
G_0629	St Georges	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A small house of timber-framed origin with early 19th century cladding. The walls are painted brickwork in English bond, the longer west side is Flemish Garden Wall bond. It has a hipped tile roof. The south front of two storeys two windows. There are casements. A doorway with reeded architrave and half-glazed door. Its significance is derived from its relationship to other buildings.	Extant
G_0630	Barn 4 metres north of Blanton and Queens Lodge	Built heritage	Barn(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An early 19th century barn or stable, now a garage and a garage with store (former bakehouse). It has brick walls and half-hipped tile roof of mansard form. A rectangular block of one storey and attic, irregular features, including garage doors to the south front. It has a dormer at the rear. Its significance is derived from its relationship to other buildings.	Extant
G_0631	Bridge House	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A late 18th century house. A front wall of blue header brickwork with flush red dressings, plinth, quoins, rubbed flat arches, stone coping to parapets and stone cills. Other walls of brickwork in Flemish bond with blue headers, cambered openings. A tile roof of mansard form, partly masked by the front parapet (of two levels). The symmetrical south front of two storeys and attic, with a half-octagonal three-storeyed centrepiece, 1.3.1 windows. The sashes in reveals. The other elevations are irregular, with casements (one sash), the east elevation including the entrance, having a 6-panelled door within a 20th century trellis porch. Within, there is a narrow hall from the entrance to the dog-leg staircase at the west side, the floor stone paved and the staircase original.	Extant
G_0632	1 and 2, Bridge Street	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An early 19th century terrace of double-fronted cottages. It has brick walls of Flemish bond with blue headers, red quoins, blue cambered arches to the ground-floor, plinth. It has a hipped tile roof. A wide north-east front elevation of two storeys four windows. There are casements. Two boarded doors in plain frames.	Extant
G_0633	Farm Cottages	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Stuart	A 17th century timber-framed house, now divided, with late 18th century cladding and 19th century rear extension. Front walls of brickwork in blue headers, with flush red quoins and cambered arches, plinth. The frame is exposed (mostly covered in cement) in part, with brick infill. The other walls of brickwork and south gable tile hung. A half-hipped tile roof with catslide at rear, flanked by lower gables, of different date. A symmetrical south-east front elevation of two storeys, three windows. There are casements. A plain central doorway (No. 3), No. 4 having an entrance set back at the south side.	Extant
G_0634	The Rectory	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An early 18th century house, wings and alterations of 1860 and rear porch 1900. The walls of brickwork in Flemish bond with blue headers, red dressings, plinth, rubbed flat arches, aprons below cills. The sashes, some original, some in reveals of the early 19th century, some Victorian sashes, with a splayed stone ground-floor bay at the north side, sashes to the three dormers, beneath pediments. The doorway is of two phases, the radiating fanlight and stone steps being original, the later parts having a Gothic style, including an open pediment with panelled soffit, thin mouldings of a Tuscan Order, clustered columns, and half-columns. Inside, two rooms are almost completely panelled, and the original staircase has been modified by later rails (which may be copies). A fragment of wood panel, recently discovered, appears to be the remains of a packing case, and has lettering including the name of the Rev. Bromley, who began his ministry at Wickham in 1733.	Extant

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G_0635	Commerce House	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	Two early 18th century houses, now offices. They have brick walls of Flemish bond with blue headers, cambered rubbed arches, cement plinth. It has a new roof of old tiles. The regular south-east elevation of two storeys four windows, with carriage opening formed at the north side. Sashes in exposed frames. Two identical doorways, with 20th century hood on old carved brackets, and six-panelled (two top glazed) doors.	Extant
G_0636	Bugle Cottages	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A middle 18th century row of small house, once three, with 19th and 20th century features. The walls of blue headers with flush red quoins and rubbed arches, below the upper cills there is a band of Flemish bond with blue headers above a band of blue headers, the lower walls (and the north side) being of Flemish bond with blue headers. It has a tile roof, the north side with a lower-pitched slate roof to the same eaves level. The south-east front elevation of two storeys, four (one blank) above three windows. It has Victorian sashes with 19th and 20th century casements. Two plain doorways, another doorway now fitted with brickwork. No. 3, to the rear, is a 19th century rear extension, with brick walls and slate roof.	Extant
G_0637	R G Warwick	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A late 18th century house above shop with 20th century renovation. It has brick walls of Flemish bond with blue headers. It has a tile roof, hipped at the north side. North-west symmetrical front of two storeys three windows with 20th century sashes. A classical shopfront.	Extant
G_0638	Alexander House	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A house of timber-framed origin with late 18th century front and late 19th century features. The walls of brickwork in blue headers with red quoins, brick dentil eaves. It has a tile roof. The north-west front elevation of two storeys two windows. There are upper casements. The ground floor has one wide splayed bay beneath a continuous canopy with brackets, and two doorways.	Extant
G_0639	Old Timbers and Jeans	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Tudor	A former house, now office and shop. It has late medieval timber frame of three bays, 18th century recladding, with late 19th century/early 20th century rendering and altered features. The walls are rendered. Steep and prominent tile roof. North-west front of two storeys three windows. There are upper casements, ground floor with one splayed bay and a shopfront beneath a continuous canopy. An old doorway with reeded architrave and curved hood, and shop door. Inside, much remains of the timber frame, the upper three rooms oversailing the shop.	Extant
G_0640	Knowle Hospital Chapel	Built heritage	Chapel	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	An 1875 hospital chapel. The architect unknown but built for Knowle Hospital. It has red brick with blue brick bands and stone dressings. Interlinked Roman tiles to gabled roofs with patterned brick eaves cornice, brick, and stone bellcote over west end. A five bay aisleless nave, transepts, and chancel. A brick moulded, pointed arch western doorway with hoodmould. Triple lancets in similar style to the door immediately above. three bay porches with arcaded openings and gabled roofs flank the west end. Fu1l height buttresses flank the nave windows. Transepts are detailed as the west facade but to a smaller scale. Inside, red brickwork with blue brick bands and white brick cross frieze beneath a hammerbeam roof. Three bay arcades on stone columns separate the nave from the transepts. A moulded, brick chancel arch with painted riband inscribed with a religious text. The chancel is rendered with fine, fake masonry lines and is lit by triple lancets with canted panelled ceiling.	Extant
G_0641	Mayles	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	A house dated approximately middle 17th century, extended around 1700, early to middle 19th century, around 1860, late 19th and 20th centuries. It has three parallel ranges. The front range comprises the original two-room plan house to the left with gable-end stacks, extended to right by two bays in about 1700 and again to the right of that by one bay in the 20th century. In around early middle 19th century, a stair hall range was built behind the original house and in about 1860 a range containing a drawing room was built behind the stair hall forming an overall L-shaped plan, the angle of which was filled in later in the 19th century by a large service range. Inside. the original house has lightly chamfered ceiling beams, some hacked for plaster, but one with cyma stop; the fireplace at the south-west end has shaped bressummer, moulded shelf and Victorian chimneypiece. The around 1700 range has original two-bay roof circa early to middle 19th century wing has open-well staircase with stick balusters, moulded mahogany handrail and turned newel. Most of the internal joinery is 19th and 20th century. but there is a cupboard in the service range with re-used 18th century fielded-panel doors or window shutters.	Extant
G_0642	The Upper House and Forecourt Wall	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A large house, converted into six apartments, dated in the middle 18th century with early and late 19th century extensions. The walls of brickwork in Flemish bond, plinth, rubbed flat arches with stone keys, brick dentilled eaves. The wings have Flemish bond with blue headers and red dressings, stone cills. A hipped tile roof, half-hipped to the wings. A symmetrical north-east front elevation with three storeyed centre slightly-forward of two-storeyed wings, 3.3.3 windows. Stucco porch with narrow windows at each side, pilasters at each corner, and detached square columns at the front, of a simple Order, with a blocking course. The rear elevation is a complex of different additions, the main feature being a three-storeyed bow of three windows of similar details to the front. The north wing has two gables and a large conservatory, the south has a gable and a hip of unequal projection. A single storeyed flat roofed small block stands forward of these and there is a deep recess immediately south of the bow. At each end of the front, walls extend to enclose a forecourt, which is marked	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
							by a low brick wall, with stone capping surmounted by continuous wrought-iron rails, linking the flank walls to the porch.	
G_0643	The Gables and The Croft	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A house, now two. The older part (The Gables) is from the 18th century, with mid and late 19th century extensions (to both). The walls of brickwork in blue headers with red dressings, rubbed flat and cambered arches. Some walls of Flemish Garden Wall bond with blue headers, some Flemish bond, brick dentil eaves to part, some gables tile-hung, with scalloped bands. It has a tile roof, hipped above a forward extension. The Gables has a symmetrical south-east front of two storeys three windows. Upper sashes with lower casements. A doorway with cornice on pilasters and 6-panelled door. The westward extension (the Croft) of the original house is irregular, with a projecting front wing of two storeys two windows and sashes. At the rear there are four gables of different size, on two separate planes, as well as single-storeyed gabled service wings. The croft is included due to its relationship to other buildings.	Extant
G_0644	Barn 20 metres east of Great Funtley Farmhouse	Built heritage	Barn(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Stuart	A 17th century barn with a 19th century east wall. It is timber frame of six bays with entrance at the fourth bay with Queen post truss. Walls boarded on three sides, where the long roadside wall being a replacement of flint with brick dressings and seven buttresses. It has a half-hipped tile roof.	Extant
	Great Funtley Farmhouse	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Late Medieval	A late medieval timber-framed house with 17th century timber framed changes, minor recladding, and features of the early 19th century. It has an exposed frame, jettied along the long south-east elevation, with brackets to each bay, close-studding surviving at the east corner, some wider spacing to the 1st floor, with painted brick infill (some herringbone), recladding of part in painted brick of Flemish Garden Wall bond. A prominent tile roof, with catslide to the rear, boarded gable at the east end and hip at the west end, brought to a low eaves above an outshot, some 20th century recessed dormers and a massive, tapered stack at the west. The south-east front elevation of four bays, two storeys with a window within each bay. There are casements. Two old doorways with plain frames and boarded doors.	Extant
	Granary 15 metres south of Great Funtley Farmhouse	Built heritage	Granary	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	A late 17th century granary. It has a square block on a timber-framed base, resting on nine staddles. The walls of brickwork in English Garden wall bond. A pyramid tile roof with gablets.	Extant
G_0645	Pandora's Box (Florists)	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A house, now ground floor shop, of timber-framed origin, with the front dated in the early 19th and 20th century. It has rendered walls, parapet with band and stone coping. A tile roof, dormer with gable having decorative bargeboard. The north-west front of two storeys and attic, one window. There are Victorian sashes. Its significance is derived from its relationship to other buildings.	Extant
G_0646	Eastbrook House	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	A house of 17th century origin, mainly middle 18th with late 18th century centrepiece and early 19th century rear extensions. The brick walls of blue headers with flush red quoins and rubbed flat arches. The rear walls of Flemish Garden Wall bond. It has tile roof, hipped to centrepiece, wood eaves cornice with mouldings and carved dentils, two gabled dormers with casements. The symmetrical south-east front elevation, with half-octagonal central feature, of two storeys and attic, 2.3.2 windows. The original sashes in exposed frames. The half-octagon upper floor rests on an open porch of four columns, in a Tuscan Order. The doorway has an architrave, pulvinated frieze, a cornice, and a late 19th century elaborately panelled door.	Extant
G_0647	Jane's Boutique	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A timber-framed origin house and shop dated mainly in the early 19th century. The front wall of stucco with coping stone and cornice to a parapet: side walls of brickwork in English bond: small exposure of frame at the rear. A hipped slate roof. The south-east front of two storeys one window. The sash is in exposed frame, above a late 19th century shop front. Other elevations have Victorian sashes and plain doorways.	Extant
G_0648	Church of St Nicholas	Built heritage	Church	Grade II* listed building	Medieval; Post-Medieval	Medieval	Parish church. 12th and 13th century, south transept 1803, virtual rebuilding of 1862 (by F & H Francis). Walls of flint with Bath stone dressings; stepped buttresses, lancets, cusped two and three-light windows, Decorated tracery to the gables of chancel and transepts: brick walls to south transept. Tile roof. Early English style: aisleless nave and chancel, north and south transepts, south chapel, west tower incorporating the entrance. The tower has diagonal buttresses of several steps, a timber-framed bell stage with shingled broach spire, and a Norman west door (re-set from an earlier building). Victorian interior with several wall monuments of the 18th and 19th century.	Extant
	Wickham War Memorial	Built heritage	Memorial	Grade II listed building	Twentieth Century	First World War	A First World War memorial, 1920, designed by Mr Laurence Turner, with later additions for the Second World War.	Extant
	Table tomb 30 metres north of church	Built heritage	Tomb(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An 1819 stone rectangular table tomb with moulded cap, plain tapered corner balusters with moulded caps and bases. Inscription refers to Wainwright, 1819	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
	Table Tomb 16 metres north of Church	Built heritage	Tomb(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	An 1841 stone rectangular table tomb with moulded cap, corner tapered and reeded pilasters with moulded caps and bases, plain base. Inscription refers to Callawaye, 1841	Extant
	Pair of table tomb, 5 and 7 metres south of south chapel	Built heritage	Tomb(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A 1765 stone rectangular table tomb with moulded caps and bases, panelled sides. The southernmost has an inscription referring to Gilbert, 1765.	Extant
	Table Tomb 14 metres north of Church	Built heritage	Tomb(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An early 19th century rectangular stone tomb with moulded cap, corner pilasters with moulded caps and bases, moulded base, and panelled sides. The inscription worn.	Extant
	Table Tomb 10 metres south east of south Chapel	Built heritage	Tomb(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An early 18th century rectangular stone tomb with moulded cap, corner balusters with moulded caps and bases and bold carving in the bulbous lower part, moulded base. The inscription worn.	Extant
	Table tomb 10 metres east of chancel	Built heritage	Tomb(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A middle 18th century stone rectangular tomb with moulded cap and base, a panel at each end and coupled panels along the sides. A worn inscription.	Extant
	Table tomb 30 metres north of church	Built heritage	Tomb(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A stone rectangular table tomb with moulded cap, corner tapered and reeded balusters with moulded caps and bases, dated in 1807. Inscription refers to Sir John Miller.	Extant
	Table tomb 10 metres east of church	Built heritage	Tomb(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A middle 18th century baroque style table tomb. It is in a rectangular shape with moulded cap, moulded side panels and moulded base, the ends being formed as wide balusters with moulded caps and bases, and boldly carved acanthus leaves in the lower bulbous part. Worn inscriptions	Extant
G_0649	Mill House	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A house associated with the mill. It is dated mainly 1820 but possibly of earlier origin (the present mill being itself a replacement) with middle 19th century extensions in style. The brick walls of Flemish bond, rubbed flat arches, stuccoed and with keys to the wider ground-floor openings: other walls of Flemish and Flemish Garden Walls bonds with blue headers. A hipped slate roof to the main part, with carved eaves brackets regularly spaced and half-hipped tile roof to the rear service wing. A symmetrical south elevation of two storeys two windows, the east side being an extension in style, its upper window taken from the ground-floor. The longer west elevation (to Mill Lane) with a later insertion between the former stable block (now rear wing) and the house, of two storeys, 2.3.1 windows. There are sashes, casements to the rear. A wood early 19th century doorcase with open pediment, pilasters, arched opening, radiating fanlight, and 6-panelled door. Another 20th century plain classical doorway.	Extant
G_0650	Sweet Shop	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	A former house, now a shop, of timber-framed origin with late 19th century cladding. It has rendered walls and tile roof. The north-west elevation of two storeys one window. An upper casement on the ground floor with early 20th century shopfront. The south side has a square carriageway opening (almost to eaves level).	Extant
G_0651	Queen Lodge	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	A late 17th century house with front of refined brickwork, with late 18th /early 19th century alterations and extensions, and minor 20th century changes. The walls of brickwork in Flemish bond with fine joints, moulded plinth, brick eared architraves with corner scrolls and triangular ornaments below the cills remaining as fragments, later brickwork in header bond filling the former openings, and still later brickwork surrounding the present openings, cambered basement arch (to filled opening), small rubbed flat arch to upper central window. The main feature of the facade is a full-height central Ionic Order in fine cut brickwork, with dentilled entablature, two pilasters with entasis and Ionic Caps on curved plan, and plain stepped bases. The original symmetrical south front elevation of two storeys had two windows on each side of the centrepiece, but only the outer architraves of the former pairs of windows remain, and later single windows have replaced them without symmetry. Within, there are two 17th century overmantels of plaster decoration and a small section of plaster ornamental ceiling (with fully moulded cornice). The small window above the doorway has a lead Sun fire insurance sign, no 105673. A design of some distinction, considerably mutilated but retaining the centrepiece.	Extant
G_0652	Wickham Bridge	Built heritage	Bridge	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A 1792 road bridge across the River Meon. It has red brick walls in English bond, slightly pointed small archways, stone-weathered parapet, raised by curves in the centre above a stone plaque, inscribed BUILT By Subscription 1792. The long bridge stretches across four low arches, the western two (close together) being outlets from the Chesapeake Mill, the centre on the natural line of the river, and the eastern a tributary joining the main stream immediately below the bridge; all these arms meet at a point south of the middle arch. The south wall is the original part, turning at an angle at each end, and ending with a pier at the east side.	Extant
G_0653	7, Bridge Street	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	A house of 17th century timber-framed, late 18th century recladding and renovated and extended at the rear in the late 20thcentury. It has rendered walls, high plinth, 1st floor band. A half-hipped tile roof, flat to the rear	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
							wing. The north-east front of two storeys three windows. It has sashes in exposed frames. A boarded door in a plain recessed entrance.	
G_0654	The Mill House	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	A 17th century lobby-entrance timber framed house with early 19th century cladding and extension and 20th century restoration. The front wall of stucco, plinth. Some painted brickwork at side and rear. A half-hipped tile roof, catslide at rear. A symmetrical south front of two storeys two windows. 20th century casements. A plain doorway and the frame is exposed within. The adjoining timber-built water mill has disappeared.	Extant
G_0655	The Lower House	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An early and late 19th century house. It has stuccoed walls, cornice to a low parapet, stone cills. The north side has brick walls. It has tile roof. A regular north-east front elevation of three storeys six windows, extended at the north side as two storeys three windows. The sashes in reveals with casements to the second floor and the wing. A doorway with architraves, 20th century semi-circular hood on brackets and half-glazed door.	Extant
G_0656	K6 Telephone Kiosk, Wickham Square	Built heritage	Telephone Kiosk	Grade II listed building	Twentieth Century	Mid Twentieth Century	A type K6 telephone kiosk designed in 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Various contractors made it. It is in cast iron with domed roof. An unperforated crown to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.	Extant
G_0657	9, 10 and 11, Bridge Street	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	A row of cottages, on a slightly curving front, probably two houses later converted to five, now three. It has a 17th century timber frame with late 18th century and early 19th century recladding of part. The front wall has exposed framing to three upper sections, with plaster infill, other walls of brickwork in Flemish bond with blue headers, and Flemish Garden Wall bond, first floor band to part. A half-hipped tile roof, catslide at rear, which also has a half-hipped gable to a projecting wing, two 19th century wide gables above eaves level. It has two storeys and attic, irregular fenestration of six above six windows. Three boarded doors in plain frames.	Extant
G_0658	Victory Hall	Built heritage	Building(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	A mainly late 18th century malthouse/brewery with extensions in 1887 and became a village hall in 1921. The walls of brickwork in English bond with blue headers, cambered openings. A tile roof. The main block alongside the River Meon (north-east elevation) is three storeys with regular fenestration of 4.1 windows. This continues as a north extension of two storeys two windows with casements. The courtyard side (south-west) is less regular, with alterations, and extensions below a catslide roof. The additions of 1887 form a wing at right angles, of two storeys and irregular fenestration: the main feature of this part being a tall tower of four floors, with vented openings at the top and a projecting boarded hoist at second floor level. The tower has a stone plaque inscribed 'Wickham Brewery rebuilt AD 1887 being the Jubilee Year of the Reign of H.M Queen Victoria'. The main entrance, of 1921, is a timber-framed doorway with double doors, on the street front elevation. Minor extensions at the rear.	Extant
G_0659	Blunden and Vivian	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	Once three or four houses, now a shop and an office. The earlier origin design has two units (still separate), and refronted, the junction between different styles overlapping into Vivian. The south side has brickwork of blue headers with red flush quoins and rubbed flat arches, and a parapet. The north side (set back slightly) is red brickwork in Flemish bond with rubbed flat arches, the ground floor features having been altered. A continuous tile roof. The south-east elevation of two storeys, 4.2 windows. The south side has a double-fronted shopfront, the centre of Vivian has an early 19th century double-fronted shopfront, with a central doorway between small bays (each of 18 panes) on brackets. The two other ground-floor windows fill former door openings. The interior of Vivian has rooms partly within the Blunden facade.	Extant
G_0660	No.2 Upper House Cottages	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	A house dated around early 17th century, partly rebuilt late 17th century, and extended in the 18th century with 20th century alterations. It has timber-framed with brick and flint infilling, brick and flint and English bond brick. A clay plain tile roof with half-hipped and gabled ends. A brick axial stack, top courses that was rebuilt in the 19th century. A two-room plan, both rooms heated from back-to-back fireplaces in central axial stack forming a lobby entrance at front. The right-hand room was the parlour, the left room a service room, its chamber above jettied out at the left end. In the 18th century an outshut was built at the back and in the late 20th century a single-storey rear extension was added. It has one storey and attic. Asymmetrical two-window south-west front of largely English bond brick, the left bay with flint and brick plinth with moulded brick weathering. 20th century casements, raking attic dormers break eaves; central doorway blocked. At rear the roof is carried down to low eaves of brick outshut, late 20th century single-storey flat roof addition on left. Inside, left room has chamfered crossbeam without stops (stops possibly buried in walls). Right-hand room has ovolo-moulded axial beam with arrowhead stops. Both rooms have 20th century chimneypieces. Winder stairs to ceiled attic chambers. Common-rafter couples visible in roof-space; on north-west gable-end exposed frame has jowled storey-posts and a tie-beam and collar truss. This good example of a small early 17th century timber-framed house, partly rebuilt in brick in the late 17th century.	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
G_0661	Milestone, Winchester Road (A333), opposite Park Place Lodge	Built heritage	Milestone	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Tapered milestone with cast iron plate fixed.	Uncertain
G_0662	Land NW of Fiddlers Green	Archaeology	Drainage ditch	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Rectangular marking alongside a stream, resembling a moat site, possibly old drainage channels	Extant
G_0663	Findspot, field north of Little Park Mansions, Titchfield Lane	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Neolithic	-	Worked flint scatter including a group of flint blades.	Non-extant
G_0664	Extractive pits in fields north-east and north-west of Mountwood House, Wickham	Archaeology	Pit(s)	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Four ovoid features, possibly extractive pits, show as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	Extant
G_0665	Group of extractive pits or tree holes east and south-east of Little Park Mansions, Wickham	Archaeology	Pit(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval; Twentieth Century	-	Five ovoid pits are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. They are considered likely to be of recent origin, possibly extractive pits, or tree removal holes.	Extant
G_0666	Extractive pit or quarry 270m west of Park Place, Wickham	Archaeology	Quarry	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	-	The site of a modern extractive pit or quarry is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs, and on Ordnance Survey plans of 1932-46.	Extant
G_0667	Three extractive pits 400m south of Park Place, Wickham	Archaeology	Pit(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval; Twentieth Century	-	Three sub circular pits are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. They are considered likely to be of recent origin, possibly extractive pits, or tree removal holes.	Extant
G_0668	Large group of possible charcoal burning platforms west of Quob Farm, Wickham	Archaeology	Archaeological feature or deposit	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Thirty-six dark oval features are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. They are considered likely to be tree removal holes or charcoal burning platforms associated with the woodland marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map.	Extant
G_0669	Quarry	Archaeology	Quarry	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Post-medieval quarry visible as earthworks on aerial photographs, and on Ordnance Survey plans from 1867 onwards.	Extant
G_0670	Viaduct (site of)	Built heritage	Structure	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map, west of Chapel (G_0004).	Non-extant
G_0671	Group of possible charcoal burning platforms in the vicinity of Ravenswood House, Wickham	Archaeology	Archaeological feature or deposit	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Several small dark cropmarks, possibly hollows, on aerial photographs in the vicinity of Ravenswood House. They are considered likely to be of post-medieval origin, possibly tree removal holes or possibly charcoal burning platforms.	Extant
G_0672	Field boundaries north and north-west of Little Park Mansions, Wickham	Archaeology	Field boundary	Non-designated	Medieval; Post-Medieval; Twentieth Century	-	Two linear features, possibly field boundaries of medieval or later date, are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs in fields to the north and north-east of Little Park.	Extant
G_0673	Signal Post	Built heritage	Structure	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as "S. Post", north-west of quarry (MWC7784).	Non-extant
G_0674	Field boundary 210m north-west of Mountwood House, Wickham	Archaeology	Field boundary	Non-designated	Medieval; Post-Medieval; Twentieth Century	-	Field boundary of medieval or later date, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
G_0675	Lodge	Built heritage	Lodge	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map, north of Chapel (G_0004). Unmarked on Tithe map.	Extant
G_0676	Field boundary 180m south-east of Little Park Mansions, Wickham	Archaeology	Field boundary	Non-designated	Post-Medieval; Twentieth Century	-	Field boundary of probable post-medieval date, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	Extant
G_0677	Guide post	Built heritage	Guide post	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map. Un-marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
G_0678	Field boundaries 440m west of Park Place, Wickham	Archaeology	Field boundary	Non-designated	Medieval; Post-Medieval; Twentieth Century	-	A group of banked field boundaries, of medieval or later origin, are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	Extant
G_0679	Quob Farm	Built heritage	Farm	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A farmstead, marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map, with enclosure.	Extant
G_0680	Linear ditch? north-west of Park Place, Wickham	Archaeology	Ditch	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A possible wide linear ditch is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. A wide gap is visible and the ditches to each side appear to have rounded terminals. This may indicate a human-made origin although from its form it seems more likely to be it may be a natural geological feature.	Extant
G_0681	Milestone (site of)	Built heritage	Milestone	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Milestone "Bishops Waltham 4 // Gosport 9". Marked as such on historic OS map. Assumed to be non-extant. Un-marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
G_0682	Field and drainage system, 340m east of Webb's Land Farm, Wickham	Archaeology	Earthwork(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	A system of post-medieval drainage ditches and field banks, visible as cropmarks and earthworks on aerial photographs.	Extant
G_0683	Cold Harbour	Built heritage	Mansion	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A series of buildings marked as such on OS map and Tithe map. Assumed to be a mansion.	Non-extant
G_0684	Linear field boundaries 230m east of Webb's Land Farm, Wickham	Archaeology	Ditch	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Linear ditches are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. They are probably post-medieval field boundaries or pathways.	Extant
G_0685	Little Tapnage	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A building, marked as such on Tithe map, south-west of Little Tapnage Farmhouse (NHLE: 1095582).	Non-extant
G_0686	Field boundaries 310m north-west of Quob Farm, Wickham	Archaeology	Field boundary	Non-designated	Medieval; Post-Medieval	-	Three field boundaries of medieval or post-medieval origin are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	Extant
G_0687	Mile post	Built heritage	Mile post	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as "M.P. London 82" on historic OS map. Un-marked on Tithe map.	Uncertain
G_0688	Remnants of River Meon water meadow system, between Knowle and Wickham	Historic landscape	Water Meadow	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Fragments of a post-medieval water meadow system are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs to the west of Wickham along the River Meon.	Extant
G_0689	Possible area of extraction	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Possible area of extraction	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
G_0690	Water Meadow 263	Historic landscape	Water Meadow	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Surveyed in 1996. Class 4, Condition 3. Head main and main drain visible as a faint earthwork.	Extant
G_0691	Historic field system	Archaeology	Field system	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Historic field system, with small square fields and a boundary ditch	Extant
G_0692	Water Meadow 264	Historic landscape	Water Meadow	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Surveyed in 1996. Class 1, Condition 3. Head main extant.	Extant
G_0693	Historic field system	Archaeology	Field system	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Historic field system- large sub square fields	Extant
G_0694	Water Meadow 265	Historic landscape	Water Meadow	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Surveyed in 1996. Class 1, Condition 3. Head main and main drain extant. Woodland now covers the northern part of the water meadow.	Extant
G_0695	Historic field system	Archaeology	Field system	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Historic field system	Extant
G_0696	Water Meadow 266	Historic landscape	Water Meadow	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Surveyed in 1996. Class 4, Condition 3. Head main and main drain survive, and carriers are present as faint earthworks.	Extant
G_0697	Area enclosed by boundary ditch	Archaeology	Field system	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Area enclosed by boundary ditch- probable historic field system	Extant
G_0698	Possibly pit/quarry	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	A feature marked on historic OS map. It is possibly a pit or quarry. Marked on the Tithe map.	Non-extant
G_0699	Historic field system with ridge and furrow	Archaeology	Field system	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Medieval	-	Historic field system- now under woodland	Extant
G_0700	Swansdell (site of)	Built heritage	Farmstead	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A farmstead with enclosure, marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map. The well (G_0001) is associated with this building.	Non-extant
G_0701	Extraction pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Probable extraction pit	Extant
G_0702	Building (site of)	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Building, north-east of Swansdell (G_0002), marked on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Non-extant
G_0703	Potential archaeological feature	Archaeology	Archaeological feature or deposit	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Linear feature of uncertain origin.	Extant
G_0704	Chapel (site of)	Built heritage	Chapel	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A small chapel, marked on historic OS map, north of Knowle Hospital Chapel. Un-marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
G_0705	Asylum Burial Ground	Archaeology	Cemetery	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked on historic OS map, east of Chapel (G_0004). Un-marked on Tithe map.	Extant
G_0706	Knowle Farm	Built heritage	Farm	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A farmstead, marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map, south-west of Chapel (G_0004).	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
H/J_0731	Find spots, field north of Cutler's Copse, Mill Lane	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Medieval	-	14th century pottery sherds, some pitcher handles, stoneware sherds. Part of a medieval lava quern was also found in the same approximate location.	Non-extant
H/J_0732	Ditch, Watching brief at Harfields Bungalow, Botley Road / Findspot, Watching brief at Harfields Bungalow, Botley Road	Archaeology	Ditch	Non-designated	Iron Age	Late Iron Age	A north-east to south-west aligned 'V'-shaped ditch recorded during the watching brief is probably a continuation of a ditch seem in 1976, during a previous extension to the property. Twenty-five sherds of abraded late Iron Age/early Roman pottery were also recovered from the fill of a ditch. The lock of diagnostic Roman wares suggests a late Iron Age date for the assemblage.	Non-extant
H_0692	New Place Shirrell Heath	Built heritage	Country house	Grade I listed building	Twentieth Century	Early Twentieth Century	A country house dated to 1906 and designed by Lutyens. The walls are of red brickwork of special (uncommon) dimension laid in a Flemish bond. The design incorporates a range of decorations and embellishments in the formal Jacobean style, with symmetrical elevations and a consistent use of details. A feature of the interior is the Bristol Room. Lined with panelling, the Bristol Room has an elaborate doorway, a carved stone overmantel and fireplace, and a richly ornamented plaster ceiling with pendants. All these features' data to c.1630 and were re-used from an earlier house located in Bristol. A fine carved staircase, panelling in another room, and another stone fireplace elsewhere in the house also can from Bristol. The building is notable for representing the change from the early Arts and Crafts style to the formal classical style of country house.	Extant
	Terraced garden and forecourt south west and south east of New Place	Built heritage	Terrace	Grade II listed building	Twentieth Century	-	A formal garden, symmetrically arranged in line with the axis of the house, with terraces at three levels lined with brick walls, and a series of steps. The ground is mainly lawn with herbaceous borders, but there are stone-paved footpaths near the house. The main cross path has at each end a garden seat, of a rustic type, made up of boards. At the front there is a plain gravelled forecourt, entered through brick gate piers.	Extant
	New Place	Designed landscape	Park	Locally listed park or gardens	Twentieth Century	-	A Grade II Registered Park and Garden, associated with New Place. A formal garden in the Arts and Craft Style, comprising a garden terrace, law, kitchen garden, and tree belt.	Extant
H_0693	Budden	Built heritage	Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Stuart	A 17th century timber-framed farmhouse with late 18th century cladding and rear extension, and 20th century renovation. Front and south walls of brick- work in English bond with blue headers, north gable with exposed bricknogged frame and tile-hung gable. Half-hipped tile roof with catslide at rear with 20th century dormers. Plain doorway with half-glazed door. Framing and large fireplace within.	Extant
H_0694	Rookesbury Lodges	Built heritage	Lodge	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	Two identical early and middle 19th century lodges, linked by a rail and gateposts, being the former entrance to Rookesbury (House), in Wickham parish. A single storeyed building of classical form, extended at the rear. The main facades face each other and are symmetrical of three units framed by four pilasters, containing a doorway in each outer unit. A simple Order with Greek mouldings has an entablature across the facade, plain pilasters with cap and base, and a plinth. The doorways have a cornice, friezes with three roundels, an architrave, and half-glazed doors. The extensions continue along the roadside as high brick boundary walls. From mid-points in each main facade there extends a low wall with a stone capping, surmounted by cast-iron rails, and ending on gate piers of simple form in stucco (the original gates now gone).	Extant
H_0695	Northfield Farmhouse	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Hanoverian	A mainly early 18th century with early 19th century rear extensions and recladding. The front walls rendered, other walls of brickwork in several bonds, 1st floor band to the west gable. It has tile roof. The south front elevation of two storeys three windows. There are casements. A doorway with moulded hood on carved brackets and half-glazed door. The rear has three different gables, plinth, cambered openings, casements, and a plain door. The east side has a continuous open porch, flanked by brick walls.	Extant
	Granary 2 metres south east of Northfield Farmhouse	Built heritage	Granary	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A 18th century granary with timber frame on four by three staddles. It has boarded walls and a half-hipped tile roof.	Extant
H_0696	Tower of the Old Church of St John	Built heritage	Tower	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A western tower of a demolished church, constructed in 1829, replaced by a new church in 1875. It has brick walls of English bond, pointed arches, stucco hoodmoulds. It is a square structure of three stages, with crenelated parapet, diagonal stepped buttresses, and small openings to the top stage. The west face has a tall window above a tall west doorway, which retains its panelled double doors, the east side has a tall arch now filled.	Extant
	Church of St John	Built heritage	Church	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	An 1875 parish church by Colson. The tower of 1887 of Early English style. The walls of squared limestone rubble with Bath stone dressings; plinth, stepped buttresses (diagonal at the corners), large east and west windows with Geometrical Tracery, aisle windows of grouped (two or three) lancets, a rose window above triple lancets to the south transept, circular clearstory frame with pointed cinquefoil lights. A steep tile roof. Tower of four stages, plinth, entrance doorway on the south side, buttresses with gabled steps, crenelated	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
							parapet and crocketed corner pinnacles. Inside, the walls are of red brickwork with yellow (some black) banding, the soffit of the pointed arches being cut with a dog-tooth pattern. The columns are placed diagonally with stone shafts, with base and band mouldings, and elaborately carved leaf caps. The fittings are of the period, stone pulpit, octagonal font (in the eastern most bay of the south aisle), light wood chancel screen.	
H_0697	Sandy Hill House	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A late 18th and late 19th century house. The walls of brickwork in blue headers with red dressings, plinth, rubbed flat arches beneath moulded bands, moulded first floor band, moulded and dentilled eaves cornice: other walls of painted brickwork. It has tiled roof, hipped to dormers and to the rear. A symmetrical east front elevation of two storeys and attic five windows. There are Victorian casements. A 20th century simple classical doorcase. The main entrance is at the north end, with an Edwardian porch, having a flight of steps with wrought-iron side rails. The rear parts are irregular, with some tile-hanging, sashes and casements and a veranda with a hipped tile roof. Inside, there is a room with complete 18th century pinewood panelling.	Extant
H_0698	Shedfield	Conservation Area	-	Conservation Area	-	-	Shedfield Conservation Area covers part of the village of Shedfield. It is centred around St John the Baptist Church and an area of open green space of rich Victorian character.	Extant
H_0699	The Dale Winchester Road	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Neolithic	-	Polished stone axe head and flint scraper (or flake). Found 1937-8 in the garden of The Dell, Winchester Road,	Non-extant
H_0700	Findspot, Sandpit Black Horse Lane	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	Bronze flanged axe recovered from sandpit in Shedfield	Non-extant
H_0701	Findspot, Shirrel Heath	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Neolithic	-	Polished flint axe and scraper from Shirrel Heath, now in Winchester City Museum.	Non-extant
H_0702	Windmill, Sheer Hill Mill	Archaeology; Built heritage	Structure	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	No trace of windmill is currently visible, possibly destroyed during sand digging activity on the summit of the hill.	Non-extant
H_0703	Extractive pits or tree holes 220m east of The Oaks, Wickham	Archaeology	Pit(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval; Twentieth Century	-	Three ovoid pits are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. They are considered likely to be of recent origin, possibly extractive pits, or tree removal holes.	Extant
H_0704	Oval mounds 200m south-east of Redhill Nursery, Wickham	Archaeology	Mound(s)	Non-designated	Medieval; Post-Medieval; Twentieth Century	-	Three oval mounds are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. They are likely to be of medieval or later origin, possibly spoil heaps or agricultural features.	Extant
H_0705	Quarry or gravel pit at North Oaks, Wickham	Archaeology	Quarry	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	A post-medieval or early 20th century quarry is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1946. The quarry is also depicted on Ordnance Survey plans 1932-46.	Extant
H_0706	Field boundaries 300m south-east of Cutlers, Wickham	Archaeology	Field boundary	Non-designated	Medieval; Post-Medieval	-	Cropmarks of medieval or later date are visible as faint cropmarks on aerial photographs. They clearly pre-date the construction of the railway.	Extant
H_0707	Field boundaries north of Green Hayes, Wickham	Archaeology	Field boundary	Non-designated	Medieval; Post-Medieval	-	Three parallel field boundaries are visible as cropmark on aerial photographs. They are medieval or later in date.	Extant
H_0708	Water Meadow 268	Historic landscape	Water Meadow	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Surveyed in 1996. Class 1, Condition 3. Head main and main drain are visible as a faint earthwork. A post 1971 woodland is present.	Extant
H_0709	Well (site of)	Built heritage	Well	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Well within a small regular enclosure. It is presumed to be non-extant. Marked on historic OS map. Unmarked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
H_0710	Building	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A building south-west of "Well (H_0001)" within a small enclosure. Marked on Tithe map.	Extant
H_0711	Well (site of)	Built heritage	Well	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as "Draw Well" on historic OS map. Un-marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant

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H_0712	Building	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A building with enclosure south-east of a well (H_0003), marked on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Non-extant
H_0713	Guide post	Built heritage	Guide post	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map. Un-marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
H_0714	Building	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Small building with enclosure, south of "Long Copse", marked on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Extant
H_0715	Building	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Small building with enclosure, bordering south-west of "Long Copse", marked on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Non-extant
H_0716	Building	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Small building with enclosure, south-east of a well (H_0009), marked on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Non-extant
H_0717	Well (site of)	Built heritage	Well	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map. Un-marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
H_0718	Turkey Island	Settlement	Village	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	A hamlet, bordering south-west of "Shirrell Copse", marked on historic OS map and Tithe map. Several wells, assumed to be non-extant, marked on historic OS map.	Extant
H_0719	Building with well	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A building with enclosure and well within "Shirrell Copse", marked on historic OS map and Tithe map. Well is un-marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
H_0720	Nightingale Cottage	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map. A well is also marked.	Extant
H_0721	Shirrell Heath	Settlement	Village	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	A village marked on historic OS map and Tithe map. Wells are also marked on historic OS map.	Extant
H_0722	Buildings	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Group of buildings, south-west of Shirrell Heath (H_0013), marked on historic OS map and Tithe map. Assumed to be part of the village.	Extant
H_0723	Building	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Building with enclosure, south-west of Shirrell Heath (H_0013), marked on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Non-extant
H_0724	Building	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Building with enclosure, west of Shirrell Heath (H_0013), marked on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Non-extant
H_0725	Black Horse	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map, north of Sandy Hill House (NHLE:1350573).	Extant
H_0726	Buildings	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Group of buildings north-west of Shirrell Heath (H_0013), marked on historic OS map and Tithe map. Assumed to be part of the village.	Non-extant
H_0727	Building	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Building with enclosure marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant

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H_0728	Frith Farm	Built heritage	Farm	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on Tithe map.	Non-extant
H_0729	Buildings	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Group of buildings north-east of Church of St John (NHLE:1301876)	Non-extant
H_0730	Buildings	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Building with enclosure, north-west of Church of St John (NHLE:1301876), marked on Tithe map	Non-extant
J_0733	Locks Farmhouse	Built heritage	Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Stuart	17th century farmhouse, extended and remodelled in the late 19th century and further extended in the 20th century.	Extant
	Locks Farm Granary	Built heritage	Granary	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	A late-19th century granary. Timber-boarded over a timber frame, under a clay-tiled roof.	Extant
J_0734	Aylings	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A 18th century house, now two, with late 19th century rear extensions. The front wall of colourwashed brickwork, blue headers with red quoins, cambered arches, 1st floor band, Flemish bond with blue headers below ground-floor cill level. The other walls of stretcher bond, tile hung front gable. It has a tile roof. A symmetrical north-east front of two storeys and attic, three windows, with gable at the east side, single-storeyed outshot at the west side, and two-storeyed wing set back at the east side. It has a late 18th century leaded casements. A central boarded door for No. 1 in a plain frame, and a similar doorway for No. 2 in the wing. The house is named after Lieutenant Aylings, who served in the battle of the Glorious First of June 1794. Tt became the first post-office in 1840.	Extant
J_0735	Shedfield House	Built heritage	Country house	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Tudor	A country house of many phases, being extended from time to time. It is originally a 16th century lobby entrance house, extended 1700 at the south end, with further southern extension and internal changes if 1820, many gabled wings of the middle 19th century attached to the long west side, and a large entrance unit added 1902. The changes of front from east to west occurred, following the removal before 1840 of the roadway near to the house to a line west of the house (at a greater distance). It has a tiled roof, the main part (east side) with a modillion cornice and flat-roofed dormers, brick dentil eaves at the south side, of three different levels, ending as hips. The oldest part is a rectangular block, with a central massive fire- place, having chamfered bressummer of Tudor form, with a plinth to the west wall (now exposed within). the main block (1700) extends from its south end and contains a fine 17th century dog-leg staircase. A mixture of Victorian sashes (triple to the narrow third recessed bay) and casements. Inside, the building contains many features (which are disconnected), including plain panelling of several rooms, in one case decorated with fragments of carving from a medieval wood screen, a Georgian cupboard with curving shelf fronts, a glass chandelier of Regency style, fireplaces of the early 19th century and 1902, a panelled entrance hall (1902) with a plaster frieze decorated with inset Portuguese plates and blue and white (Delft) tiles.	Extant
	Shedfield House	Designed landscape	Park	Locally listed park or gardens	Post-Medieval	-	The site has a late 18th century and early 19th century picturesque small park. The construction of the adjacent Country Club and Golf Course in 1976 incorporated the fishpond and the north-east boundary of the estate. However, the walled garden and the gardens to the south of the house appear to have been little altered since the 1870s. Evidence of Roman occupation has been found on the estate.	Extant
J_0736	Spencer Place	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Medieval	Late Medieval	A late 15th to early 16th century timber-framed house with 17th century timber-framed extensions, 19th century extensions and a renovation of 1900. It has an exposed frame, jettied to part, above close studding with infill of plaster above brick. Other walls of brickwork, some tile-hanging at the rear. It has a tile roof, half-hipped at the west end, hipped and brought to a lower eaves above an outshot at the east end. North front of two storeys and attic with four windows. There are casements and a traditional porch within the outshot. The other elevations are irregular with mainly 19th century features.	Extant
J_0737	Barn 20 metres east of Harfield farmhouse	Built heritage	Barn(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	A 17th century barn. It is timber-framed of seven bays withs projecting central waggon entrance, splayed struts to the purlins, angled braces to the tie-beams. It has boarded walls above brick lower wall. It has tile roof, half-hipped at ends, hipped above the entrances. The latter two-bay aisle at the north-east corner	Extant
	Stables 35 metres north east of Harfield Farmhouse	Built heritage	Stable	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	18th century stables, probably a former cart-shed. The walls boarded at the west (courtyard) side, of brickwork elsewhere. A half-hipped tile roof with two dormers (west side) and central hay-loft door (east side). A rectangular block with hayloft above byres.	Extant

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	Harfield Farmhouse	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	A 17th century lobby-entrance house, altered and extended in the early and middle 19th century. The walls of brickwork in English bond, with a high plinth. Other walls of painted brickwork in Flemish bond. It has tile roof of different levels, a massive rectangular stack supporting four separate diagonal flues. The original building of T shape, with later lower extensions. The north front with projecting gable at the west side, the east side having a blind arch. It has two storeys, 1.1 windows. A doorway with reeded architrave and open gabled hood on carved brackets, six-panelled (four top glazed) door.	Extant
	Stables 10 metres north of Harfield farmhouse	Built heritage	Stable	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	An early 19th century small stable block now a garage. It has a half-hipped tile roof. Its significance is derived from its relationship to other buildings.	Extant
	Workshop 35 metres north of Harfield Farmhouse	Built heritage	Workshop	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	A middle 19th century workshop, former granary, with brick walls and half-hipped tile roof. A small rectangular building, altered by the insertion of a large window, and a doorway. Its significance is derived from its relationship to other buildings.	Extant
J_0738	Woodman's Farmhouse	Built heritage	Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	A farmhouse dated from the first half of 17th century with 19th century alterations and 20th century details. A timber framed and brick structure with brick infill and brick skin, 20th century rendering with old tile roof. two storey with attics. Five bay house, single storey with attics, service wing at rear forming 'T' plan. It originally has a baffle entry plan, entrance replaced with window. Facade has been replaced by 19th century brick rebuild with single three-sided canted bow. Service wing has large external lateral stack of 17th century. Inside, a substantial timber frame survival in left hand of house, whole of service wing. A blocked 17th entry two-light mullion window in service bay to brick cellar under house.	Extant
J_0739	Grange Farmhouse	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An early 19th century house. The front wall of stucco, with a plinth. Other walls of painted brickwork in Flemish Garden Wall bond, with rubbed flat arches. A hipped tile roof with plain stepped eaves band. A symmetrical north-east front of two storeys, three windows. Casements with narrow side panes, extended to floor level as French windows (to the ground-floor). A plain recessed arch to the doorway with radiating fanlight and 6-panelled door. The south-east elevation has a splayed stone bay, with a leaded hipped roof.	Extant
J_0740	Barn at Poplars Farm	Built heritage	Barn(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A barn dated around the early 18th century. It has a weatherboarded timber-framed on English bond red brick plinth. It has corrugated-iron roof with half-hipped ends and hipped porch. Inside, 5-bays and aisle on west side. Arcade and wall-posts with cut jowls and slightly curved braces to tie-beams and arcade plates. Tie beam trusses with raking struts clasping the purlins. Short straight wind-braces. The wall framing without mid rail and with large studs, some re-used timber. A later loft floor inserted into north bay.	Extant
J_0741	Church House Farmhouse	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A house, formerly farmhouse, dated around late 17th century. It has Flemish bond red brick with vitrified headers. English, Flemish, and random bond brick at rear with brick plat band at first floor level. A clay plain tile roof with gabled ends. A brick gable-end stacks where the north-west stack with weathered set-off with thrown clay pots. It has a L-shaped plan. It has two storeys and attic. The front comprises the inner south-west sides of the one window ranges, the plat band raised up over the entrance in the corner with 20th century lean-to porch, 20th century casements, ground floor left 20th century bow window, ground floor right with flat brick arch. In the rear, a blocked central doorway, garden door to right and casements to left. On the east side, it has 20th century ground floor window and small round-headed stair window to right of centre on each floor, ground floor within 20th century conservatory with iron grille. Inside, unchamfered ceiling beams and exposed joists on ground and first floors. A 20th century brick chimneypiece. A dog-leg stair rising to attic. An attic ceiled, roof of queen-strut form. It is situated in the park of the bishop's palace in Bishop's Waltham. After the Bishop's Waltham estate had been returned to the bishopric at the Restoration, the park was divided into farms to raise money for repairs to Farnham Castle. Church House Farm was probably one of those farms.	Extant
J_0742	Spring Cottage, Waltham Chase	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Formerly Pond cottage. Two storeys with painted brick structure, tiled roof with clay hip tiles on ridge, gable ends with chimney stacks, and small casement windows with large timber cills and lintels. Site was visited in 1997 and was noted to be unlisted but potentially of listable quality.	Extant
J_0743	Site of former granary at Harfields Farm	Archaeology; Built heritage	Outbuilding(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Early 19th century timber-framed granary on nine staddles. Boarded walls, hipped tile roof. Noted that the granary is now missing and formally removed from NHLE Sept 2015.	Non-extant
J_0744	Site of a former granary at Harfields Farm	Archaeology; Built heritage	Outbuilding(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Early 19th century timber-framed granary on four staddles. Boarded walls, hipped tile roof. Noted that the granary is now missing and formally removed from NHLE Sept 2015.	Non-extant
J_0745	Site of 18th century barn 40m north-east of Harfields Farmhouse, Botley Road	Archaeology; Built heritage	Barn(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	18th century timber-framed barn of five bays, with projecting central waggon entrance. Boarded walls above brick base wall. Tile roof, half-hipped at the ends, hipped above the entrance. Following its destruction by a fire during conversion work, Listed Building Consent for its demolition was granted in 1997; a replacement barn was subsequently built on the site. The barn has been formally removed from the NHLE as it is no longer extant, and its special interest has therefore been lost.	Non-extant

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J_0746	Ditch, Harfields Bungalow	Archaeology	Ditch	Non-designated	Iron Age; Romano-British	-	Small 'V' shaped ditch discovered in foundation trench for extension to the bungalow. It appears to run parallel to Botley Road. A few sherds of Iron Age/early Romano-British pottery were also found.	Non-extant
J_0747	Shedfield Country Club	Archaeology	Ditch	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Semi-circular banks with internal ditch possibly associated with golf course	Extant
J_0748	Lithic working site, Sandy Lane	Archaeology	Site	Non-designated	Mesolithic	-	Large Mesolithic site in layer 6- 8 inches thick in sandpit at Sandy Lane. Sandpit is no longer in use. Excavation yielded many flints including: 19 microliths, a tranchet axe, a micro-burin, a saw, a punch, many cones and blades and a large double-ended flint pick (1951). Since 1955, additional material from the pit included a broken quartzite hammerstone, part of a Neolithic flint axe, tranchet axes, cores, and blades.	Non-extant
J_0749	Building, west of Hilly Cantsley	Archaeology; Built heritage	Building(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Architectural remains circa 17th century in date. Solid chalk foundations of house found in wood, 100 yards east of Shedfield House, together with small pieces of Roman pottery.	Non-extant
J_0750	Building, Shedfield Golf Course	Archaeology; Built heritage	Building(s)	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Flint foundations of a building, found with 13-14th century pottery.	Non-extant
J_0751	Milestone on the A333	Built heritage	Milestone	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Milestone with cast iron plate fixed.	Extant
J_0752	Findspot, near Black Horse Farm	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Neolithic	-	Flint axe with an expanded and ground cutting edge of Late Neolithic type.	Non-extant
J_0753	Curvilinear enclosure 155m west of the Black Dog PH, Shedfield	Archaeology	Earthwork(s)	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A curvilinear feature, 57m by 49m, is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The feature may be a banked enclosure of archaeological significance although a modern agricultural origin is most likely.	Extant
J_0754	Field boundaries 270m north-west of Woodmans Farm, Curdridge	Archaeology	Field boundary	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Two parallel field boundaries are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. They are of post-medieval origin.	Extant
J_0755	Curvilinear cropmark east of Poplars Farm, Curdridge	Archaeology	Field boundary	Non-designated	Medieval; Post-Medieval	-	Field boundary of medieval or later date, visible as a curvilinear cropmark on aerial photographs.	Extant
J_0756	Linear features 240m north of Marriott Hotel, Shedfield.	Archaeology	Ditch	Non-designated	Post-Medieval; Twentieth Century	-	Two linear ditches on Shedfield golf course. Probably post-medieval field boundaries or more modern cultivation marks.	Extant
J_0757	Linear earthworks west of Shedfield Grange, Shedfield	Archaeology	Field boundary	Non-designated	Medieval; Post-Medieval; Twentieth Century	-	Field boundaries of medieval or later date, visible as earthworks on aerial photographs.	Extant
J_0758	Linear cropmarks 480m east of Harfields Farmhouse, Curdridge	Archaeology	Cropmark(s)	Non-designated	Medieval; Post-Medieval	-	Parallel banks are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. They are possibly the plough-levelled remains of medieval ridge and furrow or later post-medieval boundaries.	Extant
J_0759	Group of linear cropmarks 250m south-east of Woodmans Farm, Curdridge	Archaeology	Field boundary	Non-designated	Medieval; Post-Medieval	-	A group of six to seven field boundaries of medieval or later date, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	Extant
J_0760	Post-medieval drainage system, south of Spencer Place Farm, Shedfield	Archaeology	Drainage ditch	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	A drainage system of Post-medieval origin is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs.	Extant
J_0761	SWAMP definition 2 polygon	-	-	Non-designated	-	-	Details regarding this heritage asset are not provided in the accompanying gazetteer or metadata from Hampshire HER.	-
J_0762	Building (site of), south-west of Woodman's Farmhouse	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	A building south-west of "Woodman's Farmhouse (NHLE:1179414)" within a small enclosure. Unmarked on Tithe map.	Non-extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
J_0763	Well, west of Woodman's Farmhouse	Built heritage	Well	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Uncertain
J_0764	Building, west of Woodman's Farmhouse	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A building west of "Woodman's Farmhouse (NHLE:1179414)" within a small enclosure. Marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
J_0765	Farm field	Archaeology	Enclosure(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	A farm field north-west of "Woodman's Farmhouse (NHLE:1179414)" within an enclosure. Assumed to be associated with farmhouse. Marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
J_0766	Farm field	Archaeology	Enclosure(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	A farm field north-east of "Woodman's Farmhouse (NHLE:1179414)" within an enclosure. Assumed to be associated with farmhouse. Marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
J_0767	Buildings	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Group of buildings, north-west of the Black Horse (H_0017), marked on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Extant
J_0768	Building	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A building, north-west of the Black Horse (H_0017), marked on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Extant
J_0769	Buildings	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Group of buildings, south-west of Shirrell Heath (H_0013), marked on historic OS map and Tithe map. Assumed to be part of the village.	Extant
J_0770	Building with well	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A building with enclosure and well, south-east of Spencer Place (NHLE:1095662), marked on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Extant
J_0771	Buildings with well	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Two group of buildings with enclosure and well, east of Spencer Place (NHLE:1095662), marked on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Non-extant
J_0772	Buildings with well	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Three group of buildings with enclosure and well, north-east of Spencer Place (NHLE:1095662), marked on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Non-extant
J_0773	Ash House	Built heritage	Farm	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map. Marked as "Ash House Farm" on Tithe map. Several buildings with enclosure.	Extant
J_0774	Nations Farm	Built heritage	Farm	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map. Several buildings with enclosure.	Extant
J_0775	Milestone (site of)	Built heritage	Milestone	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Milestone "London 68 // Southampton 9". Marked as such on historic OS map. Assumed to be non-extant. Un-marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
J_0776	Buildings	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Group of buildings, north-east of Ash House (J_0012) marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
K_0777	Bishop's Waltham Palace and associated fishponds	Archaeology; Built heritage	Castle	Scheduled monument	Medieval	-	The monument includes the earthworks and buildings which form the remains of Bishop's Waltham Palace, a magnate's residence constructed in the 12th century and in use until its ruin in the Civil War. Also included is the surrounding Lord's Garden together with its precinct walls and turrets. The monument also includes surviving elements of the fishponds which lie to the west of the palace buildings.	Extant
	Palace House	Archaeology; Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II* listed building	Medieval; Post-Medieval	-	House. c1700 and c1800, with middle 19th century extensions and renovation. The house has a low natural ground level at the rear (suggesting that the present ground level at the front is made-up) and several watercourses are channelled beneath the building. The presence of stonework in the lower walls of the earlier	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
							unit, and the position of the house in relation to the surrounding ancient monument (of the Bishops' Palace) suggests the possibility of a medieval origin.	
	Bishops Waltham Park	-	Park	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Deerpark owned by Bishop of Winchester, mentioned in the 1086 Domesday Survey. Only record as 'Park for Beasts' in Hampshire Domesday Survey. Created in 10th century. Surrounded by a pale known as The Lug. Also supplied timber for building at Wolvesey Palace in 1355-6 and tiles in late 14th century. Probable that it was divided into two as two incompatible breeds of deer are recorded. Disparked in 1663 and divided into farms to raise money to fund repairs to Farnham Castle.	Extant
	Bishops Waltham Park	Historic landscape	Deer Park	Non-designated	Early Medieval; Medieval	-	Deerpark owned by Bishop of Winchester, mentioned in the 1086 Domesday Survey. Only record as 'Park for Beasts' in Hampshire Domesday Survey. Created in 10th century. Surrounded by a pale known as The Lug. Also supplied timber for building at Wolvesey Palace in 1355-6 and tiles in late 14th century. Probable that it was divided into two as two incompatible breeds of deer are recorded. Disparked in 1663 and divided into farms to raise money to fund repairs to Farnham Castle.	Extant
	Field boundary 470m south-east of Treefield Farm, Bishops Waltham	Archaeology	Boundary bank	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	The boundary of the Bishops of Winchester's deer park at Bishops Waltham. Wooded or thickly overgrown by shrub and trees; the park lug comprises a bank and shallow internal ditch with an external ditch also present in some places. The deer park itself is likely to be land passed to the Bishop of Winchester in 904 AD in exchange with Edward the Elder for land at Porchester. The park lug may date to the early medieval period, as suggested by hedgerow analysis. A section was excavated through a denuded part of the medieval park lug in 2013 in connection with development at Pondside Lane, Bishops Waltham. The park lug was visible here as a low bank and shallow external ditch in the present hedgerow bounding the site and it had been maintained and functioned as a land division after it had ceased to be used for its original function. Excavation through the external ditch demonstrated that it was a substantial feature with a wide gradual concave profile. The ditch was 2.80m wide and 0.79m deep and was filled with a series of deposits, including two primary fills derived from the stabilisation of the ditch sides soon after its construction	Extant
K_0778	Wool street farmhouse	Built heritage	Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Elizabethan	A house with a timber frame of 1600 with 19th century alterations. The upper wall with exposed frame with brick infill, other walls of painted brickwork, cement plinth. It has tile roof, hipped at the west end, and extended to a low eaves above an outshot. North front elevation of two storeys with two windows. A middle 19th century single storeyed stable extends forward of the east side, with boarded walls and slate roof.	Extant
K_0779	Tarrytown	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	A 17th century timber-framed house with early and later 19th and 20th century extensions. The old middle part has exposed framing with brick infill, other walls of brickwork in Flemish Garden Wall and Flemish bonds. It has a tile roof of two levels, the taller (late 19th century) hipped and the shorter is held-hipped. The centre and north side are of similar form, the taller south side projecting forward, south-east front elevation of two storeys and one storey and attic with 1.3 windows. Sashes to the later part and casements elsewhere. Two boarded doors in plain frames, within a 20th century open tiled porches.	Extant
K_0780	Cross Lane cottage	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	A 17th century timber-framed house with 18th century cladding and minor 20th century extension. The frame exposed in the upper walls with brick infill (some herringbone). Other walls of brickwork with a plinth and small area of flint. It has a half-hipped tile roof. It has a L-shaped block of two storeys and irregular fenestration. It has casements and plain doorways.	Extant
K_0781	Brooklands Farmhouse	Built heritage	Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Tudor	A 16th and 17th century farmhouse with 18th, 19th and 20th alterations and additions. It has a timber-framed, re-faced in brick and with brick additions in a variety of bonds. Welsh slate roof and brick chimneys. The house is 16th century of two storeys, two bays. The chimney is 17th century and two storeys, two-bay timber-framed range added on left, with rear outshut, and a further 1-bay brick addition on left of two storeys with basement, and rear outshut from the 18th century. A 19th century brick single storey wash kitchen added at right-angles at left end. A late 19th century rear outshut and wing additions to right section.	Extant
	Barn at Brooklands Farm	Built heritage	Barn(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A barn dated in 1745. It has a timber-framed with original plank walls, part-overlapped and part-butted, and with traces of former bitumen, on plinth of red brick and rubblestone. All walls are cladded in corrugated iron. A hipped corrugated-iron roof. A fully aisled three-bay barn with central opposed cart-entries, that on south-west side with hipped midstory (rear entry reported to have had midstory formerly). Doors missing and rear cart-entry with corrugated iron across. Inside, an initial and date, "IF 1745", is scribed on the threshing floor north-east of the arcade post.	Extant
K_0782	Elm Tree Farmhouse	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Tudor	A house dated around the 16th century, extended in 17th, 18th,19th, and 20th centuries. It is timber-framed, faced and partly rebuilt in brick, painted. A plain clay tile roof with half-hipped ends. The two centre rooms are the original late 16th century house with chambers above, the hall on the right heated from a timber-framed chimney or smoke-bay on the right-hand end and a smaller, probably unheated, room on the left. The 17th century brick stack was replaced a timber-framed chimney and a larger parlour was added at the left end. A	Extant

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							small unheated room was built on the right end in the 17th or 18th century. The outshut across the back is an 18th or 19th century addition and was heightened in the 20th century.	
	Barn immediately east south east of Elm Tree Farmhouse	Built heritage	Barn(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	A late 17th century barn. A weatherboarded timber-frame on a brick plinth. A clay plain tile roof with half-nipped ends. It has three bays with threshing bay at centre. The right bay has been partitioned from the other two bays for domestic use. The south-west front has large 20th century double doors at the centre. The south-west end has a 20th century French window and other 20th century casements. One small casement at the rear. The frame is largely intact. Jowled posts and curved braces to tie-beams with queen-struts to the collars and clasped purlins; curved wind-braces, complete common-rafter couples; some wall studding and long slightly curved tension-braces. Its significance is derived from its relationship to other buildings.	Extant
K_0783	Cross Lanes Farmhouse	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	A late 16th/early 17th century timber-framed house, once divided, now returned to one. It has early 19th century cladding, middle 19th century extension and late 19th century renovation. The brick walls of Flemish bond and Flemish Garden Wall bond, cambered ground-floor openings, altered features, including tile or slate-covered framing, frame exposed in two parts with brick infill, service wing with flintwork and brick dressings, rendered outshot. A substantial timber-framed building of lobby-entrance type, possibly originating as a hall with cross-wing. The south-west front elevation of two storeys four above three windows. There are casements. A middle 19th century 'Tudor' brick porch, also a side entrance with a hipped slate canopy on posts and (reused) two-panelled 18th century door. Inside, there is a 17th century partition wall of vertical oak panels, and several 18th century panelled doors.	Extant
K_0784	Barn immediately north north west of Durley Hall Farmhouse	Built heritage	Barn(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A barn, incorporating later piggery. It is dated around late 17th or early 18th century. A timber-framed, brick aisle walls and east gable end, weatherboarded west gable end. A clay plain and scalloped tile roof with half-hipped and gabled ends. A five-bay barn with aisles on north and south sides and threshing floor in second bay from west end. The aisle to the west of the threshing bay on the south side has been removed and the aisle on the south side to the east of the threshing bay was converted into a piggery in the late 19th century. The roof on the north side is carried down over low brick aisle wall. It has weatherboarded midstory to the right of centre with overhanging half-hipped gable on braces and plank double doors. On the south side, cart entrance to left of centre with plank double doors clad in corrugated steel sheets, wall to left similarly clad, catslide roof to right over brick piggery with round arch openings and brick walled runs in front. It has west gable end wall is of earlier random bond brickwork. Inside, jowled arcade-posts with straight braces to arcade-plates and to the tie-beams; queen-post trusses with clasped purlins, some straight wind-braces, common-rafter couples without ridge-piece.	Extant
K_0785	Bishops Waltham	Conservation Area	-	Conservation Area	-	-	Bishops Waltham Conservation Area includes part of Bishops Waltham, and includes the Bishops Palace scheduled monument.	Extant
K_0786	Kiln, south of Halland Croft	Archaeology	Kiln	Non-designated	Roman	-	Roman tiles found c.1908 by Mr Swinfield on Mr Sparks land next to the Southampton Road, near the line of the Roman road. Heavy scatter of Roman tiles including wasters. Concentration falls within two or three irregular bumps and depressions, which combined with the wasters, water supply and suitable clays, suggests this was the site of a kiln.	Extant
K_0787	Wintershill Farm	Built heritage	Farm	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Early 19th century. Two storeys, three windows facing south, two windows facing east, with Venetian shutters. Grey headers, red brick window dressings. Quoins and eaves cornice. Hipped tiled roof. Not on current statutory list.	Extant
K_0788	Roman tiles, south of Halland Croft	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Roman	-	Roman tiles found c.1908 by Mr Swinfield on Mr Sparks land next to the Southampton Road, near the line of the Roman road. Heavy scatter of Roman tiles including wasters found at SU 5431 1638. Concentration falls within two or three irregular bumps and depressions, which combined with the wasters, water supply and suitable clays, suggests this was the site of a kiln. The author and date of this interpretation is unknown	Non-extant
K_0789	Roman tiles at Brooklands Farm (sewage treatment works)	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Roman	-	In 1992, a quantity of Roman tile was recovered during construction of the Bishop's Waltham sewage works at Brooklands Farm. This may indicate the presence of a building or a kiln site.	Non-extant
K_0790	Guide post at junction of A333 and Sciviers Lane	Built heritage	Guide post	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Signpost	Extant
K_0791	Forge Cottage, Winchester Road	Built heritage	Smithy	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	The Forge, a brick structure with possible flint roof and roof timbers of rough tree trunks. Alleged to be 250 years old, though unclear whether this refers to the cottages or the outbuildings.	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
K_0792	Alma Inn cattle pound	Archaeology	Enclosure(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Victorian	A pound for 'strayed' animals moved from Wintershill in 1849.	Non-extant
K_0793	Wintershill Hall	Built heritage	Hall	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Victorian	Large house at Wintershill built in 1852 by George Henry Stares, enlarged in 1902. In the First World War, Wintershill was used by the Hampshire Ambulance Service as a base. In the Second World War, the hall was used from September 1939 to October 1941 as a school for children evacuated from Gosport and was afterwards requisitioned as the Headquarters of the Hampshire Fire Service. Immediately after the Second World War, the hall was used for a short time for 152 Jewish children who had survived Belsen concentration camp.	Extant
	Wintershill Hall, cattle pound	Archaeology	Enclosure(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	A pound for 'strayed' animals was built at Wintershill in 1642 but was moved in 1849. Exact location unknown.	Non-extant
	Wintershill Hall	Designed landscape	Park	Locally listed park or gardens	Post-Medieval	-	Post-medieval estate associated with the Victorian Winstershill Hall. In 1693 the parcel of land at the top of Winters Hill was in the hands of Richard Ffriend but Wintershill Estate did not exist until the Enclosures Act in the middle of the 19th century. In 1838 Charles Marett held the land and George Henry Stares held the adjoining land. These two families were in partnership as attorneys at the end of the 18th century. At the time of the Enclosures the Common Lands were now called Stroudwood Common and Wintershill Common (formerly Parkhurst and Wintershill Heath). By 1852 Stares had acquired the Wintershill site where he built the first substantial stone house. After his death his widow lived there until the 1880s when it was finally bought by John Snow Moss. By 1939, there were still 70 acres. The Ordnance Survey map of 2001 shows a second dwelling (Park Cottage) nearby, but the extent of the parkland remains.	Extant
K_0794	Taylors and Willow Tree Cottage, Sciviers Lane	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Brick structure, originally four cottages, locally known as The Barracks	Extant
K_0795	Stroudwood Cottage, Sciviers Lane	Built heritage	House(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Brick structure, originally an inn called The Stroudwood Arms, then used as a Horse Mail Station for the area. Closed during the First World War. Its history as an Inn could not have been a long one as it is not recorded in the 1838 Tithe Account and was no longer one within living memory.	Extant
K_0796	Red Lodge, Sciviers Lane	Built heritage	House(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Brick structure, tiled roof. Alleged to be at least 250 years old.	Extant
K_0797	Thatched Cottage, Sciviers Lane	Built heritage	House(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Thatched roof, brick structure. Probably over 300 years old as deeds of that date on parchment are still in existence.	Extant
K_0798	Toll house on A333	Built heritage	Toll house; Toll bar cottage	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Two storey brick building on the A333 at junction with minor road to Durley. Modern extension has been added and the frontage of the half-hexagonal projection to the roadside is now infilled.	Extant
K_0799	Curvilinear enclosure? east of Manor Farm Cottages, Durley	Archaeology	Earthwork(s)	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Two curved banks possibly form the southern and eastern sides of a double-banked enclosure. The features are of uncertain date and probably form part of the surrounding field system.	Extant
K_0800	Artefact spread 530m west of Cross Lanes Farm	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Mesolithic; Bronze Age	-	Fieldwalking on the line of the Crawley Down to Boorley Green gas pipeline in 2007 located both worked and burnt flint in a dispersed scatter along c750m of the pipeline route. The worked flint may be relatively early as an either Mesolithic or Early Neolithic blade and an early Bronze Age rough-out were present.	Non-extant
K_0801	Remnants of a medieval or later field system south of Durley Street	Archaeology	Field system	Non-designated	Medieval; Post-Medieval	-	An extensive field system of medieval or later origin, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. Many elements are also marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map.	Extant
K_0802	Linear ditches north-east of Tangier Farm, Bishops Waltham	Archaeology	Field boundary	Non-designated	Medieval; Post-Medieval	-	A group of three linear ditches, possibly field boundaries of medieval or later date, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	Extant
K_0803	Remains of medieval or later trackways south of Brooklands Farm, Bishops Waltham	Archaeology	Trackway	Non-designated	Medieval; Post-Medieval; Twentieth Century	-	A series of banks and ditches are visible as low earthworks and cropmarks on aerial photographs running southwards from Brooklands Farm. They are considered likely to be trackways or paths of medieval or later date.	Extant
K_0804	Water Meadow 254	Historic landscape	Water Meadow	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Surveyed in 1996. Class 4, Condition 3. Head mains visible as faint earthworks. Woodland covers the south.	Extant

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K_0805	Water Meadow 255	Historic landscape	Water Meadow	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Surveyed in 1996. Class 4, Condition 4. Drains visible as cropmarks in areas not destroyed during construction of the post 171 sewage works	Non-extant
K_0806	An enclosure	Archaeology	Enclosure(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	An enclosure south-west of "Alma Inn cattle pound (MWC5038)". Marked Upham Tithe map.	Non-extant
K_0807	Tangier Farm	Built heritage	Farm	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A farmstead, marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map, north-west of Brooklands Farmhouse (NHLE: 1245238).	Extant
K_0808	Mile post	Built heritage	Mile post	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as "M.P. Botle" on historic OS map. Un-marked on Tithe map.	Uncertain
K_0809	Buildings	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A roll of buildings, south-east of Forge Cottage, Winchester Road (MWC5036). Less buildings marked on Tithe map.	Extant
K_0810	Brickfield	Built heritage	Brickworks	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map. "Kilns" is also marked. North-west of Alma Inn cattle pound (MWC5038). Un-marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
K_0811	Pound (site of)	Archaeology	Enclosure(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map. Un-marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
K_0812	Building	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Building with enclosure, south-east of Wintershill Hall (MWC5039), marked on historic OS map. Un-marked on Tithe map.	Extant
K_0813	Guide post	Built heritage	Guide post	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map. Un-marked on Tithe map	Extant
K_0814	Buildings	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Three buildings with respective enclosure, south-east of The Robin Hood public house (WintersHill_0010). Marked on both historic OS map and Tithe map.	Extant
K_0815	Building and well	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Group of small buildings and well marked on historic OS map and Tithe map. The well is assumed to be non-extant and un-marked on Tithe map.	Extant
K_0816	Bible Christian Chapel	Built heritage	Chapel	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Extant
K_0817	Buildings with well	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Group of small buildings with enclosure and well, north-west of the Bible Christian Chapel (K_0011). Well is assumed to be non-extant. Un-marked on Tithe map.	Extant
K_0818	Building with well	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Building with enclosure and well, marked on historic OS map. Well is assumed to be non-extant. Un-marked on Tithe map.	Extant
K_0819	Building with well	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Building with enclosure and well, marked on historic OS map. Well is assumed to be non-extant. Un-marked on Tithe map.	Extant
K_0820	Buildings	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Group of buildings with respective enclosure on the main streets	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
K_0821	Building with well	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A building with enclosure and well, marked on historic OS map and Tithe map. The well is not marked on Tithe map.	Extant
K_0822	Building	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A building with enclosure marked on historic OS map and Tithe map	Extant
K_0823	Buildings	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Buildings with respective enclosure, situated on both side of the main street. North-east of Tarrytown (NHLE: 1095656).	Extant
K_0824	Farmstead	Built heritage	Farmstead	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A farmstead with several buildings and possible water source on the east and west of the site. It has enclosure and marked on Tithe map.	Extant
K_0825	Buildings	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Three small buildings with enclosure marked on historic OS map and Tithe map, south-east of Wintershill Farm (MWC340).	Non-extant
K_0826	Buildings	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Two buildings (one is larger than the other), east of a group of three buildings (K_0020), marked on Tithe map.	Extant
K_0827	Upper Lodge	Built heritage	Lodge	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map. Outside of corridor boundary.	Extant
K_0828	Well (site of)	Built heritage	Well	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Well within a small regular enclosure. It is assumed to be non-extant. Marked on historic OS map. Unmarked on the Upham Tithe map. Outside of corridor boundary.	Non-extant
K_0829	Well	Built heritage	Well	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Well within a small regular enclosure. Marked on historic OS map. Unmarked on Upham Tithe map. Outside of corridor boundary.	Uncertain
K_0830	Trulling Farm	Built heritage	Farm	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Farmstead marked on historic OS map. Un-named structure marked on Tithe map. Outside of corridor boundary.	Extant
K_0831	The Robin Hood public house	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Public house marked on historic OS map and Tithe name (Un-named). Outside of corridor boundary.	Extant
K_0832	Pound (site of)	Archaeology	Enclosure(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Site of pound marked on historic OS map. Unmarked on Tithe map. Outside of corridor boundary.	Non-extant
K_0833	Well (site of)	Built heritage	Well	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked on historic OS map. Unmarked on Tithe map. Outside of corridor boundary	Non-extant
K_0834	Extraction pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Possible extraction pit	Extant
K_0835	Extraction pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Possible extraction pit	Extant
K_0836	Extraction pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Possible extraction pit	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
L/M_0929	Pits on Colden Common / Pottery find at Colden Common Stubbington / Stubbington Copse, Two ditches	Archaeology	Pit(s)	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	Pits containing charcoal inclusions recorded in 1925 and a pottery sherd of a likely Iron Age date.	Non-extant
L_0837	Moated site at Marwell Manor	Designed landscape	Moated site	Scheduled monument	Medieval	Medieval	The monument includes a rectangular moated site with internal fishpond at Marwell Manor. The moat is well-preserved and partly wet although now landscaped in parts. The site is orientated north to south and has external dimensions of 160m north to south and 140m east to west. The area enclosed by the moat is c.130m by 110m. The moat averages 20m wide and has an external bank of similar width along the southern arm and at the southern end of the eastern and western arms. The site was a major rural manor of the Bishops of Winchester from the middle 10th century to the late 16th century. It had an associated park from at least 1279 until the 17th century.	Extant
	Marwell Park / Park pale at Marwell, south-east of Cowleaze Copse	Designed landscape	Deer Park	Scheduled monument	Medieval	Medieval	Historic deer park, recorded under the ownership of the Bishop of Winchester in 1279. The monument includes three sections of park pale at Marwell. This survives as an earthwork boundary enclosing the medieval deer park which surrounded Marwell Manor. It was constructed as a bank and external ditch, the bank probably supporting a wooden fence and oak trees planted along its length. - Section 250m north-west of Marwell Manor. Boundary bank. This section of park pale survives as an upstanding length of bank 175m long, 8m wide and 1.2m high. - Section 400m west of Marwell Manor. Boundary bank. This section of the park pale survives as a bank 130m long, 6m wide and up to 0.8m high. The ditch to the west of the bank is no longer visible at this point having become silted up over the years. - Section south of Fisher's Pond. Banks and enclosures. This section includes a length of park pale at the eastern edge of the park and a dam constructed between two fishponds on which the boundary was built. The dam survives to a height of 4m and is 30m wide. The bank and ditch of the pale continue along the crest of the dam but are smaller in proportion to the rest of the boundary.	Extant
	Park pale at Marwell, north of Thistle Ridge Farm	Designed landscape	Boundary bank	Scheduled monument	Medieval	Medieval	The monument includes three sections of park pale at Marwell. This survives as an earthwork boundary enclosing the medieval deer park which surrounded Marwell Manor. This section of park pale survives as an upstanding bank 380m in length, up to 10m wide and stands to a maximum height of 1.5m. The external ditch has become completely infilled over the years and is no longer visible.	Extant
	Marwell Manor Farmhouse	Built heritage	Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	A middle 19th century farmhouse, now a private house. It was a rebuild of 16th century farmhouse built using materials from 14th century abbey grange. It is in coursed flint with stone quoins and brick dressings and additions and plain tile roof. L-shaped 16th century with wing added 18th century to make U-shaped and area between wings filled in 19th century to form centre of present entrance front, also 18th century service wing behind 16th century building joining it to barn. Front two storey with two central 19th century bays, to right slightly projecting 18th century gable end and to left 16th century gable end projecting forward half a bay. A doorway in 19th century steep pitched gabled porch with three-centred archway and inside ledged door. To the left, three-light casement in chamfered brick surround with hood and above similar one and two light casements. To the right on intermediate level similarly detailed cross window. Right gable end has brick stack and 19th century canted stone full-height bay on outer side.	Extant
	Marwell Farm barn, immediately east of Marwell Manor House	Built heritage	Barn(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Tudor	A 16th century barn converted to dwelling in 1983. A timber-frame structure with walls of flint and square dressed stone, old plain tile roof. In the front, a 20th century single storey addition of flint with brick dressings and hipped roof, and rear service wing of Marwell Manor Farmhouse is attached to right end. Interior, it has queen post roof with straight braces to tie bean and aisle plate and curved wind braces each side of principle rafters, continuous purlins, aisle ties from posts to top of walls and posts on remaining length of base plates on pads of various ages.	Extant
	Stable block 10 metres south of Marwell Manor Farmhouse	Built heritage	Stable	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Stuart	A 17th and 18th centuries stable block that incorporated 14th century materials. It is constructed in coursed flint with stone and brick dressing, an old plain tile roof. To the left strip of the centre brick quoins formed side of blocked 18th century window on intermediate level with brick dressings. On left gable end reset 15th century 4-centred stone doorway with three orders	Extant
	Wall 50 metres south and east of Marwell Farm Barn	-	-	Grade II listed building	Medieval; Post-Medieval	-	L-shaped fragment of wall around yard, 15th century though much altered. Rubble flint and stone dressings with brick additions and repairs, part with tiled coping. L-shaped south limb 30m long with brick dressings to wide opening now blocked near corner, stone dressings to end, tiled coping and built into wall on outer face. Stone square headed 16th century arch, east limb 50m long, part near corner rebuilt brick top half. Stone quoins to step-in half way along with blocked stone 15the century pointed doorway beside it.	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
	Marwell Lodge	Archaeology; Built heritage	Lodge	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	17th century building within old Marwell Deer Parks. Now destroyed.	Non-extant
L_0838	Fishers Pond	Archaeology	Fishpond	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Last remaining fishpond of 6 belonging to Marwell Manor, originally belonging to the Bishops of Winchester. The pond was in existence by1226-27. It was probably established by Bishop Henry de Bois at the time of the creation of Marwell Park in the 12th century.	Extant
	Medieval fishpond / medieval fishpond known as Eleven Acre Pond / Drainage system at Bow Lake, Fishers Pond	Historic landscape	Fishpond	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Eleven Acre pond was one fishpond of a series of 6 belonging to Marwell Manor, originally belonging to the Bishops of Winchester. It was probably established by Bishop Henry de Bois at the time of the creation of Marwell Park in the 12th century. On the western side of the fishpond is a well-preserved earthen dam topped by the park boundary. This earthwork is a Scheduled Monument. Although dry, the fishpond is well-preserved, and its boundaries are respected in the divisions of the current landscape.	Extant
L_0839	The Manor House	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	A 17th century house extended in the 18th century. It has a timber-frame core, reused stone dressings and random flint patches with old plain tile roof. two storeys, four bays and the right bay of brick. A 19th century gabled brick porch with late 'Gothic' door in centre of right bay, and stable door under pent-roofed porch at right end of left bay, with two-light casement in segmental head to left. The centre bays have dressed stone openings, including arch, with 20th century two-light leaded steel casements. The centre bays have dressed stone openings, including arch with 20th century two-light leaded steel casements.	Extant
	Granary 10 metres of the Manor House	Built heritage	Granary	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A 18th century granary. It has a timber-frame, weather-boarded on staddle stones and plain tile roof. A square plan, hipped roof, on nine staddle stones with central door with steps in front and small casement each side. Its significance is derived from its relationship to other buildings.	Extant
	Barn 5 metres west of the Manor House	Built heritage	Barn(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A 18th century barn. It is constructed in re-used stone with random flint chequer panels and a plain tile roof. It has two bays with open far side with timber infill and 20th century steel windows in gable facing house.	Extant
L_0840	Church of the Holy Trinity	Built heritage	Church	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	A parish church constructed between 1841-1844 by G Guillarme. It is constructed in square knapped flint and stone dressings with slate roof. The plan of nave with S porch and small chancel with polygonal end. Chancel has triple lancet E window and clasping buttresses, two-light plate tracery S window. To north lean-to vestry to half of chancel and two bays of nave with large three-light trefoiled window, and deep buttresses on corners, door to west. Stained glass windows and contemporary furnishings. Monument 1865 to J T Waddington by Newman of Winchester of standing woman in relief on tablet.	Extant
L_0841	Woodcroft Lodge	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	A 17th century house altered in the 18th and 19th centuries. It has a timber-frame core encased in brick with old plain tile roof. Two storeys and attic, five bays with projecting full-height wings to second and fourth bays. Each wing has two-light cast iron casements in cambered head on each floor and single light in gable, with similar windows in left bay. Between wings is pent roof porch, now with three-light transomed casement, and two-light cast iron casement above, right bay is narrow and blank. Roof hipped to left, with external freestanding stack at left end, and half- hipped to right, with large ridge stack just left of right wing.	Extant
L_0842	Keepers Cottage	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An early 19th century cottage. It is stuccoed on ground floor, tile hung with fish- scale tiles on 1st floor, old plain tile roof, brick stacks. Two bays with lean-to at left end. Central stuccoed gabled porch with bargeboards and scrolled end ridge tiles. Each side three-light cast-iron casement with lozenge panes and hood moulding over in stucco. Single similar casement in tile hung lean-to. On first floor two two-light similar casements. A paired modillion brackets to eaves. End stacks of cut brickwork with stepped off-set head to left.	Extant
L_0843	Kennel Farm House	Built heritage	Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	A 17th century farmhouse with an 18th century wing. It has a timber-frame with brick infill and addition, part rendered part slate hung, part weatherboarded, and an old plain tile roof. It has two storeys. Three bay and smoke/passage bay timber-frame with two bay wing added to front of right bay. A 20th century gabled brick porch to left of centre in narrow bay, and a 19th century planked door in open pent-roofed porch on inner face of added wing rear corner, this face of wing being tile hung. In each bay and wing end on both floors with 20th century three-light casement. It has a roof half-hipped and large ridge stack to left of centre above door.	Extant
L_0844	The Malt House	Built heritage	Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	A 17th century farmhouse, now private house, and encased in the 18th century. It has a timber-frame core, colour- washed brick casing and an old plain tile roof. It has two storeys, three bays and chimney/passage bay. Six 18th century flush panel doors, top lit and blind opening. On ground floor, three segmental head openings with 20th century three-light casements and similar casements on first floor. Toothed eaves with roof hipped to left and stacks above left of centre door and at right end.	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
L_0845	Weymouth House	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	It is constructed around 1830. It has two storeys, three windows. It has a red tile-hipped roof, walling in brickwork, blue headers red dressings with eaves plain band, rubbed flat arches, quoins. There are sashes in reveals. It has a later 'trellis' porch.	Extant
L_0846	Barn of south west of Mortimers Farmhouse	Built heritage	Barn(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A 18th century barn with red tile roof, half-hipped, central doorway, weatherboard, interior having typical double aisled sections of 5 bays with narrower end bays.	Extant
L_0847	Poplar Cottage Pyle Hill Cottage	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	A 17th century wood framed structure (said to be formerly the old Malt House) of two storeys (including dormers with cills at eaves level). There is a red tile roof, three gabled dormers. A ground floor walling a mixture of bricknogged framework and plaster. There are casements. A separate timber porch with cambered archway beneath gable. A massive interior base to chimney, rearward extension under construction.	Extant
L_0848	King Charles Cottage	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Tudor	A 16th and 17th century timber-framed cottage with brick infill and old plain tile roof. A three-bay building with wide 17th century cross-wing added to right bay of two storeys. A planked door in cross-wing at left with four-light leaded casement to right. Single casement above door and three-light leaded oriel window above on two moulded brackets. Just below eaves, a small five-light leaded casement, with roof half-hipped. Centre bay has four-light leaded casement with three-light similar above and left bay has three-light and two-light leaded casements. A planked door between bays. A roof half-hipped at left and large stack above door on ridge.	Extant
L_0849	Highbridge Farmhouse	Built heritage	Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A middle 18th century brick farmhouse with pebbledashed on the front and old plain tile roof. It has two storeys, five bay with wing to rear at left. The front has central doorway with a 19th century four-panel door and rectangular three-light fanlight under moulded flat hood on large carved brackets. Five 12-pane flush-framed sashes. Large external end stacks tapering to small chimneys.	Extant
L_0850	Stoke Lodge	Built heritage	Lodge	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A late 18th century lodge. Two storeys, five windows of 1.3.1 pattern. It has red tile hipped roof, pebble-dash walling. Good 16-light sashes in exposed frames and a pediment porch.	Extant
L_0851	Granary to west of Mortimers Farmhouse	Built heritage	Granary	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An 18th century granary on nine straddle stone with red tile pyramid roof and the wall is weatherboarded.	Extant
L_0852	Willow Cottage	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	A 19th century cottage that is attached to above to form an interesting small group. It has two storeys, three windows above two (with timber porch to match above). The walling in red brick in Flemish bond with cambered opening on ground floor casements.	Extant
L_0853	Stroudwood Farmhouse	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A 18th and 19th century two storey house with double roof above. The earlier house is at the front while the latter is at the rear. A symmetrical facade of three windows. It has red tile roof, hipped, with brick dentil eaves. It is in Flemish bond brickwork, red with a mixture of blue headers. A red rubbed flat arches to ground floor openings. There are re recent sash windows, in style. A panelled door without architrave, and a modern unobtrusive porch on square pillars.	Extant
L_0854	Mortimers Farmhouse	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	A traditional group of buildings of two storeys, dated from the 17th and 18th centuries. The interior shows old framework, partly exposed on upper east gable The external finish is in brickwork, English bond (red with many blue headers) partly painted, also some Flemish Garden Wall bond. A massive red tile roof with central stack, half-hips at end, tied in at west by gabled cross unit. There are casements.	Extant
L_0855	The Dell and Dell House	Built heritage	Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Tudor	A 16th century farmhouse extended in the early 20th century. It has a timber-frame with brick infill, later additions in brick with some framing, old plain tile roof. The front of original building single storey and attic, three bay with low additions to right. A pent roofed timber porch with top-light door to left of centre with baffle entry. In each bay three-light leaded casement, above which are, on roof, three three-light hipped dormers, and at left end large three-light casement. The roof is half-hipped to left with ridge stack above door and large stack on right end.	Extant
L_0856	Low Hill Farmhouse	Built heritage	Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Tudor	A late 16th century farmhouse now private house. It is in reused squared dressed stone in random chequer work with knapped flint, stone quoins but brick dressings and old plain tile roof. A three-bay building with wing on rear in centre. It has front two storey and attic three bay. In the centre and right bays have a 20th century single storey extension with hipped roof. The left bay has 20th century two-light casement in segmental headed opening of 17th century bricks. On first floor in end bay similar windows with 17th century brick string at wall plate level and blocked opening below. In gable, window like ground floor. The roof has medieval style combed ridge tiles with large multiflued stack to right of centre.	Extant
L_0857	Crowdhill Farmhouse	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Tudor	A 16th century and later timber-framed two storey house with close verticals, filled with flintwork, now hidden by red brick exterior. A massive stack at east with single storeyed wing beyond. A red tile roof, half-hipped;	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
							grouped stack. Upper casements are old, others modern. A modern porch, in style. The interior has some panelling, a Tudor door and upstairs fireplace.	
L_0858	Yew Tree Cottage	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A 18th century cottage, possibly with earlier core. It is constructed in brick in header bond with blue bricks, old plain tile roof. It has three bay, half storey, irregular. Top lit door to left of centre in 20th century open gabled porch. On each side, there are 18th century three-light leaded casements with segmental heads and in right bay two-light similar casement with thick frame, either side of opening panels of blue brick. On first floor above windows, three two-light leaded casements with heads in hipped dormers and below eaves thick band of blue headers interrupted by windows. A roof hipped to right with stack at right end of ridge and stack behind ridge to left.	Extant
L_0859	Hill Farm House	Built heritage	Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	A 17th century farmhouse, now private residence, altered 18th century and restored in 1964. It has timber-frame with herringbone brick infill to front facade, other sides encased in brick, old plain tile roof. A double pile two bay by two bay two storey building. At the front has doorway to left of centre with 20th century door and open hip-roofed porch. To the left, a large single 20th century casement, to the right two-light 20th century casement. On first floor, each side of centre post single casement and set high in centre of each bay small 18th century Two-light casement. All windows have leaded lights. The roofs are hipped with connecting roof in centre and on the ridge of this roof large stack.	Extant
L_0860	The Chapel House	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A middle 18th century house altered early 20th century in Arts & Crafts style. It is in brick with old plain tile roof. It has two storey, three bay with later wing to rear at left end. In the centre, an early 20th century gabled porch with half-glazed door. On each side, there is a three-light casement in gabled bay window. On first floor in centre two-light casement. On each side two two-light casements in oriel window on single brackets. The wing to rear made in 1782 into Roman Catholic chapel by Smythe family of Brambridge House, Colden Common.	Extant
L_0861	Stone at Fishers Pond Junction	Built heritage	Standing stone(s)	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Stone observed on OS Map. No further information available.	Non-extant
L_0862	Handaxes found at Brambridge Farm	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Palaeolithic	-	Five Palaeolithic hand axes found at Brambridge Farm	Non-extant
L_0863	Palstave hoard found at Brambridge Farm	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	Nine bronze palstaves, three broken, presumably found together as Middle Bronze Age founders' hoard.	Non-extant
L_0864	Quernstone find at Hillside Cottage, Brambridge	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Lower stone of rotary quern found in digging holes c.200 yds SE of Brambridge gravel pit.	Non-extant
L_0865	Bible Christian Chapel	Built heritage	Chapel	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Victorian	Bible Christian Chapel mentioned in County Histories, alleged to have been built in 1866.	Extant
L_0866	Axe hoard at Colden Common	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Bronze Age	Middle Bronze Age	Middle Bronze Age founders' hoard of a flat axe, a flanged axe and three palstaves.	Non-extant
L_0867	Charles Mitchell's Works	Archaeology; Built heritage	Brickworks	Non-designated	Post-Medieval; Twentieth Century	-	Brickworks shut down in 1957, the last in the country to hand-make bricks by the clamp method. Site redeveloped and is today an industrial works.	Non-extant
L_0868	South of The Woodlands Centre / Stone tools, south of The Woodlands Centre	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Palaeolithic; Neolithic	-	Neolithic and Palaeolithic findspot comprising two polished stone axes, one Thames pick, and one small, flaked knife.	Non-extant
L_0869	Bead finds on the common	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Glass beads find at Colden Common.	Non-extant
L_0870	Finds at Ash Close	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Mesolithic	-	One tranchet axe, several flints and a pick found at Ash Close.	Non-extant
L_0871	Signpost, On A333	Built heritage	Guide post	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Signpost	Non-extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
L_0872	Site, north of Store House Gully	Archaeology	Earthwork(s)	Non-designated	Roman	-	Circular soil mark. Visible on-air photo but now ploughed with no trace on ground. Local farmer had no knowledge of any feature which could be associated with site.	Non-extant
L_0873	Site of brickworks at Nobs Crook, Colden Common	Archaeology; Built heritage	Brickworks	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Victorian	A brickwork at Nobs Crook is shown on the 1st and 2nd edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.	Non-extant
L_0874	Undated ditches and other possible features on land east of Highbridge Road, Colden Common	Archaeology	Archaeological feature or deposit	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Two ditch-like anomalies and a further possible ditch were identified during a geophysical survey conducted at a proposed development site. Isolated pit-like anomalies and other weak trends were also identified, together with ploughing trenches and evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation. Three small fragments of burnt flint were recovered during a subsequent watching brief maintained during a geotechnical test pit excavation	Extant
L_0875	Linear ditch west of Leylands Farm, Colden Common	Archaeology	Ditch	Non-designated	Medieval; Post-Medieval	-	A single ditch linear feature is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. It is likely to be the remains of a field boundary of medieval or later origin.	Extant
L_0876	Water meadows in the Itchen Valley, between High Bridge and Allbrook	Historic landscape	Water Meadow	Non-designated	Post-Medieval; Twentieth Century	-	An area of disused water meadows, in the Itchen Valley, stretching from just west of High Bridge to Allbrook (and downstream). Drains and carriers are visible.	Non-extant
L_0877	Bishopstoke - Stoke Park Wood	Historic landscape	Deer Park	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Stoke Park was a deer park owned by the Bishops of Winchester for almost 300 years: from its imparkment in 1242 to its disemparkment in 1540. The deer park included Stoke Park Wood. After its disparkment, the deer park continued to be owned by the Ecclesiastical Commission, who leased it to Winchester College. It remained a fairly enclosed area for much of the leasehold. In 1947, the Commission sold the timber to a local timber merchant before the Forestry Commission took over the freehold. The Forestry Commission continues to manage the woodland at present. The wood is a significant area of ancient woodland, which has changed little in size since medieval times. Lengths of the park lug are still extant.	Extant
	Upper Barn Copse, Fishers Pond	Designed landscape	Deer Park	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Woodland Audit Survey of Upper Barn Copse, Fishers Pond. Banks and ditches around and close to the margins of Upper Barn Copse are much narrower earthworks with a sharper profile more typical of the post-medieval period. These are almost certainly part of a later layout concerned with the definition and management of the woodland that used a pre-existing boundary. The two earthworks in the northern part of the wood may be remnants of a slightly earlier layout and could be marking a particularly small coppice enclosure or could have defined the earlier north-western corner of the Copse. The earthwork is of the expected scale of a deer park boundary, while the surviving traces of a western ditch might indicate that it once defined the eastern side of an enclosure of this type. If the bank pre-dates the medieval period it is more likely to have served as a major territorial boundary, rather than reflecting land-use and proprietorial rights. The rectilinear arrangement of banks and scarps on the eastern side of Upper Barn Copse is of uncertain date and function. The westernmost of these earthworks occupy low-lying marshy ground. Their spatial association with a possible pond raises the possibility that they were small pounds or animal enclosures. The rest of the recorded features are old drains, concentrated in the north-western part of the wood. Given the probable post-medieval date of the layout of the copse, these are likely to be relatively late features connected with the management of the woodland. The scale and character of the eastern boundary of Upper Barn Copse distinguishes it as a significant and potentially early feature. It continues for some 700m to the south of the copse and for an unknown distance to the north-west. Earthworks of this type were constructed in various periods, principally the Iron Age and the Saxon and medieval periods. The earthwork is of an expected scale of a deer park boundary, while the surviving traces of a western ditch might indicate that it once defended the eastern side of an enclosure of this type	Extant
L_0878	Water Meadow 166	Historic landscape	Water Meadow	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Surveyed in 1996: Class 4, Condition 2. Head Mains /main drains extant, carriers as faint earthworks in south (30%).	Extant
L_0879	Water Meadow 168	Historic landscape	Water Meadow	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Surveyed in 1996. Class 1, Condition 4. Head mains are visible as faint cropmarks.	Extant
L_0880	Stroudwood Farm	Archaeology	Deserted village	Non-designated	Medieval	-	First documented in AD 1379 as STROUDWODE (marshy brushwood land). Recorded as part of the RCHME Medieval Settlement Project (1996).	Extant
L_0881	Modern signpost at Deeps Farm	Built heritage	Guide post	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	-	An unlisted 20th century sign post on the A333	Non-extant

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L_0882	Evaluation Crowdhill Green (Area 2)	Archaeology	Burial	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	Three urned cremations uncovered. The three burials were clustered together, all three were inverted. Two were contained in bucket urns the third in a globular urn. All three had been damaged by ploughing although this does not seem to have led to a loss of bone. One individual was aged over 13 years and the other two were aged over 18 years.	Non-extant
L_0883	Land east of New Alresford	Archaeology	Site	Non-designated	Roman	-	Watching Brief and Excavation by Oxford Archaeology. Oxford Archaeology recorded 41 features over three large fields during groundworks for the installation of a solar farm to the east of New Alresford, comprising pits, some of considerable size, and several post holes. Largely undated, the features were concentrated within the central and northern fields and are likely to relate to field systems and possible settlement remains of Romano-British date.	Non-extant
L_0884	Queen's Head Inn	Built heritage	Inn	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Public house marked on historic OS map and Tithe map. Outside of corridor boundary.	Extant
L_0885	Fish pond (site of)	Archaeology	Fishpond	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Enclosure marked as such on historic OS map. Scheduled and non-designated fish ponds are recorded to the west of this area. Unmarked on Tithe map. Outside of corridor boundary.	Non-extant
L_0886	Fish pond (site of)	Archaeology	Fishpond	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Enclosure marked as such on historic OS map. Unmarked on Owslebury Tithe map. Outside of corridor boundary	Non-extant
L_0887	Building	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Lone building within small enclosure next to Fisher's Pond marked on historic OS map and Tithe map. Outside of corridor boundary	Non-extant
L_0888	Sluice (approx. location)	Built heritage	Structure	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Approximate location of a sluice marked on historic OS map and Tithe map at the head of Fisher's Pond. Outside of corridor boundary.	Uncertain
L_0889	Footbridge	Built heritage	Bridge	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked on 1895 OS map but not the 1868 OS map and Tithe map. Outside of corridor boundary.	Extant
L_0890	Brick works (site of)	Built heritage	Brickworks	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Site of a brick works. Marked on 1895 OS map as partially flooded. Unmarked on 1868 OS map and Tithe map. Outside of corridor boundary.	Non-extant
L_0891	Milestone (site of)	Built heritage	Milestone	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Milestone "Winchester 6 // Botley 5". Marked on historic OS map. Assumed to be non-extant. Unmarked on Owslebury Tithe map.	Non-extant
L_0892	Footbridge	Built heritage	Bridge	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked on 1895 OS map as 'F. B' between two watercourses. One marked as 'Bow Lake' and the other a short course leading to a now lost ovoid enclosure that was not marked as a water body. Unmarked on 1868 OS map and Tithe map.	Extant
L_0893	Tree fields/forest	Designed landscape	Natural feature	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Assumed to be an enclosed (possibly by a fence) tree fields/forest. Possible designed landscape feature. Unmarked on Bishop Stoke Tithe map.	Non-extant
L_0894	Possible pit, near Low Hill Farmhouse (site of)	Archaeology	Pit(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	A possible pit, assumed to be associated with the "Low Hill Farmhouse (NHLE: 1302822)". Marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
L_0895	Fish pond (site of)	Archaeology	Fishpond	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	West of "Park pale at Marwell, south of Fisher's Pond (NHLE: 1012309)", marked on the historic OS map. Unmarked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
L_0896	Well (site of)	Built heritage	Well	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A well, marked on the historic OS map, north of Nob's Crook Farm (marked on the historic OS map). It is within a small enclosure. Assumed to be associated to the farm. Unmarked on Tithe map.	Non-extant

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L_0897	Well (site of)	Built heritage	Well	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A well, marked on the historic OS map, north of Nob's Crook Farm (marked on the historic OS map). Unmarked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
L_0898	Building, north of Quernstone find at Hillside Cottage, Brambridge	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A building north of "Quernstone find at Hillside Cottage, Brambridge (MWC1217)", next to the road. Unmarked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
L_0899	Stroudwood	Settlement	Village	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	A hamlet marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Extant
L_0900	Enclosures with small buildings	Archaeology; Built heritage	Enclosure(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Three enclosures with small buildings within it, marked on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Extant
L_0901	Well (site of)	Built heritage	Well	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map. Assumed to be non-extant. Un-marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
L_0902	Well (site of)	Built heritage	Well	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map. Assumed to be non-extant. Un-marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
L_0903	Church Farm	Built heritage	Farm	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map. Two buildings formed a L-shape, with enclosure.	Extant
L_0904	Crowdhill Telegraph Pole	Built heritage	Structure	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as "Crowdhill T.P." on historic OS map, north-west of Church Farm (L_0010). Un-marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
L_0905	Crowdhill	Settlement	Village	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	A Hamlet with several buildings with respective enclosure and some with Well, marked on historic OS map. Assumed it is called Crowdhill due to the Crowdhill Telegraph Pole (L_0012). The hamlet extends southwards, marked on Tithe map.	Extant
L_0906	Buildings	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Group of buildings in proximity with Crowdhill (L_0013), marked on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Extant
L_0907	Brickworks and kilns	Built heritage	Brickworks	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map, with kilns situated north and south of the site. Unmarked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
L_0908	Fisher's Pond Telegraph Pole	Built heritage	Structure	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as "Fisher's Pond T.P." on historic OS map. Un-marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
L_0909	Fisher's Pond	Settlement	Village	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	A hamlet of 5 buildings with respective enclosure and wells, marked on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Extant
L_0910	Nob's Crook Farm	Built heritage	Farm	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map, north-west of Fisher's Pond(L_0017).	Extant
L_0911	National School (site of)	Built heritage	School	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as "National School (Boys & Girls)" on historic OS map. Un-marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
L_0912	Waterwell's Farm	Built heritage	Farm	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Non-extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
L_0913	Rowley Green Cottage	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Non-extant
L_0914	Upper Brambridge Farm	Built heritage	Farm	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map within the Brambridge hamlet.	Extant
L_0915	Tee's Farm	Built heritage	Farm	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map with well marked and an enclosure.	Extant
L_0916	Brambridge Cottage	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map with gardens and enclosure. Marked on Tithe map but in smaller scale than the historic OS map.	Extant
L_0917	Buildings	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Buildings with respective enclosure east of Brambridge Cottage (L_0024). Marked on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Extant
L_0918	Building and well	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Two buildings with respective enclosures. The southern building has a well marked on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Non-extant
L_0919	High Bridge	Built heritage	Bridge	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map	Extant
L_0920	Hamlet	Settlement	Village	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	A Hamlet south of Manor House (NHLE:1095818), marked on Tithe Map.	Extant
L_0921	Buildings	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Buildings with enclosure on a line, west of Manor House (NHLE:1095818), marked on Tithe map.	Non-extant
L_0922	Extraction pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Possible extraction pit	Extant
L_0923	Extraction pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Possible extraction pit	Extant
L_0924	Extraction pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Possible extraction pit	Extant
L_0925	Extraction pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Possible extraction pit	Extant
L_0926	Extraction pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Possible extraction pit	Extant
L_0927	Extraction pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Possible extraction pit	Extant
L_0928	Extraction pit	Archaeology	Quarry	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Possible extraction pit	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
M_0930	Moated site at Otterbourne Manor	Designed landscape	Moated site	Scheduled monument	Medieval	-	The monument includes an oval moated site at Otterbourne Manor. The site is orientated WNW-ESE and has maximum external dimensions of 140m east to west by 80m north to south. The moat survives to a width of c.12m and a depth of around 4m and encloses an area c.115m by 60m. The north and east arms of the moat are seasonally water-filled and well-preserved; the south and west sides are overgrown and infilled. Three causeways cross the moat, to the north-west, the north and the south.	Extant
	Barn 50 metres north west of Otterbourne Manor House	Built heritage	Barn(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An early 18th century barn altered in the 19th century. It has a timber-frame with brick walls and old pantile roof. It is a four-bay aisled barn with lean-to shed at one end containing pump machinery and small hip-roofed additions to two bays at that end on both sides. In other bays windows in brick walls. It has a half-hipped roof with two ventilators on roof. Inside the queen post roof probably built to have brick walls. The tall queen posts and principal rafters running to tops of posts with only common rafters below. Straight braces from posts to tie and aisle plate.	Extant
	The Manor House	Built heritage	Manor house	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Hanoverian	A manor house that is on tablet for 1699, ruinous in 1900 and restored in the 20th century. It has chequer brickwork, part pebbledashed and old plain tile roof. Two storey and attic on raised cellar, four bay, two bays deep, outshot to rear. At the front, it has high plinth cut by door under rubbed brick arch, low set between right bays. In the form, a 20th century glazed pent-roof porch. A blocked window to the right. To the left three cross windows under rubbed brick arches. It has a first-floor string course. On first floor, there are three cross windows and in left centre bay three-light casement with transom. All windows have brick sills. Wide coved eaves to hipped roof swept down to rear. Stack on right end and tablet on left and large gabled dormer on each hip.	Extant
	Wall 5 metres north west of Manor House running north	Built heritage	Wall(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	-	Wall. Early 18th century. Chequer brickwork, tiled coping. Wall shortened at house end running to barn some 50 m away. Wall has several niches of different sizes with brick arches over. Tiled coping with ridge tiles.	Extant
	Moat Cottage barn, Otterbourne Manor, Kiln Lane	Built heritage	Barn(s)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Hanoverian	An early 18th century barn, altered in 1899. Converted to domestic use in the 1980's, but only as an outhouse to Moat Cottage. The barn is timber framed with low stock brick walls as foundations, with cedar cladding. The roof is slate. The barn was refurbished in 2009. The original timber framing was retained but was set on new brick foundation piers and walls. It was reclad in cedar planks. The roof was remade, making use of the original slates where possible. A watching brief on groundworks associated with the refurbishment of the barn revealed only post-medieval make-up layers over natural gravel.	Extant
M_0931	Otterbourne deserted medieval village	Archaeology	Deserted village	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Deserted medieval village of Otterbourne with moated manor house to the south and ruined church to the north.	Non-extant
	St. Matthew's Church (site of) and graveyard	Archaeology; Built heritage	Church	Non-designated	Medieval; Post-Medieval; Twentieth Century	-	Documentary evidence indicates the existence of a Church at Otterbourne in 1086 however the church on this site, which was partly demolished c.1839 with the remainder demolished in 1971, is likely to date to the late 12th or 13th centuries on architectural grounds. This church may have been built (or rebuilt on the site of an earlier, possibly a timber church) by the creators of the medieval moated site located to the south (MWC3859). Following the construction of a new church (MWC3810) and dwellings to the present village to west of this site in 1837-9, the nave of the old church was demolished (the nave arch was moved to the new school (MWC3808) but was destroyed when this was demolished in 1968), with the chancel continuing in use as a mortuary chapel, before being demolished in 1971. The graveyard continued in use into the 20th century, however services within the chancel ceased in or soon after the Second World War.	Non-extant
M_0932	Church of St Matthew	Built heritage	Church	Grade II* listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	Parish church. 1836-8 by O B Carter & W C Yonge, nave, apse, and aisle 1875 by T H Wyatt for Charlotte Yonge. Blue brick in header bond, limestone dressings, slate roof. Plan of polygonal apse to original short chancel and nave with transepts, porch to S vestry to N, added N aisle. Unusual patterned 19th century floor tiles. Altar rail of low balustrade with carved openwork foliage and figures, probably late 17th century Flemish. Tall screen in carved timber erected in memory of Charlotte Yonge early 20th century.	Extant
	Otterbourne War Memorial	Built heritage	Memorial	Grade II listed building	Twentieth Century	First World War	First World War memorial cross, erected 1920 with Second World War inscriptions added.	Extant
	Lychgate 15 metres south west of St Matthew's Church	Built heritage	Lynchet	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	An 1893 lychgate given by Charlotte Yonge. It has a timber-frame on high dressed stone plinth, old plain tile roof. A rectangular plan with pathway through centre between two U-shaped walls, facing inwards with pair of gates hung from walls on roadside and wooden benches fitted inside walls. The walls have carved timber screens between posts supporting gabled roof with carved bargeboards and finial cross.	Extant
	Tomb to C Yonge 5 metres south west of	Built heritage	Tomb(s)	Grade II listed building	Twentieth Century	Victorian	A 1901 tomb to C Yonge, author. It is in grey granite. It lies 5m south of nave in front of memorial cross to John Keble, vicar, and friend with a rectangular plan, raised granite surround inscribed, and raised cross in centre.	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
	nave of St Matthew's Church							
M_0933	Brambridge House	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II* listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	Large country house, converted into flats. Circa 1762 incorporating earlier building, remodelled after fire in 1872 by M. Digby-Wyatt. Stuccoed brick, slate roof. Three storey, nine bay double pile; building in H-shape with river front and rooms behind rebuilt and single storey pavilions added 19th century. 18th century garden front is largely unaltered except for added stucco dressings. Three storey, five bay centre with two bays each end projecting half a bay. Between wings is colonnade of six fluted Doric columns with simplified entablature over and iron railings above to 1st floor balcony. This grade II* listed building is entered onto Historic England's Heritage At Risk register for 2022. It is recorded as being in 'poor' condition and is in a state of 'slow decay'.	Extant
	Garden	Archaeology	Garden(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked on historic OS map and Tithe map, south-west of Brambridge House (NHLE:1350494).	Non-extant
	Brambridge Park	Historic landscape	Park	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Double lime row avenue leading to small parkland with wrought iron gates. This lime avenue was introduced during the reign of Charles II by the recusant Catholic Welles family, when the family regained possession of their estates in 1661, after the Restoration. The lime avenue was later associated with the commemoration of the Battle of Waterloo.	Extant
	Brambridge Park	Historic landscape	Park	Locally listed park or gardens	Post-Medieval	-	The shape of Brambridge Park gardens and park from the 19th century is still visible with the River Itchen and bridges, a ha-ha and the once splendid double lime avenue (sold off to a local farmer). Three acres (1.2 hectares) of walled and un-walled kitchen gardens have become Brambridge Garden Centre.	Extant
	Mound at Brambridge Park	Archaeology	Mound(s)	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Mound surrounded by ditch visible on-air photos. No trace of mound or ditch on ground. Probably Tree ring or mound.	Non-extant
M_0934	Bourne House	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A late 18th century small brick house with slate roof. It has two storeys and three bays. A six-panel door in the centre with top light recessed in panelled reveal and Doric porch in front of pilasters and two columns. There are five 12-pane sashes with rubbed brick heads. The roof is hipped with stacks at ends on hips.	Extant
M_0935	Myrtle Cottage	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An early 18th century colourwashed brick cottage with plain tile roof. It has two storeys and attic with three bays. The central doorway with 19th century half-glazed door under 19th century carved hood on carved brackets. On each side, there is a two-light casement in segmental head. There is a 1st floor string course. Blind opening above door, each side two-light casement.	Extant
M_0936	Meadow Cottage	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A middle 18th century colourwashed brick small house with old plain tile roof. Two storey on basement two bays with added lower range along rear. Three steps up to planked door with carved brackets to flat hood. Four sixteen-pane sashes in segmental headed opening. Dentilled eaves and end stacks behind ridge.	Extant
M_0937	Milestone in front of Hecton Farmhouse	Built heritage	Milestone	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	An early 19th century milestone. It is painted with painted cast iron plate on front. It is a rectangular stone with rounded top and attached to front cast iron plate with inscription '67 Miles From LONDON, 4 Miles From WINTON, 8 to SOUTHON'.	Extant
M_0938	Cherry Tree Cottage	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	It was constructed around 1900 by G H Kitchen. It is constructed in bricks with some scantling timber-frame and an old plain tile roof. It is in T-shaped, end onto road. Road end of two storey and two bay wing with projecting to right end bay of main body of cottage, with outshot hip-roofed porch to its left side with hip roof outshot continuing across front of wing. Top-glazed door in porch and on front of right bay narrow outshot with window carried round left corner and roof carried round central external stack. Above porch, wall timber-framed with herringbone brickwork and three-light casement. In left bay three-light segmental head casement on ground floor and three-light casement above. Roof hipped with wide over- hanging eaves supported on wrought iron brackets. External stacks at left end and to front of right bay.	Extant
M_0939	The White Horse Public House	Built heritage	Public house	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A 18th century public house that was extended in 19th century and altered in the 20th century. It is constructed in colourwashed brick with old plaint tile and slate roofs. It has two storeys, two middle 18th century bay with three lower late 18th century bay wing added to right and two early 19th century bays added to left with contemporary out-buildings added to other end. The original part has a 18th century four-panel door under flat hood to left and a 20th century flat-roofed bay with three sashes to the right. Wing to the right has similar door to right and bay window in centre. The 19th century part has four small sashes. On first floor, three early 19th century 16-pane segmental head sashes to original part, and in left bays two 16-pane sashes to the right and small sash between. Roof of original part which is half-hipped to left with stack on hip. A 19th century hipped roof on the left. A stack at the right end.	Extant

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M_0940	Allbrook Farmhouse	Built heritage	Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Jacobean	A former farmhouse and later become a house. It is built in 1659, the south elevation refronted and refenestrated in the early to middle 19th century with two storeys porch added by 1892. Refurbishment in the 1930s included the insertion of brick herringbone nogging and some windows to the outshot. The date of construction is inferred from the date on the oak front door which was stolen in the late 20th century. The plan form and pattern of timber framing would support that date. The reason for designation is it has historic interest as the home, between 1665 and 1670, of Mary Beale and her family. Mary Beale is considered to be the first British artist to support her family by painting.	Extant
M_0941	Elderfield	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	An early 18th century house, extended and altered in the 19th and 20th centuries. It was the home of Charlotte Yonge, author, in the 19th century. The colourwashed brick, old plain tile roof and lead roof. Two storey and attic, three bay early 18th century house with wing added to rear at right to form garden front and wing added to side of that wing to form 'U'-shaped house. In 20th century. the courtyard filled in with flat lead roof, and extensions built, set back, to left of original house. The road front has three early 20th century stained glass two-light casements. Three sashes on 1st floor and panelled parapet above. External end stacks. Three bay, two storey garden front has to left gable end of original house. In centre top-glazed door under pent-roofed porch. Each side two-light casement in segmental head. On 1st floor, to the left, five-light casement and in centre small sash, and to the right, bay blank. The roof is half-hipped to right with gable of rear wing cutting through ridge to left of it.	Extant
M_0942	The Moors	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A mid and late 18th century house. It is constructed in brick with some blue brick and old plain roof. It has two storey, double pile with older range to rear. The front has three bay with central six flush panel floor in timber lattice work porch with flat hood. Each side 16-pane sash with gauged brick arch. On first floor, two similar sashes with panel of blue headers. A toothed eaves to hipped roof with external stacks at each end.	Extant
M_0943	Sunningdale	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A middle 18th century small house. It has colourwashed brick and old plain tiled roof behind parapet. It has two storeys, three bay. The central doorway with 20th century half-glazed door in panelled reveal and doorcase of pilasters and small moulded flat hood. It has five 16-pane sashes with rubbed brick heads. A modillioned cornice and parapet with coping above the sashes. It has rendered gable stacks.	Extant
M_0944	The Old Parsonage	Built heritage	Rectory	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	A middle 19th century rectory now private residence. It has squared knapped flint with brick dressings, slate roof. Asymmetrical building of five unequal bays with projecting wings to left and right central bays at front and wings to other bays to rear. The front has two storey, five unequal bays with wider bays for wings. A gabled brick porch in centre bay with two order, three-centre arch with carved bargeboards over and inside heavy planked doors with strap hinges. To the left, two-light steel casement in original opening with hood mould, and in right bay similar window with original two-light round-headed leaded lozenge pane casement. On the first floor in these bays on corbelled brick sill similar round- headed two-light casements with heads in gabled dormers with carved bargeboards supported on carved brackets. On the left, a projecting wing except for external stack and carved bargeboards. Other wing has canted hip-roofed bay with steel windows, three-light steel window in original opening with hood mould over and pointed opening in gable and carved bargeboards. To the right of each wing on main roof chimney with 4 octagonal shafts and end of left wing two octagonal shafts with more shafts to chimneys on rear wings.	Extant
M_0945	Otterbourne House	Built heritage	House(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A middle 18th century small country house altered 19th century and converted to flats in the 20th century. It has stuccoed brick and slate roof behind parapet. A central three storey, three bay double pile block with full height bay to garden front. To each side, there is two-storey wing slightly set brace, of two 18th century bays to the right and four 19th century bays to the left with porch in its right bays of fluted columns. There are round-headed door and window. A single storey hip-roofed building in front of left wing with on the first floor, two tall openings now with casements, above low parapet. The right wing has round-headed window, and two openings, one blank, one with sash, above modelioned cornice and parapet. In main block three sashes on ground floor and two 12-pane sashes on other floors with blind central opening, with shutters to all sashes. On the second-floor string course and modillioned cornice and parapet. End stacks to both piles of main block. Charlotte Yonge, author, was born here and lived in the house.	Extant
	Otterbourne House	Designed landscape	Park	Locally listed park or gardens	Post-Medieval; Twentieth Century	-	Enlarged from a cottage in the early 19th century, Otterbourne House is three-storey in the centre, two-storey at the sides and stucco on brick. The Victorian gardens were re-designed in Arts and Crafts style in the early-20th century. The house is now flats with only a small amount of garden. Many of the Arts and Crafts features are now skilfully incorporated into the two gardens of the separate bungalows which were built in the 1940s in the old garden. One has the sunken garden, the deep flowerbeds, the yew wall and box hedges, the boundary wall with a ‘rat run' (that is, two leaves of brickwork with a two-inch gap between, albeit closed off at the ends and fully capped) and one of the glasshouses. The other bungalow has the summerhouse which has a small, Venetian portico and two ‘clairvoyes' (with shutters). The remains of the full-length rose pergola walk which was arranged in three batches of supports lie between the two gardens leading to the iron gate with the initials EC. On the current Ordnance Survey map the course of a Roman road is shown running through the	Extant

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							bungalow gardens to the west of the boundary wall to Dell Copse. There is a distinct similarity to the formal gardens of Martyr Worthy Place, which was owned in the early-20th-century by Miss Christian.	
M_0946	Yeoman's Drove	Built heritage	Cottage(s)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Georgian	A late 18th century cottage, extended at both ends in the 19th century. It is constructed in brick and old plain tile roof. A storey, three bay cottage with bay added to right and two bays added to left, only half the width of house. A 19th century three vertical panel with transom door in 20th century gabled porch with blind opening above. To the left, a small 16-pane sash, to right two-light casement, both with segmental rubbed brick arches. In the right bay four-light segmental head casement. In left bays two tiny 16-pane sashes. On first floor, three two-light casements and a wide two-light casement above left bays. Stacks each end of original building and behind ridge to right.	Extant
M_0947	Top Lodge	Built heritage	Lodge	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	Victorian	A middle 19th century lodge. It has colourwashed rendered brick and tile-hung gables, timber veranda and slate roofs. It has one and a half storeys, three bays with one bay wing to front in centre with canted be on ground floor and veranda on timber posts in the front that runs round building. In centre of canted bay under veranda projecting porch with 19th century four-panel door. Canted bay and rest of ground floor have paired sashes with small edge panes. The three gables are tile-hung with four-light leaded lozenge pane oriel windows and ornately decorated barge- boards. Stack where ridges meet in centre and on rear wall to end bays.	Extant
	Cranbury Park	Designed landscape	Park	Grade II* registered park and gardens	Post-Medieval	Georgian	Middle to late 18th century formal gardens, pleasure grounds, and a landscape park, developed in the 1830s. Size is c150ha.	Extant
M_0948	Findspot, Brambridge, Highbridge gravel pit	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Roman	-	Finds made when digging gravel pit at Highbridge, including many Roman pottery sherds and tiles, 12 worked flints, and one quern stone.	Non-extant
	Roman finds, Brambridge, Highbridge gravel pit	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Roman	-	Large number of Roman pottery sherds and tiles found potentially whilst digging a gravel pit.	Non-extant
M_0949	Worked flints, Brambridge, Highbridge gravel pit	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	12 worked flints found before the war potentially whilst digging a gravel pit.	Non-extant
M_0950	Quern fragment, Brambridge, Highbridge gravel pit	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Quern fragment found potentially whilst digging a gravel pit.	Non-extant
M_0951	Stubbington Copse, two ditches	Archaeology	Ditch	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	Two Iron Age ditches and a pit. Two rim sherds of black burnished ware were recovered from the ditch and small fragments of cooking pot from the pit.	Non-extant
M_0952	Flint axe, south of Manor House	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Neolithic	-	Neolithic chipped flint axe. Found 1905-6 at Otterbourne by teacher.	Non-extant
M_0953	Itchen Navigation	Archaeology; Built heritage	Water channel	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Canal. Likely evolved over time. Authorising Act was passed in 1665, which was achieved partly by improving existing parts of the river, partly by improving irrigation channels and partly by new cuts. The work was supposed to be completed by 1st November 1671, but it continued into the following century, being virtually completed by 1710. Commercial traffic ceased in 1869.	Extant
	College Mead Lock	Built heritage	Canal lock	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Canal lock along Itchen Navigation.	Extant
	Brambridge Lock	Built heritage	Canal lock	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Canal lock along Itchen Navigation.	Extant
M_0954	Denehole Oakwood	Archaeology	Archaeological feature or deposit	Non-designated	Prehistoric	Later Prehistoric	Dene hole encountered approximately 19 feet below ground level. Measured to be 7.5 feet high. To the west, the tunnel was found to be nearly filled with large block of chalk mingled with clay. The roof was discernible for several feet, indicating that the passage continued further west to an unknown distance. From the farthest point, the passage ran in the opposite direction due east for 26 feet, and then turned at a right angle south for 10 feet 6 inches to a talus of clay standing at an angle of 45 degrees. The walls and roof of the tunnels was observed as being covered in a black, soot-like deposit and various tool marks were also visible.	Extant
M_0955	Otterbourne pumping station	Built heritage	Other infrastructure	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Victorian	These waterworks have been the main supply of Southampton's water since 1889. Until 1972 the station contained a variety of steam plant spanning the period 1889-1935, but none of it remains. However, one	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
							engine, a rotative compound beam engine built by James Simpson and Co. in 1896 was acquired for private preservation outside the county.	
M_0956	Axe, Rosemary Leet	Archaeology	Findspot	Non-designated	Mesolithic	-	Mesolithic tranchet axe found in the bed of a stream. Retained by finder.	Non-extant
M_0957	Roman Road from Winchester (*Venta Belgarum*) to Bitterne (*Clausentum*)	Archaeology	Road	Non-designated	Roman	-	The Roman Road from Winchester (*Venta Belgarum*) to Bitterne (*Clausentum*). The Road leaves Winchester at the south gate, and follows a straight course via St Cross Road, through Otterbourne and Otterbourne Park Wood, to the edge of the District at Park Lane, Otterbourne. Metalling of road, said to be Roman, observed 1.52m below 1929 ground surface at St. Lawrence Cottage, Barnes Close in 1929. Margary Number 42b.	Extant
M_0958	Otterbourne Farm, Kiln Lane, Otterbourne	Archaeology	Farm	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Otterbourne Farmhouse is shown as a series of five buildings on maps from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey onwards. A watching brief was conducted on groundworks associated with the change of use of a post-war barn to the south of the site to offices. During the observations, several areas of brick paving were recorded. A north to south brick wall was also recorded separating different areas of brick paving. It is suggested that these features may have been part of the farm building that was demolished before the existing post-war building was constructed.	Extant
M_0959	Water Meadow 169	Historic landscape	Water Meadow	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Surveyed in 1996. Class 3, Condition 3. Main drain extant, otherwise no other traces survive.	Extant
M_0960	Water Meadow 170	Historic landscape	Water Meadow	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Surveyed in 1996. Class 3, Condition 2. Head main and main drains are extant with carriers visible as faint cropmarks. Associated woodland to the south.	Extant
M_0961	Water Meadow 171	Historic landscape	Water Meadow	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Surveyed in 1996. Class, Condition 4. Head main and drains are visible as cropmarks, but the water meadow has been flattened.	Non-extant
M_0962	Water Meadow 172	Historic landscape	Water Meadow	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Surveyed in 1996. Class 3, Condition. Head drain and main drain visible as cropmarks, but the water meadow has been flattened.	Non-extant
M_0963	Water Meadow 173	Historic landscape	Water Meadow	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Surveyed in 1996. Class 3, Condition 3. Main drain survives as a wooded failed boundary. Carriers and drains are visible as cropmarks.	Extant
M_0964	Water Meadow 174	Historic landscape	Water Meadow	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	Surveyed in 1996. Class 3, Condition 2. Head mains survive as earthworks and carriers survive as faint earthworks.	Extant
M_0965	Stone Cross to Otterbourne	Archaeology	Roman road	Non-designated	Roman	-	Roman Road. Margary Number 422	Extant
M_0966	Enclosure	Archaeology	Enclosure(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A green area enclosure marked on Tithe map but not on the historic OS map. However, it is extant in the current OS map.	Extant
M_0967	Bugle Farm	Built heritage	Farm	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Extant
M_0968	Lodge	Built heritage	Lodge	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked on historic OS map and Tithe map within Brambridge Park (MWC1218).	Non-extant
M_0969	Mile post	Built heritage	Mile post	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as "M.P. London 71" on historic OS map. Un-marked on Tithe map.	Uncertain
M_0970	Bridge Farm	Built heritage	Farm	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map, with enclosure.	Non-extant
M_0971	Building with well	Built heritage	Building(s)	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	Marked as "Smithy" and "Well" on historic OS map with enclosure. Assumed to be associated with forge activities. Marked on Tithe map as well.	Extant
M_0972	Hamlet	Settlement	Village	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	Buildings with enclosure on both side of the main road, marked with historic OS map and Tithe map.	Extant

UID	Name	Type	Classification	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Form
M_0973	Otterbourne Farm	Built heritage	Farm	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Post-Medieval	-	A farmstead with enclosure, marked as such on historic OS map and Tithe map.	Non-extant
M_0974	Otterbourne Hill Common	Archaeology	Village	Unrecorded (new heritage asset, non-designated)	Uncertain	-	A hamlet marked as such on Tithe map	Extant

B.3 Gazetteer of significance and importance

Table 3 presents the significant and importance of the heritage assets located within the study area. The assets are arranged in ascending UID by corridor, starting with Corridor A-D.

Table 3: Significance and importance

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
A-D_0001	Linear earthwork	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
A-D_0002	Buildings (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the buildings' function and date.	-	Negligible
A-D_0003	Building	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest as an extant 19th century residence.	-	Negligible
A-D_0004	Building	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the buildings' function and date.	-	Negligible
A-D_0005	Building	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the buildings' function and date.	-	Negligible
A-D_0006	Building, next Bedhampton Mill	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the buildings' function and date. Its historic interest is derived from its association with Bedhampton Mill.	-	Low
A-D_0007	Building	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the buildings' function and date. Its historic interest is derived from its association with Bedhampton Mill.	-	Low
A-D_0008	Building	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the buildings' function and date. Its historic interest is derived from its association with Bedhampton Mill.	-	Low
A-D_0009	Building (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the building's function and date.	-	Negligible
A-D_0010	Possible former water storage, near Bidbury Springs	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
A-D_0011	Building (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the building's function and date.	-	Negligible
A-D_0012	Earthwork- saltpans?	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0013	Circular feature- well?	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest.	-	Negligible
A-D_0014	Line of infilled channel	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. Such a feature may also preserve paleoenvironmental data.	-	Low
A-D_0015	Possible curvilinear earthwork	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
A-D_0016	Old chalk pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
A-D_0017	Old quarry (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
A-D_0018	Old chalk pit (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
A-D_0019	Old chalk pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
A-D_0020	Possible garden (site of)	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the buildings' function and date. Its historic interest is derived from its association with the historic mansion estate of Purbrook Park School.	-	Low
A-D_0021	Building (site of)	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the buildings' function and date. Its historic interest is derived from its association with the historic mansion estate of Purbrook Park School.	-	Negligible
A-D_0022	Building (site of)	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the buildings' function and date. Its historic interest is derived from its association with the historic mansion estate of Purbrook Park School.	-	Negligible
A-D_0023	Fort Purbrook	Yes	No	Yes	No	Fort Purbrook is of significance for its architectural, historic, and archaeological interests. It is one of the largest fortifications built in Victorian Britain and survives in a fair condition. The fort was built during the Victorian period on the recommendations of the 1860 Royal Commission on the Defence of the United Kingdom, prompted by concerns about the strength of the French Navy, and particularly launch in 1859 by France of the first ocean-going ironclad warship. Fort Purbrook has historic interest as the design of the fort clearly demonstrates developments in military strategic planning and fortification design in the nineteenth century, and the development of fortifications in response to developing naval warfare technologies, including long-range naval artillery and armoured ships. While criticized at the time of its completion as the threat from the French navy had passed, the fort clearly demonstrates the strategic commitment to the defence of Portsmouth, and the scale of the perceived threat. The fort occupies a dominant and strategic position at the top of Portsdown Ridge, where it is highly visible. The fort has a strong design aesthetic, incorporating bold 'Norman' doorways of stone, with recessed orders of mouldings above columns, and brick walls of English bond. The fort has archaeological interest within its internal rooms and external spaces, which may hold evidence of the military occupation of the fort, and within its ditch. More broadly, there is archaeological interest in the construction and historical development and use of the fort, which is held in its fabric, and beneath the ground within and around the fort.	-	High
	Site of Farlington Redoubt	No	Yes	Yes	No	Fort Purbrook is a Grade I listed building and a Scheduled Monument. The fort is an important as a large Victorian fort, and is of architectural, historic, and archaeological interest. This earthwork is of significance as it is associated with Fort Purbrook, and with the fort's defensive function. The ditch is of archaeological and historic interest. Archaeological investigation of the redoubt would reveal information about its construction and use. The redoubt is of historic interest as it illustrates the fort's defences. It has group value with the fort, and directly contributes to the fort's significance.	-	High
	Defensive ditch associated with Fort Purbrook	No	Yes	Yes	No	Fort Purbrook is a Grade I listed building and a Scheduled Monument. The fort is an important as a large Victorian fort, and is of architectural, historic, and archaeological interest. This ditch is of significance as it is associated with Fort Purbrook, and with the fort's defensive function. The ditch is of archaeological and historic interest. Archaeological investigation of the ditch would reveal information about its construction and use. The ditch is of historic interest as it illustrates the fort's defences. It has group value with the fort, and directly contributes to the fort's significance.	-	High
A-D_0024	Roman villa and section of Roman road south-west of Littlepark Wood	No	Yes	Yes	No	The Roman villa and section of Roman road south-west of Littlepark Wood is of significance for its archaeological and historic interests. Evaluation works in 2018 confirmed that the villa complex and road are well-preserved. They are largely unexcavated and have the potential to provide further valuable information about the road and the villa’s phases and methods of construction and the lifestyles of its inhabitants. The presence of potential pre-Roman remains offers the opportunity to study the continuity of settlement in this location and enhances the significance of the monument. The remains demonstrate the Roman creation of large rural estates in Britain.	-	High
A-D_0025	Bevis's Grave long barrow and early medieval cemetery, 100m west of Belmont Castle	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	This site is a Scheduled Monument and of archaeological and historic interest. The 180 long barrows of Hampshire, Wiltshire and Dorset form the densest and one of the most important concentrations of monuments of this type in the country. This example is regarded as significant as it survives well and, with no evidence of formal excavation except around the southern ditch, has considerable archaeological	-	High

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
						potential. Long barrows occasionally functioned as a focus for later burials and the importance of this monument is certainly enhanced by the presence of overlying burials of the early medieval period.		
A-D_0026	The Elms, including front garden wall, gate piers, and gates	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	High
	The Elms	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Garden shown on OS 6 map of 1870. Part of the garden has been developed leaving some grounds around the house in the late 20th century.	-	High
A-D_0027	The Golden Lion	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
A-D_0028	Manor House Boundary Wall	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Manor House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Manor House, Bedhampton	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	This designed landscape is of significance due to its archaeological and historic interest. The park has historic interest as a former deerpark noted in Domesday that evolved over time to a post-medieval ornamental garden, the shape of which is retained. Archaeological investigations could yield remains relevant to the use of the park from the early medieval onward.	-	Medium
A-D_0029	The Old Rectory	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
A-D_0030	Spring Lawn	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
A-D_0031	65, West Street	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
A-D_0032	105 and 105A, West Street	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
A-D_0033	The Old Rectory	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
A-D_0034	Bidbury House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
A-D_0035	The Rectory, Bedhampton	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance due to its archaeological and historic interest as a post-medieval garden.	-	Medium
A-D_0036	The Old Manor House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
A-D_0037	Elmleigh House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
A-D_0038	Church of St John	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
A-D_0039	Purbrook House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
A-D_0040	Manor Cottage	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
A-D_0041	Westfield House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
A-D_0042	Sunspan	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
A-D_0043	The Towers	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
A-D_0044	Stable block to the Old Rectory	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
A-D_0045	East Cosham House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
A-D_0046	New Inn	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
A-D_0047	Milestone 70.5 metres east of New Inn	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
A-D_0048	The old rectory	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
A-D_0049	Boundary stone, east of Junction with Rectory Avenue	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
A-D_0050	Church of St Andrew	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
A-D_0051	Bridges and Faulkner Monument, approximately 4 metres south of southwest corner of Church of St Andrew	Yes	No	Yes	No	This tomb is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
A-D_0052	Grigg and Swale Monument, approximately 26 metres west of northwest corner of St Andrews Church	Yes	No	Yes	No	This tomb is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
A-D_0053	Knight Monument, approximately 20 metres west of northwest corner of Church of St Andrew	Yes	No	Yes	No	This tomb is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
A-D_0054	Prince Monument, approximately 23 metres west of southwest corner of Church of St Andrew	Yes	No	Yes	No	This tomb is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
A-D_0055	Milestone, east of junction with Rectory Avenue	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
A-D_0056	George Inn	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
A-D_0057	Dairy Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
A-D_0058	Purbrook Park School	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Purbrook Park School	No	Yes	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special archaeological and historic interests as a post-medieval landscaped garden.	-	Medium
A-D_0059	Church of St Thomas	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
A-D_0060	The Old Mill House	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Old Mill House	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	This site is of significance due to its archaeological, historic, and artistic interests. The site is of historic interest as a former mill and subsequent residence that once hosted poet John Keats, serving as the inspiration for one of his most famous poems, which contributes to its artistic interest. Archaeological remains associated with earlier uses of the site may survive, particularly related to milling.	-	High
A-D_0061	25 to 27, London Road	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
A-D_0062	Bedhampton Arts Centre (The Old School)	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
A-D_0063	19th Century Green House Structures, Stauton Park	No	Yes	No	No	Leigh Park (Staunton Country Park) is a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (NHLEID: 1000112). The Park and Garden has a range of surviving upstanding built structures, landscape features, and plantings. The archaeological remains of demolished structures are also present within the park. This asset comprises demolished structures which survive as archaeological remains within the boundary of the Registered Park and Garden. These remains are of significance for their archaeological and historic interest.	-	Medium

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
	The Bothy at Sir George Staunton Country Park	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests as it relates to the evolution and use of Leigh Park.	-	Medium
	Icehouse at Leigh Park (1)	No	Yes	Yes	No	Leigh Park (Staunton Country Park) is a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (NHLEID: 1000112). The Park and Garden has a range of surviving upstanding built structures, landscape features, and plantings. This asset comprises the remains of an icehouse. It is of significance for its archaeological and historic interest.	-	Medium
	Icehouse at Leigh Park (2)	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests as it relates to the evolution and use of Leigh Park.	-	Medium
	Leigh Park Mansion Terrace	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Possible ornamental garden at Staunton Park	No	Yes	No	Yes	Leigh Park (Staunton Country Park) is a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (NHLEID: 1000112). The Park and Garden has a range of surviving upstanding built structures, landscape features, and plantings. The archaeological remains of demolished structures are also present within the park. This asset comprises an ornamental garden which survives as archaeological remains. The archaeological remains of the garden are of significance for their archaeological and historic interest. Archaeological evidence at the site could include pollens and soils which could provide more information on plantings within the garden.	-	High
	Pathways at Staunton Country Park	No	Yes	Yes	No	Leigh Park (Staunton Country Park) is a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (NHLEID: 1000112). The Park and Garden has a range of surviving upstanding built structures, landscape features, and plantings. The archaeological remains of demolished structures are also present within the park. This asset comprises several gravel pathways which survive as archaeological remains within the boundary of the Registered Park and Garden. The archaeological remains of the pathways are of significance for their archaeological and historic interest. The pathways are of historic and archaeological interest as they were laid down during landscaping of the park by Sir George Staunton between 1820 and 1860 and reflect his vision and design for the park. As routeways, the pathways connect areas of the garden, and show which views and connections were important in Staunton's vision. The pathways include a wide driveway up to the east front of the mansion.	-	High
	Leigh Water	No	No	Yes	Yes	Leigh Park (Staunton Country Park) is a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (NHLEID: 1000112). The Park and Garden has a range of surviving upstanding built structures, landscape features, and plantings. This asset comprises an artificial lake, Leigh Water, within the boundary of the Registered Park and Garden. The lake was a key focal point of George Staunton's gardens. and it is of significance for its historic and artistic interest.	-	High
	Fernery at Staunton Park	No	Yes	Yes	No	Leigh Park (Staunton Country Park) is a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (NHLEID: 1000112). The Park and Garden has a range of surviving upstanding built structures, landscape features, and plantings. The archaeological remains of demolished structures are also present within the park. This asset comprises demolished structures which survive as archaeological remains within the boundary of the Registered Park and Garden. These remains are those of a fernery constructed during William Stone's ownership of the park, during 1861-1871.The remains of this structure are of significance for their archaeological and historic interest.	-	Medium
	Leigh Park (Staunton Country Park)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	This park and garden is of significance for its architectural, archaeological, historic, and artistic interests.	-	High
	The Sawmill, Staunton Country Park	Yes	No	Yes	No	Leigh Park (Staunton Country Park) is a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (NHLEID: 1000112). The Park and Garden has a range of surviving upstanding built structures, landscape features, and plantings. This asset comprises a sawmill within the boundary of the Registered Park and Garden. The sawmill is of significance for its architectural and historic interest.	-	Medium
	The Fort, Staunton Country Park	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Leigh Park (Staunton Country Park) is a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (NHLEID: 1000112). The Park and Garden has a range of surviving upstanding built structures, landscape features, and plantings. The Chinese Fort was one of the most unusual follies built by George Thomas Staunton, and its design drew on his experiences and observations in China. The Fort was a key part of Staunton's designs for the park and garden, and it was linked with other Chinese-inspired designs by him across the garden, some of which, such as the Chinese Bridge, survive in situ	-	High

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
						At least one wall of the Fort remains upstanding, and the remainder survives as archaeological remains. The Fort is of significance for its architectural, historic, artistic, and archaeological interest.		
	Possible paths, Geophysical Survey	No	Yes	No	No	Leigh Park (Staunton Country Park) is a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (NHLEID: 1000112). The Park and Garden has a range of surviving upstanding built structures, landscape features, and plantings. The archaeological remains of demolished structures are also present within the park. This asset comprises the probable locations of pathways which survive as archaeological remains within the boundary of the Registered Park and Garden. These remains are likely to be associated with the Old Chinese Boat House and Turkish Kiosk. The archaeological remains of these structured are of significance for their archaeological and historic interest.	-	Medium
	Dutch garden pathway and possible site of Swiss House	No	Yes	Yes	No	Leigh Park (Staunton Country Park) is a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (NHLEID: 1000112). The Park and Garden has a range of surviving upstanding built structures, landscape features, and plantings. The archaeological remains of demolished structures are also present within the park. This asset comprises a demolished structure and a pathway which survive as archaeological remains within the boundary of the Registered Park and Garden. These remains are those of the Swiss Wood House, a mock mountain chalet which was probably built by William Garrett when he created the gardens close to and south of Leigh House. It appears to have survived until 1908; archaeological excavations in 1992 uncovered a part of the structure and suggest that it is well-preserved. The remains of this structure are of significance for their archaeological and historic interest.	-	Medium
	Excavations of Leigh Park Mansion (site of)	No	Yes	Yes	No	Leigh Park (Staunton Country Park) is a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (NHLEID: 1000112). The Park and Garden has a range of surviving upstanding built structures, landscape features, and plantings. The archaeological remains of demolished structures are also present within the park. This asset comprises demolished structures which survive as archaeological remains within the boundary of the Registered Park and Garden. These remains may represent a nationally significant earlier iteration of the mansion house currently present on the site. The remains of this structure are of significance for their archaeological and historic interest.	-	High
	Pine Pits And 'Melon Ground' at Staunton Country Park	No	Yes	Yes	No	Leigh Park (Staunton Country Park) is a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (NHLEID: 1000112). The Park and Garden has a range of surviving upstanding built structures, landscape features, and plantings. The archaeological remains of demolished structures are also present within the park. This asset comprises demolished structures which survive as archaeological remains within the boundary of the Registered Park and Garden. These remains may represent a nationally rare and significant structure for growing bananas. The remains of this structure are of significance for their archaeological and historic interest.	-	High
	Cone House, Staunton Country Park	No	Yes	No	No	Leigh Park (Staunton Country Park) is a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (NHLEID: 1000112). The Park and Garden has a range of surviving upstanding built structures, landscape features, and plantings. The archaeological remains of demolished structures are also present within the park. This asset comprises a demolished structure which survives as archaeological remains within the boundary of the Registered Park and Garden. These remains are those of the Cone House constructed by William Garrett. In 1821 Staunton began improvements to the Cone House and incorporated it into his landscape. The Cone House was probably demolished under William Stone. The archaeological remains of the Cone House are of significance for their archaeological and historic interest.	-	Medium
	Archaeological investigations at Leigh Park, Havant	No	Yes	No	No	Leigh Park (Staunton Country Park) is a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (NHLEID: 1000112). The Park and Garden has a range of surviving upstanding built structures, landscape features, and plantings. The archaeological remains of demolished structures are also present within the park. This asset comprises the probable locations of the demolished structure which survives as archaeological remains within the boundary of the Registered Park and Garden. The archaeological remains of these structured are of significance for their archaeological and historic interest.	-	Medium
	The Staunton Memorial	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	High
	The Gothic Library	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Stable Cottage	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Stable Block	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
	Garden wall, gatepiers and grotto	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Cartshed (adjoining barn on the east side)	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	The Beacon	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Leigh Park Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Barn and cowshed (20 yards east of Leigh Park Farmhouse)	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Footbridge	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Granary at Leigh Park Farm	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its architectural and historic interest.	-	Medium
	Remains of building, Leigh Park	No	Yes	Yes	No	While these features have been removed by a previous archaeological excavation within the area of that excavation, the remains are of significance as they can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
	Building remains, Leigh Park	No	Yes	Yes	No	While these features have been removed by a previous archaeological excavation within the area of that excavation, the remains are of significance as they can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
	Building remains, Leigh Park	No	Yes	No	No	While this feature has been removed by a previous archaeological excavation within the area of that excavation, the remains are of significance as they can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
	Storey Gardens	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	This asset comprises remnants of a wall kitchen garden within the boundary of the Registered Park and Garden. The remnants of the kitchen garden, inclusion surviving built fabric and archaeological remains, are of significance for their architectural, historic, and archaeological interests.	-	Medium
	Pathway (to the south of the Staunton Memorial)	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Obelisk (site of)	No	Yes	Yes	No	The archaeological remains of this obelisk would be of significance for their archaeological and historic interests. It is of historic interest due to its association with Sir George Staunton and the deigned landscape of Leigh Park, in which the obelisk was the focus of key views.	-	Low
	Lodge	No	Yes	Yes	No	The archaeological remains of this lodge would be of significance for their archaeological and historic interests. It is of historic interest due to its association with Sir George Staunton and the deigned landscape of Leigh Park.	-	Medium
	Garden (site of)	No	Yes	Yes	No	The archaeological remains of this lodge would be of significance for their archaeological and historic interests. It is of historic interest due to its association with Sir George Staunton and the deigned landscape of Leigh Park.	-	Medium
	Lodge (site of)	No	Yes	Yes	No	The archaeological remains of this lodge would be of significance for their archaeological and historic interests. It is of historic interest due to its association with Sir George Staunton and the deigned landscape of Leigh Park.	-	Medium
A-D_0064	Old Bedhampton (1)	Yes	No	Yes	No	This Conservation Area is of significance due to its special architectural and historic interest. The Old Bedhampton Conservation Area is split into two distinct area. The first, (HCC 185), has one grade II* listed building (high importance), and 11 grade II listed buildings (medium importance) while the send, (HCC198), has four grade II listed buildings.	-	Medium
A-D_0065	Old Bedhampton (2)	Yes	No	Yes	No	This Conservation Area is of significance due to its special architectural and historic interest. The Old Bedhampton Conservation Area is split into two distinct area. The first, (HCC 185), has one grade II* listed building (high importance), and 11 grade II listed buildings (medium importance) while the send, (HCC198), has four grade II listed buildings.	-	Medium

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
A-D _0066	Brockhampton	Yes	No	Yes	No	This Conservation Area is of significance due to its special architectural and historic interest. There are no designated heritage assets with a high or medium importance in this Conservation Area	-	Medium
A-D _0067	St John's	Yes	No	Yes	No	This Conservation Area is of significance due to its special architectural and historic interest. Two grade II listed buildings (medium importance) are in this Conservation Area.	-	Medium
A-D_0068	Sir George Staunton	Yes	No	Yes	No	This Conservation Area is of significance due to its special architectural and historic interest. One grade II* listed building (high importance), one grade II* registered park and garden (high importance), and 11 grade II listed buildings (medium importance) are in this Conservation Area.	-	High
A-D_0069	Mill Lane	Yes	No	Yes	No	This Conservation Area is of significance due to its special architectural and historic interest. There are no designated heritage assets with a high or medium importance in this Conservation Area	-	Medium
A-D_0070	Gob's barrow, Portsdown Hill	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this site, including the barrow and human remains, may indicate archaeological potential, these features have been entirely, or in the larger part, removed by a previous archaeological excavation, the remains are of significance as they can illustrate the past and contribute to regional archaeological research objectives.	-	Medium
A-D_0071	Barrow group, Portsdown	No	Yes	No	No	While these bowl barrows are no longer extant, and at least two been destroyed, the site of the barrows is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Dating from the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age, bowl barrows were sometimes ditched, and covered single or multiple burials. They often functioned as a focus for burials in later periods. There is potential for archaeological remains associated with the bowl barrows to survive, including a ditch and human remains.	-	Low
A-D_0072	Iron Age stock enclosure, Portsdown I	No	Yes	No	No	While these features have been removed by a previous archaeological excavation within the area of that excavation, the remains are of significance as they can illustrate the past and contribute to regional archaeological research objectives.	-	Medium
A-D_0073	Iron Age fields, Portsdown II	No	Yes	No	No	While these features have been removed by a previous archaeological excavation within the area of that excavation, the remains are of significance as they can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0074	Iron Age enclosure, Portsdown Hill	No	Yes	No	No	While these features have been removed by a previous archaeological excavation within the area of that excavation, the remains are of significance as they can illustrate the past and contribute to regional archaeological research objectives.	-	Medium
A-D_0075	Iron Age pottery, The Dell, Portsdown	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
A-D_0076	1st century pit north of Portsdown Hill Road	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
A-D_0077	Flint foundations, to west of Fort Widley	No	Yes	No	No	There is little information on this asset. As archaeological structural remains. It has the potential to contribute to local research objectives. Its importance may be revised should further information become available.	-	Low
A-D_0078	Roman coin from Drayton Lane	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
A-D_0079	Anglo-Saxon burials, George Inn, Portsdown	No	Yes	Yes	No	While these burials may indicate archaeological potential, the burials themselves have been removed. The burials provide regionally rare evidence of Anglo-Saxon deviant burials, and possibly execution. They are of significance as they illustrate past mortuary practices, particularly deviant burials, and as they contribute to regional archaeological research objectives.	-	Medium
A-D_0080	Skeleton from Fair House, Portsdown	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this burial may indicate archaeological potential, the burial itself has been removed. The burial is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0081	Bronze Age flints from Portsdown	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
A-D_0082	Roman pottery from Portsdown Hill	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
A-D_0083	Roman Coin from east of Gobs Barrow	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0084	Bronze Age pottery from Portsmouth Water Works, Portsdown	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0085	Roman coin hoard from Drayton	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. As a hoard of silver coins, the find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to regional archaeological research objectives.	-	Medium
A-D_0086	Farlington Reservoir	No	Yes	Yes	No	While these features may indicate archaeological potential, the features have been removed within the area of previous archaeological excavation. The features are of significance as they can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0087	Pit, Portsdown Hill	No	Yes	No	No	While this feature may indicate archaeological potential, the feature has been removed within the area of previous archaeological excavation. The feature is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D/E_0088	Interdiction Battery, Portsdown Hill	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance for its architectural, archaeological, and historic interests. The surviving plinths and casement are of architectural and historic interest as surviving parts of an interdiction battery built for the defence of Portsmouth during the Second World War. The site illustrates the developments in defence technology, strategy, and design in the twentieth century, to counter the rise of aerial bombing. It illustrates the nation's attempt at countering his threat, Archaeological investigation of the site could reveal remains which could provide insights into the operation of the battery and the defence of the area during the Second World War. This may include remains of the demolished casement.	-	Medium
A-D_0089	Burials, near former Naval Telegraph Portsdown Hill	No	Yes	No	No	While this site, comprising a probable long barrow and secondary Anglo-Saxon cemetery, may indicate archaeological potential, the human remains have been removed, and the barrow mound likely destroyed. The site and findings are of significance as they illustrate the past and contribute to regional archaeological research objectives. While uncertain, it is possible that further remains could survive at the site, which may include additional human remains, or flanking ditches associated with the probable long barrow.	-	Medium
A-D_0090	Barrow, Portsdown Hill	No	Yes	No	No	While this barrow is no longer extant, and has probably been destroyed, the site of the barrow is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Barrows were sometimes ditched and covered single or multiple burials. They often functioned as a focus for burials in later periods. There is potential for archaeological remains associated with the barrow to survive below-ground, including ditch and human remains.	-	Low
A-D_0091	Iron Age occupation, The George Inn, Portsdown	No	Yes	No	No	While these features may indicate archaeological potential, the features have been removed within the area of previous archaeological excavation. The features are of significance as that can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0092	Christ Church	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Portsdown (Christ Church) Military Cemetery / War memorial, Christ Church, Widley	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	This cemetery is of significance for its architectural, historic, and artistic interest. It is a military cemetery maintained by the CWGC, and it has an architectural and landscape design like other CWGC sites in the UK and overseas. Its architectural, artistic, and historic interest lies in its formal landscape design, including its plantings, borders, and lawns, in its built elements, which include standard CWGC headstones and a Cross of Sacrifice to standard CWGC designs, and in its role as a place of interment of human remains, and a place of memorialisation and remembrance. The Cross of Sacrifice was designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield for use in CWGC cemeteries and larger war grave plots. There are four versions of the cross, and almost 400 crosses in the UK. This cross is of significance due to its architectural, historic, and artistic interests. It has group value with the military cemetery in which it stands, as an integral part of that wider designed landscape of memorialisation and remembrance.This site is not listed, as Historic England's policy is that CWGC sites are sufficiently safeguard by the CWGC, to the degree that there is no need for further listing of such sites and buildings in England beyond the major national memorials.	-	High
A-D_0093	War Memorial, St Andrew's Farlington	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	This memorial cross is of significance for its architectural, historic, and artistic interests. It has a strong design aesthetic. The base is inscribed the names of local men who lost their lives in the First World War. The cross is a continuing focus for memorialisation and remembrance.	-	Medium

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
A-D_0094	Site of Farlington House	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0095	Farlington	No	Yes	Yes	No	Over 3000 deserted medieval villages are recorded nationally. If deserted, Farlington was later repopulated. This asset may represent a deserted medieval village, which was later repopulated. It is of significance for its archaeological and historic interests.	-	Medium
A-D_0096	Historic boundary, churchyard of St Andrew, Farlington	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0097	Stable building, 331 Havant Road	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its architectural and historic interests.	-	Low
A-D_0098	Site of Farlington Farm	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance for its archaeological and historic interests	-	Low
A-D_0099	Farlington Pumping Station	No	Yes	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its architectural and historic interests.	-	Low
A-D_0100	Cistern, Uplands Road	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance for its archaeological and historic interests. It illustrates water provision in the area prior to the installation of reticulated water.	-	Negligible
A-D_0101	Site of Purbrook Turnpike	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The remains of the toll house and gate could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0102	Roman silver ring, Portsdown Hill	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
A-D_0103	Boundary stone, Portsdown Hill Road	No	No	Yes	No	This boundary stone has historic interest as a surviving physical marker of the borough boundary.	-	Low
	Boundary stone, London Road Widley (west side)	No	No	Yes	No	This boundary stone has historic interest as a surviving physical marker of the borough boundary.	-	Low
	Boundary stone, London Road Widley (east side)	No	No	Yes	No	This boundary stone has historic interest as a surviving physical marker of the borough boundary.	-	Low
	Boundary stone, Southwick Road	No	No	Yes	No	This boundary stone has historic interest as a surviving physical marker of the borough boundary.	-	Low
	Southern Parish Boundary / a boundary stone north of Fort Widley	-	-	Yes	-	This boundary stone is of significance for its historic interest.	-	Low
A-D/E/G_0104	Roman Road from Bitterne to Chichester (long distance)	No	Yes	Yes	No	Roman roads are highly representative of the period of Roman administration and provide important evidence of Roman civil engineering skills as well as the pattern of Roman conquest and settlement. A high proportion of examples exhibiting good survival are worthy of protection. This road is of significance for its archaeological and historic interests. The road will contain archaeological deposits providing information about its construction, contemporary and subsequent use, and associated environment.The line of this road is poorly understood in places. Well preserved sections of the road would be of higher importance.	-	Medium
A-D _0105	Water Meadow 262	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance for its archaeological and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. The site has historic interest as it visibly illustrates a post-medieval water meadow and the pattern of land use in this period.	-	Low
A-D_0106	Possible enclosure	No	No	No	No	This site is of significance for its archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0107	Bronze Age Ranch Boundary	No	Yes	No	No	While these archaeological remains may indicate archaeological potential, the remains themselves have been archaeologically salvaged and removed within the area of the past excavation. The remains of significance as they have archaeological and historic interest.	-	Low

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
A-D_0108	Rectilinear enclosure, Ports Down	No	Yes	No	No	While these features have been removed by a previous archaeological excavation within the area of that excavation, the remains are of significance as they can illustrate the past and contribute to regional archaeological research objectives.	-	Medium
A-D_0109	Iron Age hearths	No	Yes	Yes	No	While these archaeological remains may indicate archaeological potential, the remains themselves have been archaeologically salvaged and removed. These hearth areas are of significance as they have archaeological and historic interest. They may constitute regionally rare evidence of inland Iron Age salt production and can illustrate this process and contribute to regional archaeological research objectives.	-	Medium
A-D_0110	Iron Age pit and ditch	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance as it has archaeological and historic interest. It can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0111	Iron Age pottery	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
A-D_0112	Burnt flint pot boilers	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0113	Iron Age pottery and oyster shells	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
A-D_0114	White ceramic beads	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0115	Flint Scraper	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0116	Bronze Age flint scrapers and pottery	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0117	Possible site of Saxon Church	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The feature has the potential to yield archaeological remains, including human remains, which could clarify the purpose of the feature, and contribute to regional archaeological research objectives.	-	Medium
A-D_0118	Roman pottery	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0119	Roman inhumation burial	No	Yes	No	No	While this burial may indicate archaeological potential, the burial itself has been removed. The burial is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0120	Site of possible Roman villa, Roman Way	No	Yes	No	No	The site is of significance for its archaeological interest. Investigation would confirm whether a Roman villa is present at the site. If present, and well-preserved, the importance of the site may rise.	-	Medium
A-D_0121	Medieval circular ditch	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The feature has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could clarify the purpose of the feature and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0122	Upper Mill, Bedhampton Springs	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	The archaeological remains of this mill and associated activity are of significance for their archaeological and historic interests. The surviving mill house is of significance for its architectural and historic interests.	-	Low
A-D_0123	Crossing Keepers House, Bedhampton Springs	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its architectural and historic interests for its association with the Southampton and Dorchester line.	-	Low
A-D_0124	Well	No	Yes	No	No	While these archaeological remains may indicate archaeological potential, the remains themselves have been archaeologically salvaged and removed. The remains are of significance as they have archaeological and historic interest.	-	Low
A-D_0125	Neolithic axe hoard	No	No	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. As a greenstone Neolithic axe hoard, the find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to regional archaeological research objectives.	-	Medium
A-D_0126	Bronze Age pottery, Havant	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
A-D_0127	Iron Age hearths, Havant	No	Yes	Yes	No	While these archaeological remains may indicate archaeological potential, the remains themselves have been archaeologically salvaged and removed. These hearth areas are of significance as they have archaeological and historic interest. They may constitute regionally rare evidence of inland Iron Age salt production and can illustrate this process and contribute to regional archaeological research objectives.	-	Medium
A-D_0128	Roman pottery, Langstone Shore, Havant.	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
A-D_0129	Possible Bowl Barrow	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. Archaeological investigation would clarify the date and nature of this feature. If it is a bowl barrow, human remains may be present at the site.	-	Low
A-D_0130	Belmont Park	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance as it has archaeological and historic interest, due to its relevance to the evolution and use of the locally listed park and garden.	-	Medium
	Belmont Park	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance as it has archaeological and historic interest, due to its relevance to the evolution and use of the locally listed park and garden.	-	Medium
	Belmont Park	Yes	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance as it has archaeological and historic interest, due to its relevance to the evolution and use of the locally listed park and garden.	-	Medium
A-D_0131	Possible site of medieval hamlet, Leigh Park	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. Archaeological investigation of the site could yield archaeological remains associated with the earlier settlement which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. The importance of the site may rise based on its nature, date, and level of preservation.	-	Low
A-D_0132	Mill	No	Yes	Yes	No	The archaeological remains of this mill and associated activity are of significance for their archaeological and historic interests. The pond and embanked portion of the stream ae of archaeological and historic interest.	-	Low
A-D_0133	Findspot, Camp Hill, Crookhorn	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
A-D_0134	Findspot, Camp Hill, Crookhorn	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
A-D_0135	Findspot, Camp Hill, Crookhorn	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
A-D_0136	Findspot, Camp Hill, Crookhorn	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
A-D_0137	Findspot, Camp Hill, Crookhorn	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
A-D_0138	Camp Hill, Crookhorn	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
A-D_0139	Rectilinear features, Farlington	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains relating to the Second World War, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0140	Site of Old Manor House, Bedhampton	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0141	Camp Down	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the to yield archaeological remains associated with the semaphore building which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0142	Linear row of stakes	No	Yes	No	No	While these archaeological remains may indicate archaeological potential, the remains themselves have been archaeologically salvaged and removed.	-	Negligible
A-D_0143	Bedhampton	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains associated with the early settlement of Bedhampton, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
A-D_0144	Underground Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post	Yes	No	Yes	No	This asset is of significance as it has architectural and historic interest. While the above ground elements have been demolished, the below ground post remains in good condition. It is of architectural significance as a surviving example of an ROC post, and is a rare survivor, as, following the stand down of the ROC in 1991, monitoring posts were generally returned to adjacent landowners, with many being levelled or infilled. It is of historic interest as part of the network of subterranean posts designed to monitor radioactive fallout following a nuclear attack, and it embodies the nation's attempt at countering the threat of nuclear attack during the Cold War.	-	Medium
A-D_0145	Site Of Bidbury Springs	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to clarify the dating of these features and to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0146	Granary Building, Mill Lane	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its architectural interest, particularly its ornate facade, which displays a strong design aesthetic.	-	Medium
A-D_0147	Site Of Second World War Concrete Shelter	Yes	No	Yes	No	This shelter is of significance for its architectural and historic interest.	-	Low
A-D_0148	Bedhampton Pumping Station	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	This pumping station is of significance for its architectural, historic, and archaeological interests.	-	Low
A-D_0149	Fish pond	No	Yes	Yes	No	This pond was a distinctive landscape feature with Purbrook Par. It is shown as a long lake shown on late 18th century mapping but marked as 'The Bog' on the 1st edition OS, with a large fishpond at its south-western end. This feature was retained in the landscape when the northern and western parts of the LCA were developed with housing in the pre-war period. The pond was redeveloped in the late twentieth century. The site of the pond is of significance for its archaeological and interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to our understanding of the creation and maintenance of the pond over the life of Purbrook Park.	-	Medium
A-D_0150	Struck flint findspot	No	Yes	No	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
A-D_0151	Mesolithic burin findspot	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
A-D_0152	Site of medieval Brockhampton Mill	No	Yes	No	No	The remains of these mills would be of significance for their archaeological interest. The archaeological remains of these mills could contribute to regional archaeological research objectives.	-	Medium
A-D_0153	Bombing Decoy Lights and Starfish Site	No	No	No	No	It is unlikely that archaeological remains survive at this site which could contribute to archaeological research objectives. Their historic interest has been lost by their destruction.	-	Negligible
A-D_0154	Roman finds	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
A-D_0155	Second World War Spigot Mortar Gun Emplacement	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains of the spigot mortar gun emplacement which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0156	Second World War Belmont Camp II	No	Yes	Yes	No	Belmont Camp II was one of several camps and Second World War sites in the area during this time. The archaeological remains of this associated camp are of significance for their archaeological and historic interests. Remains associated with the camp could illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0157	Second World War allotment gardens	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
A-D_0158	Site of Second World War Air Raid Shelters	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains of air raid shelters which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0159	Site of Second World War Air Raid Shelters	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains of air raid shelters which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
A-D_0160	St Chad's Well	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. It is historic interest as a holy well, one of several sacred or medicinal waters across the country named after the saint, who converted the Kingdom of Mercia to Christianity, and served as the first Bishop of Lichfield.	-	Low
A-D_0161	Second World War Military Site	No	Yes	No	No	This site was one of several Second World War sites in the area during this time. The archaeological remains of this associated camp are of significance for their archaeological and historic interests. Remains associated with the camp could illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0162	Second World War Military Site	No	Yes	No	No	This site was one of several Second World War sites in the area during this time. The archaeological remains of this associated camp are of significance for their archaeological and historic interests. Remains associated with the camp could illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0163	Site of brick field, Bedhampton	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0164	Site of landing place, Langstone Harbour	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0165	Site of medieval manor of Belmont	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0166	Ship's telephone mouthpiece	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0167	(Asset removed. Now part of Leigh Park A-D_0063)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0168	Ring ditch	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to regional archaeological research objectives. The ring ditch is likely to be prehistoric and may have had a ritual or mortuary function.	-	Medium
A-D_0169	Park Lodge, Purbrook Park	No	Yes	Yes	No	The archaeological remains of this lodge are of significance for their archaeological and historic interests. The archaeological investigation of the lodge could provide further insights into the wider operation of Purbrook Park.	-	Low
A-D_0170	Palaeolithic flint	No	Yes	No	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0171	Tranchet axe	No	Yes	No	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0172	Disturbed finds, Bedhampton Social Hall	No	Yes	No	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
A-D_0173	Site of industrial kiln, Battins Copse	No	Yes	Yes	No	The archaeological remains of this lime kiln are of significance for their archaeological and historic interests. The remains hold archaeological interest as the investigation of the remains could yield information on the construction and use of post-medieval lime kilns. They are of historic significance as they illustrate post-medieval lime-making.	-	Low
A-D_0174	Palaeolithic axe from Havant	No	Yes	No	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to regional archaeological research objectives on the Palaeolithic.	-	Medium
A-D_0175	Watching Brief, Bedhampton	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
A-D_0176	West Leigh	No	Yes	Yes	No	Archaeological remains of medieval settlement at West Leigh would be of significance for their archaeological and historic interests. Their importance may rise depending on their nature, date, extent, and level of preservation.	-	Low
A-D_0177	Second World War AA Battery, Purbrook	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	This Anti-Aircraft battery is of significance for its architectural, historic, and archaeological interests. It is relatively well-preserved, and retains several of its core features, including its four-gun mounts, and the	-	Medium

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
						remains of its command post. It is of architectural and historic interest as it illustrates the emergence of strategic bombing as a significant development in the evolution of warfare, and resources invested in defence during the Second World War. It is of archaeological interest as archaeological investigation of the site could contribute further information on its use during the war.		
A-D_0178	Harts Farm Way - Archaeological Evaluation	No	Yes	Yes	No	While these features may indicate archaeological potential, the feature have been removed within the area of previous archaeological excavation. The features are of significance as they can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
A-D_0179	Belmont Castle	No	Yes	Yes	No	There gardens have recently been relandscaped, however, many elements of the gardens survive, including the remains of an orchard, mature trees, a pavilion, and gatepeirs. The surviving gardens are of significance for their historic interest. Archaeological remains associated with the gardens and their historical development would be of significance for their archaeological interest.	-	Low
A-D_0180	Auger Transect, Budds Wall	No	Yes	No	No	This auger survey identified several deposits in Langstone Harbour. The deposits are of significance as they could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0181	Land Off Ranelagh Road	No	Yes	No	No	While the features identified on this archaeological excavation may indicate archaeological potential, the features have been removed within the area of previous archaeological investigation. The features are of significance as they can illustrates the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0182	Land At Blendworth Crescent, Havant	No	Yes	Yes	No	While the boundary ditch identified on this evaluation may indicate archaeological potential, the feature has been removed within the area of previous archaeological investigation. The feature is of significance as it illustrates the past and contributes to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0183	Land at Lower Road Havant	No	Yes	Yes	No	While the features identified on this evaluation may indicate archaeological potential, the features have been removed within the area of previous archaeological investigation. The features are of significance as they can illustrates the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
A-D_0184	(Unknown)	-	-	-	-	It is not possible to determine the significance of this heritage asset as no information is available from Hampshire HER, other than its reference number and geospatial location.	-	-
A-D_0185	Land south of Lower Road	No	Yes	Yes	No	While the features identified on this evaluation may indicate archaeological potential, the features have been removed within the area of previous archaeological investigation. The features are of significance as they can illustrates the past and contribute to regional archaeological research objectives.	-	Medium
A-D_0186	Barrow	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this barrow is no longer extant, and has probably been destroyed, the site of the barrow is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Dating from the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age, barrows were sometimes ditched, and covered single or multiple burials. They often functioned as a focus for burials in later periods. There is potential for archaeological remains associated with the barrow to survive, including a ditch and human remains. Further archaeological investigation could confirm the nature and refine the dating of this feature.	-	Medium
A-D_0187	Barrow	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this barrow is no longer extant, and has probably been destroyed, the site of the barrow is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Dating from the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age, barrows were sometimes ditched, and covered single or multiple burials. They often functioned as a focus for burials in later periods. There is potential for archaeological remains associated with the barrow to survive, including a ditch and human remains. Further archaeological investigation could confirm the nature and refine the dating of this feature.	-	Medium
A-D_0188	Barrow	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this barrow is no longer extant, and has probably been destroyed, the site of the barrow is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Dating from the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age, barrows were sometimes ditched, and covered single or multiple burials. They often functioned as a focus for burials in later periods. There is potential for archaeological remains associated with the barrow to survive, including a ditch and human remains. Further archaeological investigation could confirm the nature and refine the dating of this feature.	-	Medium
A-D_0189	Belmont House	No	Yes	Yes	No	This part of the park has been subdivided and built over time. The designed park landscape is non-extant and is no longer legible in this area. There may be archaeological remains associated with the park in the area it historically occupied that has not been built over, and these remains may hold archaeological and historic interest, and be of significance.	-	Negligible

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A-D_0190	Sandy Dell	No	No	Yes	No	This park is of significance for its historic interest. It represents a remnant of the forest of Bere and the grounds of the first Purbrook House.	-	Low
A-D_0200	(Asset removed. Now part of Leigh Park)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0201	(Asset removed. Now part of Leigh Park)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0202	Bondfields farm (site of)	No	Yes	Yes	No	The archaeological remains of these would be of significance for their archaeological and historic interests. It is of historic interest due to its association with early post-medieval development in Havant and archaeological evidence may survive relating to this use.	-	Low
A-D_0203	(Asset removed. Now part of Leigh Park)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0204	(Asset removed. Now part of Leigh Park)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0205	Building (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the building's function and date.	-	Negligible
A-D_0206	Building	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the building's function and date.	-	Negligible
A-D_0207	Buildings	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the building's function and date.	-	Negligible
A-D_0208	Building(s)		Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. Its historic interest is derived from its association with Stockheath Villa.	-	Negligible
A-D_0209	Buildings	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. Its historic interest is derived from its association with Stockheath Villa.	-	Negligible
A-D_0210	Buildings	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the buildings' function and date.	-	Negligible
A-D_0211	Buildings	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. Its historic interest is derived from its association with Stockheath Villa.	-	Negligible
A-D_0212	Buildings	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the buildings' function and date.	-	Negligible
A-D_0213	Lodge	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological and historic interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the buildings' function as well as its date and relationship with West Leigh House.	-	Low
A-D_0214	Building (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the building's function and date.	-	Negligible
A-D_0215	Boundary Stone	No	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its historic interest.	-	Negligible
A-D_0216	Building with extensions	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the building's function and date.	-	Negligible
A-D_0217	Mill (site of)	No	Yes	Yes	No	The remains of this mill would be of significance for its archaeological and historic interest. The archaeological remains of the mill could contribute to local archaeological research objectives and further archaeological investigation could refine the dating of these structures.	-	Low
A-D_0218	Budds Farm	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains associated with the historic farm complex which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low

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A-D_0219	Buildings	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the building's function and date.	-	Negligible
A-D_0220	Buildings (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the buildings' function and date.	-	Negligible
A-D_0221	Milestone (site of)	No	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its historic interest.	-	Negligible
A-D_0222	Purbrook First School	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest as an extant example of a middle 19th century educational institution.	-	Medium
A-D_0223	(Duplicate entry. Removed)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A-D_0224	The Old Poorhouse (site of)	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives and has historic interest as a public institution.	-	Low
A-D_0225	Upper Mill (Corn), associated Mill Dams (site of)	No	Yes	Yes	No	The remains of this mill would be of significance for its archaeological and historic interest. The archaeological remains of the mill could contribute to local archaeological research objectives and further archaeological investigation could refine the dating of these structures.	-	Low
A-D_0226	Possible pit (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
A-D_0227	Buildings	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the buildings' function and date.	-	Negligible
A-D_0228	Buildings	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the buildings' function and date.	-	Negligible
A-D_0229	Well (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest.	-	Negligible
A-D_0230	Chalk pit (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
A-D_0231	Semaphore House (site of)	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. Its historic interest is derived from its association with the coastal landscape and maritime navigation.	-	Low
A-D_0232	Old chalk pit (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
A-D_0233	Well (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest.	-	Negligible
A-D_0234	Brick kiln (site of)	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval industrial activity, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
A-D_0235	Two buildings	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the buildings' function and date.	-	Negligible
A-D_0236	Well (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest.	-	Negligible
A-D_0237	Clay pit (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
A-D_0238	Sand pit (site of)	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval extraction, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible

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A-D_0239	Buildings	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the buildings' function and date.	-	Negligible
A-D_0240	Buildings	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the buildings' function and date.	-	Negligible
A-D_0241	D. Well (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest.	-	Negligible
A-D_0242	D. Well (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest.	-	Negligible
A-D_0243	Portsdown Lodge (site of)	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives and has historic interest as a post-medieval residence.	-	Low
A-D_0244	Chalk pit (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
A-D_0245	Old chalk pit (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
A-D_0246	Buildings (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the buildings' function and date.	-	Negligible
A-D_0247	Building (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological and historic interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the buildings' function and date.	-	Negligible
A-D_0248	Tea Gardens (site of)	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
A-D_0249	Buildings	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the buildings' function and date.	-	Negligible
A-D_0250	Buildings	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the buildings' function and date.	-	Negligible
A-D_0251	Buildings	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the buildings' function and date.	-	Negligible
A-D_0252	Building (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the building's function and date.	-	Negligible
A-D_0253	Building	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the building's function and date.	-	Negligible
A-D_0254	Buildings	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the buildings' function and date.	-	Negligible
A-D_0255	Buildings- probable farmstead remains?	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
E_0256	Southwick brewhouse	Yes	Yes	No	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	High
E_0257	Fort Southwick	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Fort Southwick is of significance for its architectural, historic, and archaeological interests. It is one of the largest fortifications built in Victorian Britain and survives in a fair condition. The fort was built during the Victorian period on the recommendations of the 1860 Royal Commission on the Defence of the United Kingdom, prompted by concerns about the strength of the French Navy, and particularly launch in 1859 by France of the first ocean-going ironclad warship. Fort Southwick has historic interest as the design of the fort clearly demonstrates developments in military strategic planning and fortification design in the 19th century, and the development of fortifications in response to developing naval warfare technologies, including long-range naval artillery and armoured ships. While criticized at the time of its completion as the threat from the French navy had passed, the fort clearly demonstrates the strategic commitment to the defence of Portsmouth, and the scale of the perceived threat. The fort occupies a dominant and strategic position at the top of Portsdown Ridge, where it is highly	-	High

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						visible. The fort continued to be used during the Second World War, which also contributes to its historic interest. The fort has a strong design aesthetic, incorporating bold 'Norman' doorways of stone, with recessed orders of mouldings above columns, and brick walls of English bond. The outer defensive walls are of flint with bands of brickwork, and there is a blind arcade at the upper level. The fort has archaeological interest within its internal rooms and external spaces, which may hold evidence of the military occupation of the fort, and within its ditch, which has been filled in. More broadly, there is archaeological interest in the construction and historical development and use of the fort, which is held in its fabric, and beneath the ground within and around the fort.		
	Earthwork- associated with Fort Southwick	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest and historic interest from its potential association with a Scheduled Monument and Grade II Listed Building. Further archaeological investigation could confirm the nature of this feature as well as its date and relationship with the fort.	-	High
	Earthwork- associated with Fort Southwick	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest and historic interest from its potential association with a Scheduled Monument and Grade II Listed Building. Further archaeological investigation could confirm the nature of this feature as well as its date and relationship with the fort.	-	High
E_0258	Fort Nelson	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Fort Nelson is of significance for its architectural, historic, and archaeological interests. It is one of the largest fortifications built in Victorian Britain and survives in a fair condition. The fort was built during the Victorian period on the recommendations of the 1860 Royal Commission on the Defence of the United Kingdom, prompted by concerns about the strength of the French Navy, and particularly launch in 1859 by France of the first ocean-going ironclad warship. Fort Nelson has historic interest as the design of the fort clearly demonstrates developments in military strategic planning and fortification design in the nineteenth century, and the development of fortifications in response to developing naval warfare technologies, including long-range naval artillery and armoured ships. While criticized at the time of its completion as the threat from the French navy had passed, the fort clearly demonstrates the strategic commitment to the defence of Portsmouth, and the scale of the perceived threat. The fort occupies a dominant and strategic position at the top of Portsdown Ridge, where it is highly visible. The fort has a strong design aesthetic, incorporating bold 'Norman' doorways of stone, with recessed orders of mouldings above columns, and brick walls of English bond. The fort has archaeological interest within its internal rooms and external spaces, which may hold evidence of the military occupation of the fort, and within its infilled ditch. More broadly, there is archaeological interest in the construction and historical development and use of the fort, which is held in its fabric, and beneath the ground within and around the fort.	-	High
	Ditch associated with Fort Nelson	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest and historic interest from its potential association with a Scheduled Monument and Grade I Listed Building. Further archaeological investigation could confirm the nature of this feature as well as its date and relationship with the fort.	-	High
E_0259	Fort Widley and gun mounted on wood block in from of Fort Widley.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Fort Widley is of significance for its architectural, historic, and archaeological interests. It is one of the largest fortifications built in Victorian Britain and survives in a fair condition. The fort was built during the Victorian period on the recommendations of the 1860 Royal Commission on the Defence of the United Kingdom, prompted by concerns about the strength of the French Navy, and particularly launch in 1859 by France of the first ocean-going ironclad warship. Fort Widley has historic interest as the design of the fort clearly demonstrates developments in military strategic planning and fortification design in the nineteenth century, and the development of fortifications in response to developing naval warfare technologies, including long-range naval artillery and armoured ships. While criticized at the time of its completion as the threat from the French navy had passed, the fort clearly demonstrates the strategic commitment to the defence of Portsmouth, and the scale of the perceived threat. The fort occupies a dominant and strategic position at the top of Portsdown Ridge, where it is highly visible. The fort has a strong design aesthetic, incorporating bold 'Norman' doorways of stone, with recessed orders of mouldings above columns, and brick walls of English bond. The fort has archaeological interest within its internal rooms and external spaces, which may hold evidence of the military occupation of the fort, and within its ditch. More broadly, there is archaeological interest in the construction and historical development and use of the fort, which is held in its fabric, and beneath the ground within and around the fort.	-	High

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
	Gun mounted on wood block in from of Fort Widley.	Yes	No	Yes	No	Fort Widley is a Grade II* listed building and a Scheduled Monument. The fort is an important as a large Victorian fort, and is of architectural, historic, and archaeological interest. This gun is of significance as it is associated with Fort Widley, and with the fort's defensive function. It is of historic interest as it illustrates the fort's defences. It has group value with the fort, and directly contributes to the fort's significance.	-	Medium
E_0260	Southwick Priory	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance due to its architectural, archaeological, and historic interest. The priory is of architectural interest as a 12th century ecclesiastical property, structural and associated elements of which may survive beneath ground which contributes to its archaeological interest. It remained as an important Augustinian religious site and pilgrimage destination throughout the Medieval period that was converted into an elite residence following the Dissolution, all of which contributes to its historic interest.	-	High
E_0261	Church of St James without the Priory Gate	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	High
E_0262	Church of St Nicholas	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	High
E_0263	The Nelson Monument	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	This monument is of significance for its architectural, historic, and artistic interests. It is of historic interest as a relatively early monument to Trafalgar and Nelson. It was erected in under two years after Nelson's death at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805, and a year after the first monument to Nelson, the Nelson Monument on Glasgow Green erected in 1806. The monument was paid for by the navy and was erected in a movement driven by the officers and men who fought at Trafalgar. While the monument was rebuilt in 1899, the bust of Nelson at the top of the monument is the original. It is of architectural and artistic interest as a designed monument. A design for the monument by John Thomas Groves of the Board of Works was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1807. The design was modelled on the Aksum Stele, Ethiopia: Groves was inspired by the findings in Aksum of Henry Salt who visited Ethiopia in 1805. The monument's significance is enhanced by its proximity to Fort Nelson. This fort, completed in 1871 in response to the perceived threat posed by Napoleon III, was named after the monument.	-	High
E_0264	Boarhunt Mill & Mill House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0265	30, West Street	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	32, West Street	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	34, West Street	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0266	Rose Cottage	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0267	The Priory House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Barn 10 metres north-west of Priory House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Granary 35 metres west of Priory House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0268	41, Back Lane	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	42, 43 and 44, Back Lane	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0269	Oak Lodge	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0270	45, Creech Lane	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0271	3 and 4, High Street	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0272	The White House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0273	Barn at Southwick Farm	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0274	South Lodge	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
E_0275	14, High Street	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0276	Pump	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0277	The Lodge	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0278	Red Lion Inn	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0279	The Old Vicarage	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Granary 20 metres north-west of The Old Vicarage	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0280	23, West Street	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	25 and 27, West Street	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	29 and 31, West Street	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0281	Broomfield House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Broomfield House	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance due to its archaeological and historic interest. As a relatively unchanged landscape associated with a local 19th century gentry house, forming part of the Southwick Estate, the site is of historic interest. Archaeological evidence relating to previous phases of landscaping within the park boundary may survive, contributing to its archaeological interest.	-	Medium
	No's.1 & 2, Potwell Cottages	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its architectural and historic interest.	-	Low
E_0282	Clock Tower at HMS Dryad (Southwick House)	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	HMS Dryad (Southwick House)	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0283	5, High Street	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0284	12, High Street	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0285	15 and 15A, High Street	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0286	18, High Street	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	20 and 20B, High Street	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	16 and 16A, High Street	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0287	49, High Street	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0288	House north of the lodge	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0289	Stables 5 metres north of Red Lion Inn	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0290	50. High Street	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0291	Stables 20 metres west of the Old Vicarage	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0292	Purbrook Heath House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Stables and wall to the service yard of Purbrook Heath House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
E_0293	K6 Telephone Kiosk, West Street	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0294	22 and 24, West Street	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0295	26 and 28, West Street	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0296	8 and 9, High Street	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0297	20, High Street	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0298	Cosham House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0299	Milestone adjacent to the Red Lion public house (Public house not included)	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0300	Bridge House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0301	Snow Hill	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0302	Table block 5 metres north of oak lodge	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0303	6 and 7, High Street	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0304	17 and 19, High Street	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0305	The Golden Lion Inn	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0306	18, High Street	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0307	54-60, High Street	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0308	51 and 52, High Street	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0309	Offwell Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Barn 20 metres east of Offwell farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0310	Tudor Cottage	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0311	Granary 20 metres south-west of Manor Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Barn 20 metres west of Manor Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Manor Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Barn 35 metres west of Manor Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
E_0312	Southwick	Yes	No	Yes	No	This Conservation Area is of significance due to its special architectural and historic interest. One scheduled monument (high importance), one grade I listed building (high importance), and 47 grade II listed buildings are in this Conservation Area.	-	High
E_0313	Iron Age pottery, Southwick Hill Crossroads	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
E_0314	Round Barrow, Fort Southwick	No	Yes	No	No	While this probable barrow is no longer extant, and has been destroyed, the site of the barrow is of significance due to its archaeological interest. There is potential for archaeological remains associated with the barrows to survive, including a ditch and human remains.	-	Low
E_0315	Beacon on east side of Fort Southwick	No	Yes	No	No	The site of this beacon is of significance as it holds archaeological interest.	-	Low
E_0316	Bowl Barrow Portsdown Hill	No	Yes	No	No	While this bowl barrow is no longer extant, and has probably been destroyed, the site of the barrow is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Dating from the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age, bowl barrows were sometimes ditched, and covered single or multiple burials. They often functioned as a focus for burials in later periods. There is potential for archaeological remains associated with the bowl barrow to survive, including a ditch and human remains.	-	Low
E_0317	Bowl Barrow, Southwick Hill Crossroads	No	Yes	No	No	While this bowl barrow is no longer extant, and has probably been destroyed, the site of the barrow is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Dating from the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age, bowl barrows were sometimes ditched, and covered single or multiple burials. They often functioned as a focus for burials in later periods. There is potential for archaeological remains associated with the bowl barrow to survive, including a ditch and human remains.	-	Low
E_0318	Roman pottery from Southwick Cross roads	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The roof and flue tiles may indicate the presence of a Roman building. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
E_0319	Lynchet and pits on Portsdown Hill	No	Yes	No	No	While these features have been removed by a previous archaeological excavation within the area of that excavation, the remains are of significance as they can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
E_0320	Bronze Age inhumation burial, Southwick Hill Crossroads	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this burial may indicate archaeological potential, the burial itself has been removed. The burial is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to regional archaeological research objectives.	-	Medium
E_0321	Iron Age pottery from Southwick Hill Crossroads	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0322	Sling stones from Pigeonhouse Farm, Southwick	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
E_0323	Pottery from south of Pigeonhouse Farm, Southwick	No	Yes	No	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0324	Wymering Air Raid Shelter	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	This air raid shelter is of significance for its architectural, archaeological, and historic interests. It was one of two shelters in Portsdown built to the same design, the other being London Road. It is of historic interest as a large, deep, public shelter, which from surviving photographs appears to have been built to a high specification. As the shelter has been sealed for since the war, except for a reopening in 1995, it is believed to be in good condition, and its fittings are anticipated survive to give a clear impression of how the shelter was used. It is of archaeological interest is it is anticipated that it will contain archaeological evidence relating to the construction and usage of the site during the Second World War. The regional research framework identifies air raid shelters as a particular focus area for research, stating, "The scope of information about the region's wide range of Second World War defensive arrangements should be extended to include more on civilian defence, particularly air-raid shelters, and should include both identification and recording of sites and accompanying oral testimony".	-	Medium
E_0325	Qinetiq, Portsdown Technology Park	No	Yes	No	No	While this feature and deposit may indicate archaeological potential, the feature and deposit have been removed within the area of previous archaeological excavation. The feature and deposit are of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
E_0326	Pit	No	Yes	Yes	No	While these features may indicate archaeological potential, the features have been removed within the area of previous archaeological excavation. The features are of significance as they can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
E_0327	Iron Age and Roman pottery, Portsdown	No	Yes	No	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0328	Roman pottery, Pigeon House Farm	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0329	Roman pottery and roof tile, Portsdown Hill	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
E_0330	Flint trackway, Portsdown Hill	No	Yes	No	No	While this feature may indicate archaeological potential, the feature has been removed within the area of previous archaeological excavation. The feature is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives on historical routeways.	-	Low
E_0331	Memorial stone to Sgt. HH (Paddy) Adair Royal Air Force	No	No	Yes	No	This memorial is of historical significance due to its historical interest. It commemorates Sgt. HH (Paddy) Adair of the Royal Air Force, who was shot down in 1940 at a site approximately 1m away to the north-east.	-	Low
E_0332	Iron Age quarter stater, Portsdown Hill	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
E_0333	Roman radiate of Gallienus	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
E_0334	Anti-tank ditch, near Southwick Hill Road	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance for its archaeological and historic interests. Investigation of the site could reveal remains of trenches which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. The ditch is of historic interest as it illustrates the defence of the area during the Second World War.	-	Low
E_0335	Former spigot mortar emplacement, Portsdown Hill	No	Yes	No	No	While this spigot mortar site was reportedly destroyed between 1985-1993, it is possible that some remains may survive in situ. If such remains survive to the degree that they would have archaeological interest, the importance of this site would rise from negligible to low.	-	Negligible
E_0336	Former slit trenches, Portsdown Hill	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance for its archaeological interest. Investigation of the site could reveal remains of trenches which would illustrate the defence of the area during this time, and which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
E_0337	Former pillbox, Portsdown Hill	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance for its archaeological interest. Investigation of the site could reveal remains of a Second World War pillbox which would illustrate the defence of the area during this time, and which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
E_0338	Former pillbox, south of Portsdown Hill Road	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance for its archaeological interest. Investigation of the site could reveal remains of a Second World War pillbox which would illustrate the defence of the area during this time, and which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
E_0339	London Road Air Raid Shelter	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	This air raid shelter is of significance for its architectural, archaeological, and historic interests. It was one of two shelters in Portsdown built to the same design, the other being Wymering Shelter. It is of historic interest as a large, deep, public shelter, built to a high specification. As the shelter has been sealed, it is believed to be in good condition, and its fittings are anticipated survive to give a clear impression of how the shelter was used. It is of archaeological interest is it is anticipated that it will contain archaeological evidence relating to the construction and usage of the site during the Second World War. The regional research framework identifies air raid shelters as a particular focus area for research, stating, "The scope of information about the region's wide range of the Second World War defensive arrangements should be extended to include more on civilian defence, particularly air-raid shelters, and should include both identification and recording of sites and accompanying oral testimony".	-	Medium
E_0340	Former GPO PR1 Protected Repeater Station	Yes	No	Yes	No	This asset is of significance as it has architectural and historic interest. It is of architectural significance as a rare surviving example of a Protected Repeater Station, of which only eight were built across the nation. It is of historic interest as part of the network of Protected Repeater Station designed to boost the telephone	-	Medium

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
						signal for essential communications following a nuclear attack, and it embodies the nation's attempt at countering the threat of nuclear attack during early stages of the Cold War.		
E_0341	Former Widley Mill	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance for its archaeological interest. Investigation of the site could reveal remains associated with the windmills which could provide information on Georgian and Victorian windmill technology and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
E_0342	Iron Age pits and post holes, Southwick Hill Crossroads	No	Yes	No	No	While this feature may indicate archaeological potential, the feature has been removed within the area of previous archaeological excavation. The feature is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
E_0343	Inhumation burial, former Crow's Nest Garage	No	Yes	No	No	While this burial may indicate archaeological potential, the burial itself has been removed. While the date of the human remains is uncertain, it may date to the medieval period. The burial is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
E_0344	19th century gullies, Southwick Hill Crossroads	No	Yes	Yes	No	While these features may indicate archaeological potential, the features have been removed within the area of previous archaeological excavation. The features are of significance for their probable association with the Palmerston forts, which are Grade I listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments. They illustrate, and contribute to our understanding of, how the forts were built.	-	Medium
E_0345	Site of Naval Telegraph Semaphore Station	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance for its archaeological and historic interests. It is of historic interest as the site of the first Naval telegraph in Portsmouth, a technological development which was important to the development and success of Britain's naval forces, including in the Napoleonic Wars. It is of archaeological interest as, although the shutter stations were temporary wooden huts, it is anticipated that archaeological remains may survive which could address regional research questions.	-	Medium
E_0346	Radio Station, Paulsgrove Chalk Pit	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	This radio station is of significance due to its architectural, historic, and archaeological interests. It has historic interest due to its association with the Underground Headquarters under Fort Southwick, which was the operations centre which coordinated Operation Overlord, the Allied operation that launched the successful invasion of German-occupied Western Europe during the Second World War. The radio station functioned as a transmitting and receiving station for the UGHQ, and it was integral to the UGHQ's operation. By being located half a mile away from the UGHQ, the highly visible aerial arrays were separated from the UGHQ, in case they attracted the attention of the Luftwaffe. The station Is of architectural interest as the tunnels and chambers are in good condition, and they illustrate the efforts undertaken to keep communications secure and the UGHQ safe during the coordination of Operation Overlord. The site is of archaeological interest is anticipated it will contain archaeological evidence relating to the construction and usage of the site during the Second World War.	-	High
E_0347	Linear ditch, west of Mill Lane	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The feature may be prehistoric, and it could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
E_0348	Circular pit, west of Mill Lane	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The feature may be prehistoric, and it could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0349	Prehistoric pit, east of Pigeon House Lane	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The feature is prehistoric, and it could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
E_0350	Pit, north of Mill Lane	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The feature may be prehistoric, and it could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0351	Trench, east of Pigeon House Lane	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance as it has archaeological and historic interest. The feature has archaeological interest as it could contribute further information about military training practices around the time of the First World War, could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. It is of historic interest as it illustrates the preparations and training for the defence of the nation in the early twentieth century.	-	Low
E_0352	Possible military training trench, north of Mill Lane	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance as it has archaeological and historic interest. The feature has archaeological interest as it could contribute either further information about military training practices around the time of the First World War, or Second World War anti-tank defences, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. Possibly functioning as part of a wider network trenches, this feature is	-	Low

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
						of historic interest as it illustrates the preparations and training for the defence of the nation in the twentieth century.		
E_0353	Southwick Hill Crossroads Saxon Cemetery	No	Yes	Yes	No	While these finds indicate archaeological potential, the finds themselves have been removed within the areas of past archaeological investigations. The finds are of significance as they illustrate the past and contribute to national archaeological research objectives. Of particular significance is an Anglo-Saxon cemetery, and a Bronze Age Wessex Culture cremation burial, found with grave goods including amber and shale beads, a lignite button, and an incense cup. The area held importance as a place for burial in both the Bronze Age and the early medieval periods.	-	High
E_0354	Cremation burial, Southwick Hill Crossroads	No	Yes	Yes	No	While these finds indicate archaeological potential, the finds themselves have been removed within the areas of past archaeological investigations. The finds are of significance as they illustrate the past and contribute to national archaeological research objectives. Of particular significance is a Bronze Age cremation burial, as the area held importance as a place for burial in both the Bronze Age period.	-	Medium
	Pit, Southwick Hill Crossroads	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The feature may be prehistoric, and it could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
	Pit and food vessel, Southwick Hill Crossroads	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The feature may be prehistoric, and it could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
	Bronze Age Wessex cremation burial, Southwick Hill Crossroads	No	Yes	Yes	No	While these finds indicate archaeological potential, the finds themselves have been removed within the areas of past archaeological investigations. The finds are of significance as they illustrate the past and contribute to national archaeological research objectives. Of particular significance is a Bronze Age Wessex Culture cremation burial. The area held importance as a place for burial in both the Bronze Age period.	-	Medium
E_0355	Earthworks, Southwick Hill Crossroads	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance as it has archaeological and historic interest. The feature has archaeological interest as it could contribute further information about military training practices around the time of the First World War and could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. Possibly functioned as part of a wider network trenches, it is of historic interest as it illustrates the preparations and training for the defence of the nation in the twentieth century.	-	Low
E_0356	Romano-British pottery	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0357	Earthwork at Boarhunt Church	No	Yes	No	No	Previous investigation did not encounter suspected earthworks at this location. While further investigation may provide additional information, it is unlikely to identify an earthwork other than the levelled platform that the church is built on. The platform itself is however worthy of archaeological investigation.	-	Negligible
E_0358	Pottery sherd from deserted medieval village	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0359	Deserted medieval village	No	Yes	Yes	No	Over 3000 deserted medieval villages are recorded nationally. This deserted medieval village, which included mills, salterns, and a Saxon church, is of significance for its archaeological and historic interests.	-	High
E_0360	Row of boundary stones between Boarhunt and Southwick	No	No	Yes	No	These boundary stones have historic interest as a surviving physical marker of the parish boundary.	-	Low
	Parish boundary	No	No	Yes	No	These boundary stones have historic interest as a surviving physical marker of the borough boundary.	-	Low
E_0361	Ashley Down Cottages	No	Yes	No	No	There is confusion over the identity of these cottages, and their date. With further research, their importance may fall or rise.	-	Low
E_0362	Finds from land at Ashley Down Farm	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
E_0363	Base Cruck Cottage	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	While this building was of significance for its architectural and historic interests as a good example of a medieval framed structure, it is no longer extant, and has been moved or destroyed. The site of the building is of significance as it holds archaeological interest.	-	Low

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
E_0364	Early medieval pottery from St Nicholas Church	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
E_0365	Flint flakes from Boarhunt Road	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
E_0366	Findspot, Portchester Lane	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0367	Findspots, Offwell Farm	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
E_0368	Enclosure, Portsdown Hill	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance for its archaeological interest. Investigation of the site could reveal information which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
E_0369	Findspot, Portsdown Hill	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
E_0370	Site of beacon, Admiralty Surface Weapons Establishment	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance for its archaeological interest. Investigation of the site could reveal information which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
E_0371	New Barns	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its architectural and historic interest.	-	Low
E_0372	Motte and Bailey by Pinsley Chalk Pit (Pinsley Motte)	No	Yes	Yes	No	Motte and bailey castles are medieval fortifications introduced into Britain by the Normans. This site is of significance as it has archaeological and historic interest. It has historic interest as it illustrates the Norman occupation of the nation. The motte and bailey occupy a strategic position, and when complete the earthwork would have dominated the locality. This site has archaeological interest as it has the potential to yield archaeological remains which would contribute to national research objectives. It is in an unusual location for a motte and bailey, and archaeological investigation could clarify the earthwork'' nature, date, and importance.	-	High
E_0373	Iron Age features located south of Pinsley Chalk Pits	No	Yes	No	No	While these features have been removed by a previous archaeological excavation within the area of that excavation, the remains are of significance as they can illustrate the past and contribute to regional archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
E_0374	Findspot, 200yds north-west of Pigeon House Farm	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
E_0375	Pigeon House Farm	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its architectural and historic interest.	-	Low
E_0376	Wallsworth	No	Yes	Yes	No	Over 3000 deserted medieval villages are recorded nationally. This asset may represent a deserted medieval village, and it is of significance for its archaeological and historic interests. Archaeological investigation would confirm the date and nature of the earthworks.	-	Medium
E_0377	Mill Farm	No	No	Yes	No	These features are of significance as they illustrate historical land use patterns.	-	Low
E_0378	Mill Farm	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has architectural, archaeological, and historic interest. The site has archaeological interest as it the potential to yield archaeological remains of a medieval church, graveyard, and village, as well as the remains of a windmill and possibly a watermill. The medieval church first recorded in the 12th century and had an associated graveyard. Evidence of earlier incarnations of the church at the site may also be present. The graveyard will contain human remains from the medieval period onwards, and into the twentieth century. Archaeological investigation of the human remains could provide insights into changing demography, diet, disease across periods. The church may have been associated with a larger ecclesiastical site, and the site includes fishponds, a spring, and an icehouse. The site also contains the archaeological remains of a windmill and the deserted medieval village of Widley. From LiDAR data, the surviving remains at the surface include boundaries and ridge and furrow. A leat at the site may be evidence that there was a watermill at the site. The site has historic interest for its ability to illustrate past lives and religious traditions, and as a tangible link to those who lived in the village in the past. Depending on their date and if they incorporate fabric from older buildings, the existing buildings at the farm may have architectural and historic interest in illustrating the evolution of the site through time.	-	High

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	St. Mary Magdalen Church	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological and historic interest. The site has archaeological interest as it the potential to yield archaeological remains of a Victorian church. The site has historic interest for its ability to illustrate past lives and religious traditions.	-	Medium
E_0379	Findspot, Portsmouth County Boundary	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
E_0380	Ava Cottage, Purbrook Heath	Yes	No	Yes	No	This brick cottage is of significance for its architectural and historic interest.	-	Low
E_0381	Gardener's Cottage, Purbrook Heath	No	Yes	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its architectural and historic interest.	-	Low
E_0382	Findspot, Purbrook Park (Clay pit)	No	Yes	No	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0383	Purbrook Park, kiln site 1	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance for its archaeological interest. Investigation of the site could reveal information which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
E_0384	Findspots, Purbrook Park (Clay Pit)	No	Yes	No	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
E_0385	Findspot, Purbrook Park (Clay pit)	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0386	Two medieval pits south of Pinsley Motte and Bailey	No	Yes	Yes	No	One pit has been archaeologically salvaged and removed. It is uncertain whether the other pit is still in situ, or whether it was destroyed. The pits, which are of medieval date, are of significance for their archaeological and historic interests. Contributing to this interest is their association with Pinsley Motte. They can illustrate within or near to the bailey and contribute to regional archaeological research objectives.	-	Medium
E_0387	Field system, New Barns	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological and historic interest. The lynchets and field boundaries have archaeological and historic interest for their ability to contribute to our understanding of, and to illustrate, past land divisions and the pattern of agricultural development in the area. Archaeological investigation of the site has the potential to clarify the date, nature, and purpose of the curvilinear features.	-	Low
E_0388	Anti-Aircraft battery north of Pinsley Motte and Bailey	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological and historic interest.	-	Low
E_0389	Site of St Mary Magdalene, Widley, photographic survey	No	Yes	Yes	No	This cemetery is of significance as it has archaeological and historic interest. The site is of archaeological interest as it has the potential to yield archaeological remains, including archaeological human remains, which could contribute to regional archaeological research objectives. Study of the human remains could provide insights into a range of research areas, including demography, age, health, and disease. The human remains and burial vaults are of historic interest for their ability to illustrate burial practices in the eighteenth century., and as a tangible link to those who lived in the village in the past. Descendants of those people buried in the vaults may still live the village to the present, and the vaults and human remains would likely have communal value.	-	Medium
E_0390	Possible field system remains north of Manor Farm	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. Archaeological investigation of the site has the potential to clarify the date, nature, and purpose of the earthworks. With further information, the importance of the site may rise or fall. If related to a field system, the asset would have archaeological and historic interest for its ability to contribute to our understanding of, and to illustrate, past land divisions and the pattern of agricultural development in the area. This could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
E_0391	Saltbox Barn, Denmead & site of former cottage	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its architectural and historic interest.	-	Low
E_0392	Former chalk pit north of St Nicholas' Church	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains relating to chalk extraction which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low

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E_0393	Shallow terracing earthworks	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. Archaeological excavation could clarify the nature and date of the earthwork terraces and provide information into historical orcharding practices. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
E_0394	Terrace edge or possible lynchet west of St Nicholas' Church	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. Archaeological investigation of the site has the potential to clarify the date, nature, and purpose of the trackway and terrace. With further information, the importance of the site may rise or fall. If related to a field system, the asset would have archaeological and historic interest for its ability to contribute to our understanding of, and to illustrate, past land divisions and the pattern of agricultural development in the area. This could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
E_0395	Site of Boarhunt Hall House	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance for its archaeological and historic interest as the site of Boarhunt hall house, which is now at the Weald and Downland Living Museum.	-	Negligible
E_0396	Drainage system 375m south of Prior's Hold Farm, Boarhunt	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
E_0397	Group of drainage systems around Sawyer's Wood, Southwick and Widley	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
E_0398	Drainage system north-east of Offwell Farm, Southwick & Widley	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
E_0399	Well (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest.	-	Negligible
E_0400	Chalk pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0401	Orchard at Pigeon House Farm (MWC4341)	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. and has historic interest from its association with a post-medieval farm complex.	-	Negligible
E_0402	Farm building at Pigeonhouse Farm	Yes	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its architectural interest and historic interest. It has architectural interest as an extant 19th century agricultural building and has historic interest from its association with a still functioning post-medieval farm complex.	-	Negligible
E_0403	Chalk pit at Pigeonhouse Farm	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives and has historic interest from its association with a post-medieval farm complex.	-	Negligible
E_0404	Pinsley Chalk Pits	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0405	Old kiln	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying and industrial activity, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0406	Pinsley Lodge	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building has significance due to its architectural and historic interest.	-	Negligible
E_0407	Possible gardens at New Barns (MWC4328)	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological and historic interest, derived from its associated with a post-medieval farm complex. Further archaeological investigation could provide evidence on how the site has changed and evolved over time.	-	Low
E_0408	Old chalk pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0409	Building, near New Barns (MWC4328)	Yes	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest, derived from its associated with a post-medieval farm complex.	-	Negligible

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
E_0410	Building, south-west of New Barns (MWC4328)	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological and historic interest, derived from its associated with a post-medieval farm complex.	-	Negligible
E_0411	Farmstead (site of)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological, architectural, historic interest, derived from its associated with a post-medieval farm complex. The extant buildings are of architectural interest, while archaeological investigations could provide evidence relating to the nature and function of structures that have subsequently be demolished.	-	Negligible
E_0412	Possible former water feature (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. Such a feature may also preserve paleoenvironmental data.	-	Negligible
E_0413	Chalk pit, large	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0414	Old chalk pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0415	Chalk pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0416	Well	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest.	-	Negligible
E_0417	Well, structure	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest.	-	Negligible
E_0418	Well (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest.	-	Negligible
E_0419	Well (site of), Ashley Down Cottages (MWC536)	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest.	-	Negligible
E_0420	Ashleydown Farm	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	This site has significance due to its architectural, archaeological, and historic interest. The complex visibly contains structures of different dates, which are of architectural interest. Further investigations could providence evidence for how the farm estate has evolved over time, which is of archaeological and historic interest.	-	Low
E_0421	The Park (site of)	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological and historic interest, as it shows a continuation and evolution of agricultural land-use over time through the present-day.	-	Negligible
E_0422	The Lawn (site of)	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological and historic interest, as it shows a continuation and evolution of agricultural land-use over time through the present-day.	-	Negligible
E_0423	Footbridge (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest.	-	Negligible
E_0424	Widley Farm	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	This site has significance due to its architectural, archaeological, and historic interest. The complex visibly contains structures of different dates and original structures have almost certainly been redeveloped or expanded, all of which is of architectural interest. Further investigations could providence evidence for how the farm estate has evolved over time, which is of archaeological and historic interest.	-	Low
E_0425	Chalk pit (old)	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0426	Limekiln	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval industrial activity, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0427	Hillhouse	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological and historical interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. Its historic interest is derived from its use as a prominent residence from post-medieval through late 20th century.	-	Low
E_0428	Round House Prison (site of)	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological and historical interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. Its historic interest is derived from its use as a prison in the post-medieval period.	-	Low

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E_0429	Potwell House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has architectural and historic interest, as derived from its use as a prominent residence from post-medieval through the present-day.	-	Low
E_0430	Buildings	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of archaeological and historic interest, as it is associated with a settlement at Potwell which is no longer extant. Archaeological investigations could yield remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
E_0431	Footbridge	No	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its historic interest.	-	Negligible
E_0432	Honey Wood	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological and historic interest, as it shows the evolution of agricultural land-use over time through the present-day.	-	Low
E_0433	Chalk pit (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0434	Lodge	No	Yes	Yes	No	This building is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest, derived from its affiliation with the Southwick Estate.	-	Low
E_0435	Well (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest.	-	Negligible
E_0436	Guidepost	No	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its historic interest.	-	Negligible
E_0437	Rook's Bridge	Yes	No	No	No	This building is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest, derived from its affiliation with the Southwick Estate.	-	Negligible
E_0438	D. Well (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest.	-	Negligible
E_0439	D. Well (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest.	-	Negligible
E_0440	Gravel pit (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0441	Cheeseman's Bridge	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest, derived from its affiliation with the Southwick Estate.	-	Negligible
E_0442	Building	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest. It appears the building has been significantly reduced and altered over time, which underlines its architectural interest.	-	Negligible
E_0443	Buildings	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the building's function and date.	-	Negligible
E_0444	Farmsteads	Yes	No	Yes	No	This site is of significance due to its architectural, archaeological, and historic interest. The extant structures are of architectural and historic interest as part of a wider post-medieval to modern farm complex, though some have clearly been reconfigured over time. Where earlier structures have been demolished, archaeological investigations could yield evidence relating to their function within the site.	-	Negligible
E_0445	Building and D. Well	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	This building is of significance due to it architectural and historic interest. It is uncertain if the well remains extant; if it is not, this could be of archaeological interest.	-	Negligible
E_0446	Building	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest. It appears the building has been significantly altered over time, which underlines its architectural and historic interest.	-	Negligible
E_0447	Building (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the building's function and date.	-	Negligible
E_0448	Chalk pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0449	Extraction pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible

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E_0450	Extraction pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0451	Extraction pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0452	Extraction pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0453	Extraction pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0454	Extraction pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0455	Extraction pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0456	Extraction pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0457	Extraction pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0458	Extraction pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0459	Extraction pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0460	Chalk extraction pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0461	(Asset removed. Now part of Fort Southwick)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0462	(Asset removed. Now part of Fort Southwick)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0463	(Asset removed. Now part of Fort Nelson)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E_0464	Historic field system-associated with the deserted village of Widley	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological and historical interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains relating to the deserted medieval village, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Medium
E_0465	Curvilinear earthwork	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0466	Possible curvilinear earthwork	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
E_0467	Linear earthwork	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0468	Part of historic field system	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains relating to historic land-use which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
E_0469	Historic field system	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains relating to historic land-use which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
E_0470	Extraction pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0471	Extraction pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0472	Potential archaeological features	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
E_0473	Potential archaeological features	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
F_0474	Second World War Heavy Anti-aircraft gunsite (P12) at Monument Farm	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	This monument is of significance for its architectural, archaeological, and historic interests. It is of architectural and historic interest as it is well Second World War and late Second World War) and provide a rare insight into the development of Heavy Anti-aircraft batteries. The site is close to Fort Nelson, providing a unique picture of the organisation of defence on the south coast, and it illustrates the resources invested in defence against strategic bombing in the Second World War. It is of archaeological interest as it is anticipated it will contain a wealth of archaeological evidence relating to the construction and usage of the site.	-	High
F_0475	Downbarn cottage	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
F_0476	Downbarn Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
F_0477	Church of St Francis	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
F_0478	Bere Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
F_0479	House at Saw Mills (Pink and Company Limited)	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
F_0480	Model Farm 70m east of North Fareham Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This model farm is of significance for its architectural and historic interest.	-	Medium
	Nos.1 & 2 North Fareham Farm Cottages	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its architectural and historic interest.	-	Low
	North Fareham Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
F_0481	Greenhill cottage	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
F_0482	Furze Hall Farmhouse including range of cowsheds adjoining to the rear	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
	Barn at Furzehall Farm with outbuilding adjoining to the west	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
F_0483	Boundary Oaks School, Roche Court	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Lodge at boundary Oaks school, Roche Court	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	D-Day Marshalling Camps, Roche Court	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance for its archaeological and historic interests. It is of historic interest as it was the site of D-Day Assembly Camp A16, and the headquarters for Marshalling Area A. It is of archaeological interest, and it is anticipated that archaeological remains associated with the camp will be present at the site.	-	Medium
	Boundary Oak School	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance due to its archaeological and historic interest as an early post-medieval park.	-	Medium
F_0484	Two Chapels at Fareham Cemetery	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
F_0485	Mission room with cottage and adjoining	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
F_0486	Wallington	Yes	No	Yes	No	This Conservation Area is of significance due to its special architectural and historic interest. There are no designated heritage assets with a high or medium importance in this Conservation Area	-	Medium
F_0487	Linear feature, Knowle Hospital Link Road Watching Brief	No	Yes	No	No	While undated, this site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0488	Field boundary south-east of Fort Nelson, Boarhunt	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance for its archaeological interest. The feature has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0489	Field boundaries 340m east of Totsome Cottages, Wickham	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0490	Remains of path or track 275m SSE of Bere Farm, Boarhunt	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0491	Drainage system 385m south-east of Bere Farm, Boarhunt	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0492	Water Meadow 290	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance for its archaeological and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. The site has historic interest as it visibly illustrates a post-medieval water meadow and the pattern of land use in this period.	-	Low
F_0493	Flint and other finds	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0494	Gold Stater	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0495	Roman pottery	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0496	Iron Age and Roman pottery	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low

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F_0497	Medieval pottery	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0498	Medieval finds	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0499	Medieval finds	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0500	Burnt flint and other finds	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0501	Roman pottery and finds	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0502	Quern and other finds	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0503	Findspot, north of Whitedell Farm	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0504	Flints	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0505	Mesolithic flints	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0506	Downbarn farm	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. Archaeological investigation would clarify the date and nature of this feature.	-	Medium
F_0507	Linear features	No	Yes	No	No	This road is of significance for its archaeological interest. Archaeological investigation of the road could provide information on its dates of construction and use.	-	Low
F_0508	Oval depression	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The feature has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could clarify the date and purpose of the feature and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0509	Linear features	No	No	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
F_0510	Linear feature	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0511	Linear features	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to clarify the dating of these features and to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0512	Possible deserted medieval settlement, Totsham	No	Yes	No	No	Over 3000 deserted medieval villages are recorded nationally. This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains associated with a deserted medieval village, which could contribute to regional archaeological research objectives.	-	Medium
F_0513	White Dell Farm	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. Investigation would clarify the date of this feature and would yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0514	Spurlings Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its architectural and historic interest.	-	Low
F_0515	Cattle shed, milking parlour and dairy 110m north-north-west of Spurlings Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its architectural and historic interest.	-	Low
F_0516	White Dell Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its architectural and historic interest.	-	Low

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
	Milking parlour 25m south of Whitedell Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its architectural and historic interest.	-	Low
F_0517	Farm range at Albany Farm	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its architectural and historic interest.	-	Low
F_0518	Dean Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	High
	Farm Buildings at Dean Farm	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its architectural and historic interest.	-	Low
F_0519	Ring ditch, Dean Farm	No	Yes	No	No	While these possible round barrows are no longer extant, and has been ploughed out, the site of the barrows is of significance due to its archaeological interest. There is potential for archaeological remains associated with round barrow to survive below-ground, including ditches and human remains.	-	Medium
F_0520	Undated cropmark, north of Down Barn Farm	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0521	Skeletal remains, Boundary Oak School	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this burial may indicate archaeological potential, the burial itself has been removed. The burial is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0522	Post-medieval quarry	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0523	Post-medieval quarry	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0524	Post-medieval quarry	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0525	Post-medieval quarry	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0526	Post-medieval quarry	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0527	Post-medieval enclosure	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, and possibly earlier activities, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0528	Post-medieval quarry	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval extraction, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0529	Post-medieval enclosure	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval extraction, and possibly earlier activities which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0530	Post-medieval quarry	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0531	Probable post-medieval/modern sand pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval extraction, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0532	Post-medieval chalk pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
F_0533	Medieval/post-medieval path	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains associated with medieval or later activity which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0534	Post-medieval quarry	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0535	Medieval/post-medieval field system	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains associated with medieval or later activity which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0536	Post-medieval/modern quarry	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, and possibly earlier activities which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0537	Post-Roman Field System	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains associated with early medieval or later activity which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0538	Post-medieval chalk pit	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0539	Post-medieval quarry	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0540	Medieval/post-medieval field system	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains associated with Medieval or later activity which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0541	Medieval/post-medieval ridging	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains associated with medieval or later activity which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0542	Post-medieval quarry	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0543	Post-medieval extractive pits	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0544	Post-medieval extractive pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval extraction, and possibly earlier activities, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0545	Post-medieval extractive pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0546	Post-medieval quarry	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest.	-	Low
F_0547	Post-medieval quarry	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0548	Post- Roman field system	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains associated with early medieval or later activity which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low

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F_0549	Post-medieval extractive pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0550	Medieval/post-medieval enclosure	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains associated with medieval or later activity which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0551	Possible medieval field system	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains associated with medieval or later activity which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0552	Palaeolithic handaxe	No	Yes	No	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0553	Neolithic Long Barrow	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance because of its archaeological and historic interests. While the long barrow has been reduced in size, probably through ploughing, an area of possible mound material survives between buried flanking ditches, which are well-preserved. Evaluation has confirmed the presence of Neolithic artefacts within the ditch fills, as well as evidence of wider Neolithic activity in the area around the long barrow. The long barrow's flanking ditches have confirmed archaeological potential, and they and they contain archaeological and environmental evidence relating to the barrow's construction, use, and longevity, and evidence which could contribute to our understanding of social organisation, lifeways, and funerary and ritual practices during the Neolithic. The ditches themselves will preserve evidence for their original design and any modifications over time. The barrow mound will retain details of its method of construction. The buried ground surface beneath the mound will preserve environmental evidence for the landscape in which the barrow was constructed and may preserve evidence of earlier barrows or activity at the site. Although unlikely, given the small height to the surviving mound, the rare survival of human burials within the mound could contribute to our understanding of the demography of the Neolithic period. Through its capacity to illustrate Neolithic lives, this long barrow also holds historic interest. Historic England states that as one of the few types of Neolithic structure to survive as earthworks, and due to their comparative rarity, their considerable age and their longevity as a monument type, all long barrows are nationally important.	-	High
F_0554	Bronze Age pit, land north of Fareham	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this feature may indicate archaeological potential, the feature has been removed within the area of previous archaeological excavation. The feature is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0555	Medieval pits and ditches, land north of Fareham	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0556	Post-medieval quarry	No	Yes	No	No	While this feature may indicate archaeological potential, the feature has been removed within the area of previous archaeological excavation. The feature is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0557	Post-medieval quarries	No	Yes	No	No	While these features may indicate archaeological potential, the features have been removed within the area of previous archaeological excavation. The feature is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0558	Post-medieval trackway	No	Yes	Yes	No	This trackway is of significance as it has archaeological and historic interest. It illustrates an historical route, and its archaeological investigation may contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0559	Post-medieval trackway	No	Yes	Yes	No	This trackway is of significance as it has archaeological and historic interest. It illustrates an historical route, and its archaeological investigation may contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0560	Prehistoric pit or linear feature	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this feature may indicate archaeological potential, the feature has been removed within the area of previous archaeological excavation. The feature is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0561	Bronze Age pit	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this pit may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
F_0562	Ditch	No	Yes	Yes	No	While these ditches may indicate archaeological potential, the ditches have been removed within the area of previous archaeological excavation. The ditches are of significance as they can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0563	Hawker Hurricane Mk.1 Crash Site	No	No	Yes	No	This site is of significance due to its historical association with James Tillet, a Battle of Britain pilot whose plane landed in this location after it was shot down in the Second World War. The plane landed wheels-up, and James' body was removed before it caught fire. As such, it is not anticipated that there are archaeological, or human remains at the crash site. Tillet is memorialised by a memorial on Pook Lane, away from the crash site. This memorial provides a focus for the historical association of Tillet's life and the crash event.	-	Negligible
F_0564	Land at Welborne	No	Yes	Yes	No	While the features identified on this evaluation may indicate archaeological potential, the features have been removed within the area of previous archaeological investigation. The features are of significance as they can illustrates the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
F_0565	Old sand pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
F_0566	Possible pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
F_0567	Old gravel pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
F_0568	Well (site of) and additional farm buildings at White Dell Farm	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. and has historic interest from its association with a post-medieval farm complex.	-	Low
F_0569	Chalk pit east of Albany Farm	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
F_0570	Milestone (site of)	No	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its historic interest.	-	Negligible
F_0571	Charity Farm	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives and has historic interest as a post-medieval farm complex.	-	Low
F_0572	Old chalk pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
F_0573	Old sand pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
F_0574	Old chalk pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
F_0575	Old chalk pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
F_0576	Building within an old chalk pit	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the building's function and date.	-	Negligible
F_0577	Possible pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
F_0578	Well (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest.	-	Negligible
F_0579	Building (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the building's function and date.	-	Negligible
F_0580	Possible pit (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the building's function and date.	-	Negligible

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F_0581	Possible pit (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the building's function and date.	-	Negligible
F_0582	Albany Farm	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives and has historic interest as a post-medieval farm complex.	-	Low
F_0583	Crockerhill Chalk Pit (site of)	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
F_0584	Buildings	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval industrial activity, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
F_0585	Building	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest, as an extant example of a post-medieval public house/inn	-	Low
F_0586	Old chalk pit (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
F_0587	Spurlings Farm	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives and has historic interest as a post-medieval farm complex.	-	Low
F_0588	Buildings (site of)	Yes	No	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has architectural and historic interest as a post-medieval farm complex.	-	Negligible
F_0589	Farmstead	Yes	No	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has architectural and historic interest as a post-medieval farm complex. Some structures appear to remain extant from the 19th century, which would be of architectural and historic interest as it demonstrates the evolution of the complex over time through the present-day.	-	Negligible
F_0590	Well (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest.	-	Negligible
F_0591	Footbridge	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest.	-	Negligible
F_0592	Well	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest.	-	Negligible
F_0593	Building	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological and historic interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the building's function and date.	-	Negligible
F_0594	Extraction pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
F_0595	Extraction pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
F_0596	Extraction pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
F_0597	Extraction pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
F_0598	Extraction pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
F_0599	Extraction pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
G/H/J/K_0691	Roman Road from Winchester to Wickham	No	Yes	Yes	No	Roman roads are highly representative of the period of Roman administration and provide important evidence of Roman civil engineering skills as well as the pattern of Roman conquest and settlement. A high proportion of examples exhibiting good survival are worthy of protection. This road from Winchester to Wickham is of significance for its archaeological and historic interests. Surviving lengths of the road form important visual elements in the landscape. The road will contain archaeological deposits providing information about its construction, contemporary and subsequent use, and associated environment. This road has sections of distinct and visible *agger*, including areas of conspicuous raised agger. These well-preserved sections of the road are of national importance as a well-preserved example of a road of its class. Elsewhere along the route, where the physical remains of this routeway are less well preserved, they will be of regional importance.	-	High
	Linear cropmarks south of Bishops Waltham sewage works	No	Yes	Yes	No	Roman roads are highly representative of the period of Roman administration and provide important evidence of Roman civil engineering skills as well as the pattern of Roman conquest and settlement. A high proportion of examples exhibiting good survival are worthy of protection. This road from Winchester to Wickham is of significance for its archaeological and historic interests. Surviving lengths of the road form important visual elements in the landscape. The road will contain archaeological deposits providing information about its construction, contemporary and subsequent use, and associated environment. This road has sections of distinct and visible agger, including areas of conspicuous raised agger. These well-preserved sections of the road are of national importance as a well-preserved example of a road of its class. Elsewhere along the route, where the physical remains of this routeway are less well preserved, they will be of regional importance.	-	Medium
	Field boundary 470m south-east of Treefield Farm, Bishops Waltham	No	Yes	Yes	No	Roman roads are highly representative of the period of Roman administration and provide important evidence of Roman civil engineering skills as well as the pattern of Roman conquest and settlement. A high proportion of examples exhibiting good survival are worthy of protection. This road from Winchester to Wickham is of significance for its archaeological and historic interests. Surviving lengths of the road form important visual elements in the landscape. The road will contain archaeological deposits providing information about its construction, contemporary and subsequent use, and associated environment. This road has sections of distinct and visible agger, including areas of conspicuous raised agger. These well-preserved sections of the road are of national importance as a well-preserved example of a road of its class. Elsewhere along the route, where the physical remains of this routeway are less well preserved, they will be of regional importance.	-	Medium
G/H_0688	Wickham	Yes	No	Yes	No	This Conservation Area is of significance due to its special architectural and historic interest. Six grade II* listed buildings (high importance) and 45 grade II listed buildings (medium importance) are in this Conservation Area.	-	High
G/H_0689	Site of Toll House, Winchester Road	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains of the tollgate and toll keeper's house which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
G_0600	Lower Wickham Lodge	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Wickham Lodge	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	High
G_0601	Park Place	Yes	No	No	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	High
	Little Park Mansions	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Park Place	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance due to its archaeological and historic interest, which is derived from its association with the Grade II* listed Park Place Georgian house.	-	Medium
	Wickham Park Deer Park	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance due to its archaeological and historic interest as a former medieval deer park, associated archaeological remains may survive.	-	High
	Possible 19th century boundary ditch associated with Park Place, Wickham	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance due to its historic and archaeological interest. Archaeological remains have been identified pertaining to the post-medieval Park Place complex which refines our understanding of how the site changed over time.	-	Low

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
G_0602	The Old House Hotel	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	High
G_0603	The Chesapeake Mill	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	High
G_0604	Havelock House and Wentworth House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	High
G_0605	Knockers Wine Bar and M S Bell	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	High
G_0606	Wickham House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	High
G_0607	Little Tapnage Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0608	Dale cottage	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0609	The Old Tea House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0610	Culverts	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0611	Clarks	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0612	Knowle Hospital, former County Pauper Asylum	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0613	Beverley	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0614	The King's head hotel	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0615	Knights	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0616	The Old Garage	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0617	The Cottage	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0618	Thorns Cottage	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0619	Chemists Shop	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0620	5 and 5A, The Square	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0621	The Anchorage	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0622	Webbs Land Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Barn 25 metres north of Webbs Land Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Granary 20 metres north of Webbs Land Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0623	Ivy Cottage Juniper cottage	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0624	Warwick House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0625	Blanton	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0626	Warrens Cottage	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0627	Footbridge 5 metres north west of Chesapeake Mill	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
G_0628	Coach house flat and garages	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0629	St Georges	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0630	Barn 4 metres north of Blanton and Queens Lodge	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0631	Bridge House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0632	1 And 2, Bridge Street	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0633	Farm Cottages	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0634	The Rectory	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0635	Commerce House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0636	Bugle Cottages	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0637	R G Warwick	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0638	Alexander House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0639	Old Timbers and Jeans	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0640	Knowle Hospital Chapel	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0641	Mayles	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0642	The Upper House and Forecourt Wall	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0643	The Gables and the Croft	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0644	Barn 20 metres east of Great Funtley Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Great Funtley Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Granary 15 metres south of Great Funtley Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0645	Pandora's Box (Florists)	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0646	Eastbrook House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0647	Jane's Boutique	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0648	Church of St Nicholas	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	High
	Wickham War Memorial	Yes	No	Yes	No	This memorial is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Table tomb 30 metres north of church	Yes	No	Yes	No	This tomb is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Table Tomb 16 metres north of Church	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	This tomb is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Pair of table tomb, 5 and 7 metres south of south chapel	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	This tomb is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
	Table Tomb 14 metres north of Church	Yes	No	Yes	No	This tomb is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Table Tomb 10 metres south east of south Chapel	Yes	No	Yes	No	This tomb is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Table tomb 10 metres east of chancel	Yes	No	Yes	No	This tomb is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Table tomb 30 metres north of church	Yes	No	Yes	No	This tomb is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Table tomb 10 metres east of church	Yes	No	Yes	No	This tomb is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0649	Mill House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0650	Sweet Shop	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0651	Queen Lodge	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0652	Wickham Bridge	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0653	7, Bridge Street	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0654	The Mill House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0655	The Lower House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0656	K6 Telephone Kiosk, Wickham Square	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0657	9, 10 and 11, Bridge Street	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0658	Victory Hall	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0659	Blunden and Vivian	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0660	No.2 Upper House Cottages	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
G_0661	Milestone, Winchester Road (A333), opposite Park Place Lodge	No	No	Yes	No	This milestone is of significance for its historic interest.	-	Low
G_0662	Land north-west of Fiddlers Green	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
G_0663	Findspot, field north of Little Park Mansions, Titchfield Lane	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
G_0664	Extractive pits in fields north-east and north-west of Mountwood House, Wickham	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
G_0665	Group of extractive pits or tree holes east and south-east of Little Park Mansions, Wickham	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
G_0666	Extractive pit or quarry 270m west of Park Place, Wickham	No	No	No	No	As a modern extractive pit, this site does not have the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
G_0667	Three extractive pits 400m south of Park Place, Wickham	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
G_0668	Large group of possible charcoal burning platforms west of Quob Farm, Wickham	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
G_0669	Quarry	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
G_0670	Viaduct (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
G_0671	Group of possible charcoal burning platforms in the vicinity of Ravenswood House, Wickham	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
G_0672	Field boundaries north and north-west of Little Park Mansions, Wickham	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
G_0673	Signal Post	No	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its historic interest.	-	Negligible
G_0674	Field boundary 210m north-west of Mountwood House, Wickham	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
G_0675	Lodge	Yes	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest.	-	Low
G_0676	Field boundary 180m south-east of Little Park Mansions, Wickham	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
G_0677	Guide post	No	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its historic interest.	-	Negligible
G_0678	Field boundaries 440m west of Park Place, Wickham	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
G_0679	Quob Farm	Yes	No	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has architectural and historic interest as an extant example of a post-medieval farm complex.	-	Low
G_0680	Linear ditch? north-west of Park Place, Wickham	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
G_0681	Milestone (site of)	No	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its historic interest.	-	Negligible
G_0682	Field and drainage system, 340m east of Webb's Land Farm, Wickham	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
G_0683	Cold Harbour	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance due to its archaeological and historic interest as an example of a post-medieval farm complex. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
G_0684	Linear field boundaries 230m east of Webb's Land Farm, Wickham	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
G_0685	Little Tapnage	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance due to its archaeological and historic interest as an example of a post-medieval farm complex. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
G_0686	Field boundaries 310m north-west of Quob Farm, Wickham	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
G_0687	Mile post	No	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its historic interest.	-	Negligible
G_0688	Remnants of River Meon water meadow system, between Knowle and Wickham	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance for its archaeological and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. The site has historic interest as it visibly illustrates a post-medieval water meadow and the pattern of land use in this period.	-	Low
G_0689	Possible area of extraction	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
G_0690	Water Meadow 263	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance for its archaeological and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. The site has historic interest as it visibly illustrates a post-medieval water meadow and the pattern of land use in this period.	-	Low
G_0691	Historic field system	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains relating to historic land-use which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
G_0692	Water Meadow 264	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance for its archaeological and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. The site has historic interest as it visibly illustrates a post-medieval water meadow and the pattern of land use in this period.	-	Low
G_0693	Historic field system	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains relating to historic land-use which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
G_0694	Water Meadow 265	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance for its archaeological and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. The site has historic interest as it visibly illustrates a post-medieval water meadow and the pattern of land use in this period.	-	Low
G_0695	Historic field system	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains relating to historic land-use which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
G_0696	Water Meadow 266	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance for its archaeological and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. The site has historic interest as it visibly illustrates a post-medieval water meadow and the pattern of land use in this period.	-	Low
G_0697	Area enclosed by boundary ditch	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains relating to historic land-use which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
G_0698	Possibly pit/quarry	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
G_0699	Historic field system with ridge and furrow	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains relating to historic land-use which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
G_0700	Swansdell (site of)	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. and has historic interest as a post-medieval farm complex.	-	Low
G_0701	Extraction pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
G_0702	Building (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the building's function and date.	-	Negligible
G_0703	Potential archaeological feature	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
G_0704	Chapel (site of)	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives and has historic interest from its potential association with other known similar institutions in the area.	-	Negligible
G_0705	Asylum Burial Ground	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. and has historic interest from its association with local medical facilities.	-	Low
G_0706	Knowle Farm	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has architectural, archaeological, and historic interest. Some structures appear to remain extant from the 19th century, which would be of architectural and historic interest as it demonstrates the evolution of the complex over time through the present-day. Areas where earlier structures have been demolished have the potential to yield archaeological remains that could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
H/J_0731	Findspot, Field north of Cutler's Copse, Mill Lane	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
H/J_0732	Ditch, Watching brief at Harfields Bungalow, Botley Road / Findspot, Watching brief at Harfields Bungalow, Botley Road	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
H_0692	New Place Shirrell Heath	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	This building is of significance for its architectural, historic, and artistic interests. Designed by Lutyens, and incorporating elements from an earlier c.1630 building, the building is notable for representing the change from the early Arts and Crafts style to the formal classical style of country house.	-	High
	Terraced garden and forecourt south west and south east of New Place	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	New Place	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	This site is of significance as a Grade II Registered Park and Garden due to its historic, archaeological, and artistic interest. The landscape consists of the formal garden in the Arts and Craft Style associated with the Grade I listed New Place, which contributes to its historic and artistic interest. There is potential for archaeological features relating to earlier phases of landscaping, which contributes to its archaeological interest.	-	Medium
H_0693	Budden	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
H_0694	Rookesbury Lodges	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
H_0695	Northfield Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Granary 2 metres south east of Northfield Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
H_0696	Tower of the Old Church of St John	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Church of St John	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
H_0697	Sandy Hill House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
H_0698	Shedfield	Yes	No	Yes	No	This Conservation Area is of significance due to its special architectural and historic interest. Two grade II listed buildings (medium importance) are in this Conservation Area.	-	Medium
H_0699	The Dale Winchester Road	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
H_0700	Findspot, Sandpit Black Horse Lane	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
H_0701	Findspot, Shirrel Heath	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
H_0702	Windmill, Sheer Hill Mill	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance for its archaeological interest. Investigation of the site could reveal remains of the windmill and could reveal information which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
H_0703	Extractive pits or tree holes 220m east of The Oaks, Wickham	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
H_0704	Oval mounds 200m south-east of Redhill Nursery, Wickham	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
H_0705	Quarry or gravel pit at North Oaks, Wickham	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
H_0706	Field boundaries 300m south-east of Cutlers, Wickham	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
H_0707	Field boundaries north of Green Hayes, Wickham	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
H_0708	Water Meadow 268	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance for its archaeological and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. The site has historic interest as it visibly illustrates a post-medieval water meadow and the pattern of land use in this period.	-	Low
H_0709	Well (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest.	-	Negligible
H_0710	Building	Yes	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest.	-	Negligible
H_0711	Well (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest.	-	Negligible
H_0712	Building	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological and historic interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the building's function and date.	-	Negligible
H_0713	Guide post	No	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its historic interest.	-	Negligible
H_0714	Building	Yes	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest.	-	Negligible

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
H_0715	Building	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological and historic interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the building's function and date.	-	Negligible
H_0716	Building	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological and historic interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the building's function and date.	-	Negligible
H_0717	Well (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest.	-	Negligible
H_0718	Turkey Island	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	This site has significance due to its architectural, archaeological, and historic interest. It is possible that some of the historic structures within the boundary of the hamlet remain extant, which would be of architectural interest. The evolution of the hamlet over time would be of archaeological and historic interest, and archaeological investigations could yield evidence that would refine its nature, extent, and dating, thereby contributing to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
H_0719	Building with well	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological and historic interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the building's function and date.	-	Negligible
H_0720	Nightingale Cottage	Yes	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest.	-	Low
H_0721	Shirrell Heath	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	This site has significance due to its architectural, archaeological, and historic interest. It is possible that some of the historic structures within the boundary of the hamlet remain extant, which would be of architectural interest. The evolution of the hamlet over time would be of archaeological and historic interest, and archaeological investigations could yield evidence that would refine its nature, extent, and dating, thereby contributing to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
H_0722	Buildings	Yes	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest.	-	Negligible
H_0723	Building	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological and historic interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the building's function and date.	-	Negligible
H_0724	Building	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological and historic interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the building's function and date.	-	Negligible
H_0725	Black Horse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest as an extant 19th century public house.	-	Low
H_0726	Buildings	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological and historic interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the building's function and date.	-	Negligible
H_0727	Building	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological and historic interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the building's function and date.	-	
H_0728	Frith Farm	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological and historic interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the buildings' function and date as relating to the historic post-medieval farm complex.	-	Low
H_0729	Buildings	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological and historic interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the buildings' function and date.	-	Negligible
H_0730	Buildings	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological and historic interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the buildings' function and date.	-	Negligible
J_0733	Locks Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Locks Farm Granary	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
J_0734	Aylings	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
J_0735	Shedfield House	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Shedfield House	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance due to its historic and archaeological interest. The park has evolved over time since the 18th century, but also retains some 19th century elements, all of which contributes to its historic interest. Archaeological interest is derived both from the potential for remains associated with previous, non-extant phases of the park as well as earlier archaeological evidence that has been identified within the park boundary.	-	Medium

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
J_0736	Spencer Place	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
J_0737	Barn 20 metres east of Harfield farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Stables 35 metres north-east of Harfield Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Harfield Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Stables 10 metres north of Harfield farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Workshop 35 metres north of Harfield Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
J_0738	Woodman's Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
J_0739	Grange Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
J_0740	Barn at Poplars Farm	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
J_0741	Church House Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
J_0742	Spring Cottage, Waltham Chase	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
J_0743	Site of former granary at Harfields Farm	No	Yes	No	No	This building has been demolished and its significance has been lost. Archaeological investigation of the site may reveal if any elements of interest, such as the staddle stones, remain in situ, or whether any archaeological remains relating to the construction or occupation of the building survive at the site.	-	Negligible
J_0744	Site of a former granary at Harfields Farm	No	Yes	No	No	This building has been demolished and its significance has been lost. Archaeological investigation of the site may reveal if any elements of interest, such as the staddle stones, remain in situ, or whether any archaeological remains relating to the construction or occupation of the building survive at the site.	-	Negligible
J_0745	Site of 18th century barn 40m north-east of Harfields Farmhouse, Botley Road	No	Yes	No	No	This building has been demolished and its significance has been lost. Archaeological investigation of the site may reveal if any archaeological remains relating to the construction or occupation of the building survive at the site.	-	Negligible
J_0746	Ditch, Harfields Bungalow	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains relating to Iron Age/Romano-British period, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
J_0747	Shedfield Country Club	No	Yes	No	No	HER description suggests that this asset is associated with the golf course and has limited, if any, heritage interest(s).	-	Negligible
J_0748	Lithic working site, Sandy Lane	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance for its archaeological and historic interests. The site has archaeological interest as it has demonstrated potential for Mesolithic archaeological remains to be present. It is probable that these remains are stratified, and they may represent an area of Mesolithic habitation or repeated occupation, with further activity in the Neolithic. Excavated in the early 1950s, new excavations at the site using modern scientific and archaeological techniques, could reveal new information about the site and contribute to regional research objectives. The finds to date and the site itself are also of historic interest as they can illustrate past lives in the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods.	-	Medium
J_0749	Building, west of Hilly Cantsley	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance for its archaeological interest. Investigation of the remains of the structure and its surrounds could reveal information which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
J_0750	Building, Shedfield Golf Course	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
J_0751	Milestone on the A333	No	No	Yes	No	This milestone has significance as it has historic interest as a surviving physical marker.	-	Low
J_0752	Findspot, near Black Horse Farm	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
J_0753	Curvilinear enclosure 155m west of the Black Dog PH, Shedfield	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
J_0754	Field boundaries 270m north-west of Woodmans Farm, Curdridge	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
J_0755	Curvilinear cropmark east of Poplars Farm, Curdridge	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
J_0756	Linear features 240m north of Marriott Hotel, Shedfield.	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance for its archaeological interest. The feature has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
J_0757	Linear earthworks west of Shedfield Grange, Shedfield	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
J_0758	Linear cropmarks 480m east of Harfields Farmhouse, Curdridge	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance for its archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
J_0759	Group of linear cropmarks 250m south-east of Woodmans Farm, Curdridge	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
J_0760	Post-medieval drainage system, south of Spencer Place Farm, Shedfield	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
J_0761	SWAMP definition 2 polygon	-	-	-	-	Unable to assess because no supporting data or information is available from Hampshire HER.	-	-
J_0762	Building (site of), south-west of Woodman's Farmhouse	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the building's function and date.	-	Negligible
J_0763	Well, west of Woodman's Farmhouse	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest.	-	Negligible
J_0764	Building, west of Woodman's Farmhouse	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the building's function and date.	-	Negligible
J_0765	Farm field	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the change in land-use over time.	-	Negligible
J_0766	Farm field	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the change in land-use over time.	-	Negligible
J_0767	Buildings	Yes	No	Yes	No	This site is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest as an extant 19th century public house. The structures have likely been expanded and altered over time, which is likewise of architectural and historic interest.	-	Negligible
J_0768	Building	Yes	No	Yes	No	This site is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest. The structures have likely been expanded and altered over time, which is likewise of architectural and historic interest.	-	Negligible

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
J_0769	Buildings	Yes	No	Yes	No	This site is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest. Some structures have likely been expanded and altered over time, which is likewise of architectural and historic interest. Areas where structures may have been demolished could yield archaeological evidence that would refine the buildings' function and date.	-	Negligible
J_0770	Building with well	Yes	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest.	-	Negligible
J_0771	Buildings with well	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the building's function and date.	-	Negligible
J_0772	Buildings with well	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the building's function and date.	-	Negligible
J_0773	Ash House	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance due to its architectural, archaeological, and historic interest as an extant post-medieval farm complex. The structures have likely been expanded and/or altered over time, which is likewise of architectural and historic interest. Areas where structures have been demolished could yield associated related archaeological evidence.	-	Low
J_0774	Nations Farm	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance due to its architectural, archaeological, and historic interest as an extant post-medieval farm complex. The structures have likely been expanded and/or altered over time, which is likewise of architectural and historic interest. Areas where structures have been demolished could yield associated related archaeological evidence.	-	Low
J_0775	Milestone (site of)	No	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its historic interest.	-	Negligible
J_0776	Buildings	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the buildings' function and date.	-	Negligible
K_0777	Bishop's Waltham Palace and associated fishponds	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Bishop's Waltham Palace is of significance due to its architectural, archaeological, and historic interest. Its architectural and historic interest is derived from its position as a fine example of a Medieval magnate's residence, which was altered and expanded over time. Archaeological evidence has been identified during excavations that clarified the nature and dating of the precinct boundaries and the functions of various buildings. Archaeological evidence and earthworks are known to survive within the site boundary,	-	High
	Palace House	Yes	No	Yes	No	Palace House is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest, derived from its association with the Bishop's Waltham Palace complex.	-	High
	Bishops Waltham Park	No	Yes	Yes	No	Bishops Waltham Park is well-documented in the historical record, and its boundaries generally survive well. The principal features of this deer park, particularly its boundaries, are of significance for their archaeological and historic interests. They are of historic interest as they serve to illustrate deer management and hunting. This was an important aspect of the activities of medieval nobility, demonstrating their wealth and power. They also serve to illustrate medieval land management. The park has influenced subsequent development and land boundaries to this day. The park pale has archaeological interest as both the bank and ditch will contain archaeological remains and environmental evidence relating to the construction and use of the park and the landscape in which it developed.	-	High
	Bishops Waltham Park	No	Yes	Yes	No	Bishops Waltham Park is well-documented in the historical record, and its boundaries generally survive well. The boundaries of the park are of significance for their archaeological and historic interests. They are of historic interest as they serve to illustrate deer management and hunting, an important aspect of the activities of medieval nobility, demonstrating their wealth and power. They also serve to illustrate medieval land management. The park has influenced subsequent development and land boundaries to this day. The park pale has archaeological interest as both the bank and ditch will contain archaeological remains and environmental evidence relating to the construction and use of the park and the landscape in which it developed.	-	High
	Field boundary 470m south-east of Treefield Farm, Bishops Waltham	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its historic and archaeological interest, derived from archaeological remains that refine our understanding of the historic boundaries of the medieval park.	-	Medium
K_0778	Wool Street Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
K_0779	Tarrytown	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
K_0780	Cross Lane Cottage	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
K_0781	Brooklands Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Barn at Brooklands Farm	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
K_0782	Elm Tree Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Barn immediately east south east of Elm Tree Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
K_0783	Cross Lanes Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
K_0784	Barn immediately north-north-west of Durley Hall Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
K_0785	Bishops Waltham	Yes	No	Yes	No	This Conservation Area is of significance due to its special architectural and historic interest.One scheduled monument (high importance) and one grade II* listed building (high importance) are in this Conservation Area.	-	High
K_0786	Kiln, south of Halland Croft	No	Yes	Yes	No	Surface finds indicate that a Roman kiln may be present at this site. The kiln is of archaeological interest and could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
K_0787	Wintershill Farm	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its architectural and historic interests as a good example of a Late Georgian farm building.	-	Medium
K_0788	Roman tiles, south of Halland Croft	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
K_0789	Roman tiles at Brooklands Farm (sewage treatment works)	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
K_0790	Guide post at junction of A333 and Sciviers Lane	Yes	No	Yes	No	This signpost is of significance because of its architectural and historic interests.	-	Low
K_0791	Forge Cottage, Winchester Road	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its architectural and historic interest. This building is alleged to be at least 250 years old. As stated in Historic England's Principles of Selection, from 1700 to 1850, most buildings that retain a significant proportion of their original fabric are likely to be regarded of special interest.	-	Medium
K_0792	Alma Inn cattle pound	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains of the pound house which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
K_0793	Wintershill Hall	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its architectural and historic interests. The fine ashlar facade, with pediment and portico, is of particular interest. The house's historic interest lies both in its use as an estate house, and in its service during the First and Second World Wars. Of particular interest is the accommodation of Jewish concentration camp survivors in the house after the Second World War	-	Medium
	Wintershill Hall, cattle pound	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains of the pound house which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
	Wintershill Hall	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance due to its archaeological and historic interest. The evolution of the site is related to the process of enclosure in the area, which contributes to its historic interest, as well as its position as a prominent Victorian estate. Archaeological evidence relating to earlier phases of the estate may survive within the boundary of the locally listed park.	-	Medium
K_0794	Taylors and Willow Tree Cottage, Sciviers Lane	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its architectural and historic interest.	-	Low

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
K_0795	Stroudwood Cottage, Sciviers Lane	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its architectural and historic interest.	-	Low
K_0796	Red Lodge, Sciviers Lane	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its architectural and historic interest. This building is alleged to be at least 250 years old. As stated in Historic England's Principles of Selection, from 1700 to 1850 most buildings that retain a significant proportion of their original fabric are likely to be regarded of special interest.	-	Medium
K_0797	Thatched Cottage, Sciviers Lane	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its architectural and historic interest. There is good documentation to evidence that the building is at least 300 years old. As stated in Historic England's Principles of Selection, before 1700 all buildings that retain a significant proportion of their original fabric are likely to be regarded of special interest; from 1700 to 1850, most buildings that retain a significant proportion of their original fabric are likely to be regarded of special interest.	-	Medium
K_0798	Toll house on A333	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its architectural and historic interest. It is of regional importance as tollhouses are relatively rare in Hampshire. Most have been destroyed for road widening, and only twelve tollhouses are recorded as still extant across the county.	-	Medium
K_0799	Curvilinear enclosure? east of Manor Farm Cottages, Durley	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. Archaeological investigation of the site has the potential to clarify the date, nature, and purpose of the earthworks. With further information, the importance of the site may rise or fall. If related to a field system, the asset would have archaeological and historic interest for its ability to contribute to our understanding of, and to illustrate, past land divisions and the pattern of agricultural development in the area. This could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
K_0800	Artefact spread 530m west of Cross Lanes Farm	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
K_0801	Remnants of a Medieval or later field system south of Durley Street	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
K_0802	Linear ditches north-east of Tangier Farm, Bishops Waltham	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
K_0803	Remains of Medieval or later trackways south of Brooklands Farm, Bishops Waltham	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
K_0804	Water Meadow 254	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance for its archaeological and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. The site has historic interest as it visibly illustrates a post-medieval water meadow and the pattern of land use in this period.	-	Low
K_0805	Water Meadow 255	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance for its archaeological and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. The site has historic interest as it visibly illustrates a post-medieval water meadow and the pattern of land use in this period.	-	Low
K_0806	An enclosure	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
K_0807	Tangier Farm	Yes	No	Yes	No	This site is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest. Some structures have likely been expanded and altered over time, which is likewise of architectural and historic interest. Areas where structures may have been demolished could yield archaeological evidence that would refine the buildings' function and date.	-	Low
K_0808	Mile post	No	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its historic interest.	-	Negligible
K_0809	Buildings	Yes	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest.	-	Negligible

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
K_0810	Brickfield	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains related to post-medieval industrial activity, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
K_0811	Pound (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
K_0812	Building	Yes	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest.	-	Negligible
K_0813	Guide post	No	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its historic interest.	-	Negligible
K_0814	Buildings	Yes	No	Yes	No	This site is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest. Some structures have likely been expanded and altered over time, which is likewise of architectural and historic interest. Areas where structures may have been demolished could yield archaeological evidence that would refine the buildings' function and date.	-	Negligible
K_0815	Building and well	Yes	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest.	-	Negligible
K_0816	Bible Christian Chapel	Yes	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest.	-	Low
K_0817	Buildings with well	Yes	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest.	-	Negligible
K_0818	Building with well	Yes	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest.	-	Negligible
K_0819	Building with well	Yes	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest as an extant post-medieval farm complex.	-	Negligible
K_0820	Buildings	Yes	No	Yes	No	These features are of significance due to their architectural and historic interest as extant post-medieval residences.	-	Negligible
K_0821	Building with well	Yes	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest.	-	Negligible
K_0822	Building	Yes	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest.	-	Negligible
K_0823	Buildings	Yes	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest.	-	Negligible
K_0824	Farmstead	Yes	No	Yes	No	This site is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest. Some structures have likely been expanded and altered over time, which is likewise of architectural and historic interest. Areas where structures may have been demolished could yield archaeological evidence that would refine the buildings' function and date.	-	Negligible
K_0825	Buildings	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the buildings' function and date.	-	Negligible
K_0826	Buildings	Yes	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest.	-	Negligible
K_0827	Upper Lodge	Yes	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest.	-	Low
K_0828	Well (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest.	-	Negligible
K_0829	Well	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest.	-	Negligible
K_0830	Trulling Farm	Yes	No	Yes	No	This site is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest as a post-medieval farm complex. Some structures have likely been expanded and altered over time, which is likewise of architectural and historic interest. Areas where structures may have been demolished could yield archaeological evidence that would refine the buildings' function and date.	-	Low
K_0831	The Robin Hood public house	Yes	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest.	-	Low
K_0832	Pound (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
K_0833	Well (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest.	-	Negligible

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
K_0834	Extraction pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
K_0835	Extraction pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
K_0836	Extraction pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
L/M_0929	Pits on Colden Common / Pottery find at Colden Common Stubbington / Stubbington Copse, Two ditches	No	Yes	Yes	No	While these pits may indicate archaeological potential, the finds themselves have been removed during excavation in the past. The pits are of significance as it they illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
L_0837	Moated site at Marwell Manor	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance due to its archaeological and historic interest. Although many moated sites are known in England, relatively few survive in Hampshire. This site is particularly important as it survives well and displays an above average range of features. The importance of the site is considerably enhanced by the survival, on the moat island, of Marwell Manor, a listed building which is largely intact, and areas of Medieval parkland surrounding the site with surviving archaeological features including the park pale. In addition, historical associations link the site with the Bishops of Winchester from the middle 10th to the late 16th century.	-	High
	Marwell Park / park pale at Marwell, south-east of Cowleaze Copse	No	Yes	Yes	No	This monument is of significance for its archaeological and historic interests. Marwell Park represents an early example of imparkment and is well-documented, with evidence linking the park to royalty of the 13th century. These sections of the park pale survive well and are believed to accurately reflect their original size. This monument has historic interest as it serves to illustrate deer management and hunting, an important aspect of the activities of medieval nobility, demonstrating their wealth and power. and illustrates medieval land management. The park has influenced subsequent development and land boundaries to this day. The park pale has archaeological interest as both the bank and ditch will contain archaeological remains and environmental evidence relating to the construction and use of the park and the landscape in which it developed.	-	High
	Park pale at Marwell, north of Thistle Ridge Farm	No	Yes	Yes	No	This monument is of significance for its archaeological and historic interests. Marwell Park represents an early example of imparkment and is well-documented, with evidence linking the park to royalty of the 13th century. These sections of the park pale survive well and are believed to accurately reflect their original size. This monument has historic interest as it serves to illustrate deer management and hunting, an important aspect of the activities of medieval nobility, demonstrating their wealth and power. and illustrates medieval land management. The park has influenced subsequent development and land boundaries to this day. The park pale has archaeological interest as both the bank and ditch will contain archaeological remains and environmental evidence relating to the construction and use of the park and the landscape in which it developed.	-	High
	Marwell Manor Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest, derived from its affiliation with Marwell Manor and its post-medieval evolution.	-	Medium
	Marwell Farm barn, immediately east of Marwell Manor House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest, derived from its affiliation with Marwell Manor and its post-medieval evolution.	-	Medium
	Stable block 10 metres south of Marwell Manor Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest, derived from its affiliation with Marwell Manor and its post-medieval evolution.	-	Medium
	Wall 50 metres south and east of Marwell Farm Barn	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest, derived from its affiliation with Marwell Manor and its post-medieval evolution.	-	Medium

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
	Marwell Lodge	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance due to its historic and archaeological interest, derived from its association with the Medieval Marwell Deer Park. Archaeological evidence may survive that would contribute to the understanding of the evolution and use of the park over time.	-	Medium
L_0838	Fishers Pond	No	Yes	Yes	No	This fishpond is of significance for its archaeological and historic interests. It is of historic interest for its association with Marwell Park, an early and well-documented example of imparkment, and for its association with Bishop Henry de Bois, who was probably responsible for its creation. The fishpond is well documented. The fishpond has historic interest as it serves to illustrate fish farming and management, an important aspect of the concerns of medieval nobility and religious figures, demonstrating their wealth and power. The fishpond is the only one of a complex of 6 fishponds created at Marwell to survive largely intact, and it has influenced subsequent development and land boundaries to this day. The fishpond has archaeological interest as it may contain well-preserved organic deposits and archaeological remains, as well as environmental evidence relating to the construction and use of the pond and the landscape in which it was situated. There will also be archaeological evidence of by-channels, feeder streams, stew or holding ponds, sluices, dams, and other evidence of medieval and later water management associated with the pond.	-	High
	Medieval fishpond / medieval fishpond known as Eleven Acre Pond / Drainage system at Bow Lake, Fishers Pond	No	Yes	Yes	No	This fishpond is of significance for its archaeological and historic interests. It is of historic interest for its association with Marwell Park, an early and well-documented example of imparkment, and for its association with Bishop Henry de Bois, who was probably responsible for its creation. The fishpond is well documented. The fishpond has historic interest as it serves to illustrate fish farming and management, an important aspect of the concerns of medieval nobility and religious figures, demonstrating their wealth and power. The fishpond one of 6 fishponds created at Marwell, and although dry, it survives well, and it has influenced subsequent development and land boundaries to this day. The fishpond has archaeological interest as it may contain well-preserved organic deposits and archaeological remains, as well as environmental evidence relating to the construction and use of the pond and the landscape in which it was situated. There may also be archaeological evidence of by-channels, feeder streams, stew or holding ponds, sluices, dams, and other evidence of medieval and later water management associated with the pond.	-	High
L_0839	The Manor House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Granary 10 metres of the Manor House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Barn 5 metres west of the Manor House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
L_0840	Church of the Holy Trinity	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
L_0841	Woodcroft Lodge	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
L_0842	Keepers Cottage	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
L_0843	Kennel Farm House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
L_0844	The Malt House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
L_0845	Weymouth House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
L_0846	Barn of south west of Mortimers Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
L_0847	Poplar Cottage Pyle Hill Cottage	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
L_0848	King Charles Cottage	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
L_0849	Highbridge Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
L_0850	Stoke Lodge	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
L_0851	Granary to west of Mortimers Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
L_0852	Willow Cottage	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
L_0853	Stroudwood Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
L_0854	Mortimers Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
L_0855	The Dell and Dell House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
L_0856	Low Hill Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
L_0857	Crowdhill Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
L_0858	Yew Tree Cottage	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
L_0859	Hill Farm House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
L_0860	The Chapel House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
L_0861	Stone at Fishers Pond Junction	No	Yes	Yes	No	This stone is of significance for its archaeological and historic interests. While there is little information available beyond its presence on OS mapping, it may be a boundary stone. Archaeological investigation may clarify its date and function.	-	Low
L_0862	Handaxes found at Brambridge Farm	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to regional archaeological research objectives.	-	Medium
L_0863	Palstave hoard found at Brambridge Farm	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. As a Bronze Age hoard, the find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to regional archaeological research objectives.	-	Medium
L_0864	Quernstone find at Hillside Cottage, Brambridge	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
L_0865	Bible Christian Chapel	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its architectural and historic interests as a good example of a Victorian Bible Christian Chapel. The Bible Christian Church, a Methodist denomination founded in North Cornwall in 1815, was particularly popular in southern England, especially in Cornwall, Devon, and the Isle of Wight.	-	Medium
L_0866	Axe hoard at Colden Common	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. As a Bronze Age hoard, the find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to regional archaeological research objectives.	-	Medium
L_0867	Charles Mitchell's Works	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological and historic interest. The site has historic interest as it was the last brickworks in the country to make hand-made bricks by clamp method. It has archaeological interest as the site has the potential to yield archaeological remains relating to the brickmaking process, which could contribute to regional archaeological research objectives.	-	Medium
L_0868	South of The Woodlands Centre / Stone tools, south of The Woodlands Centre	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the finds themselves have been removed. The finds are of significance as they can illustrate the past and, in the case of Palaeolithic artefacts, contribute to regional archaeological research objectives.	-	Medium
L_0869	Bead finds on the common	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
L_0870	Finds at Ash Close	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
L_0871	Signpost, On A333	No	No	Yes	No	This signpost is of significance for its architectural and historic interests.	-	Low

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
L_0872	Site, north of Store House Gully	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains relating to the Romano-British period, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
L_0873	Site of brickworks at Nobs Crook, Colden Common	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains associated with the brickworks house which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
L_0874	Undated ditches and other possible features on land E of Highbridge Road, Colden Common	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
L_0875	Linear ditch west of Leylands Farm, Colden Common	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance for its archaeological interest. The feature has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
L_0876	Water meadows in the Itchen Valley, between High Bridge and Allbrook	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance for its archaeological and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. The site has historic interest as it visibly illustrates a post-medieval water meadow and the pattern of land use in this period.	-	Low
L_0877	Bishopstoke - Stoke Park Wood	No	Yes	Yes	No	This deer park is of significance for its archaeological and historic interests. Stoke Park is well-documented deer park. Sections of the park lug survive well. This park has historic interest as it serves to illustrate deer management and hunting, an important aspect of the activities of medieval nobility, demonstrating their wealth and power. and illustrates medieval land management. The park has influenced subsequent development and land boundaries to this day. The park also contains a significant area of ancient woodland, which has changed little in size since medieval times. The park lug has archaeological interest as both the bank and ditch will contain archaeological remains and environmental evidence relating to the construction and use of the park and the landscape in which it developed.	-	High
	Upper Barn Copse, Fishers Pond	No	Yes	Yes	No	This sire is of significance due to its archaeological and historic interest as it forms part of Stoke Park Wood, which is a well-documented medieval deer park. Archaeological interest is derived from the survival of earthworks and the park boundary.	-	High
L_0878	Water Meadow 166	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance for its archaeological and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. The site has historic interest as it visibly illustrates a post-medieval water meadow and the pattern of land use in this period.	-	Low
L_0879	Water Meadow 168	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance for its archaeological and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. The site has historic interest as it visibly illustrates a post-medieval water meadow and the pattern of land use in this period.	-	Low
L_0880	Stroudwood Farm	No	Yes	Yes	No	Over 3000 deserted medieval villages are recorded nationally. This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains associated with a deserted medieval village, which could contribute to regional archaeological research objectives.	-	Medium
L_0881	Modern signpost at Deeps Farm	No	No	Yes	No	This signpost is of significance for its architectural and historic interest.	-	Low
L_0882	Evaluation Crowdhill Green (Area 2)	No	Yes	Yes	No	While these burials may indicate archaeological potential, the burials themselves have been removed. The burials are of significance as they illustrate past lives and contribute to regional archaeological research objectives.	-	Medium
L_0883	Land east of New Alresford	No	Yes	Yes	No	While the features identified on this archaeological excavation may indicate archaeological potential, the features have been removed within the area of previous archaeological investigation. The features are of significance as they can illustrates the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
L_0884	Queen's Head Inn	Yes	No	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has architectural and historic interest as a post-medieval inn.	-	Low

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
L_0885	Fish pond (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological and historical interest. The site is one of the best preserved and well-documented medieval fishponds in the country, and it has the potential to yield archaeological remains and paleoenvironmental information which could contribute to national archaeological research objectives. It has group value with other fishponds associated Marwell Park, including Eleven Acre Pond, and with Marwell Park pale.	-	High
L_0886	Fish pond (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological and historical interest. The site is one of a group of medieval fishponds associated with Marwell Park, including Eleven Acre Pond, and Great Pond. It may represent one or two fishponds. This fishpond has the potential to yield archaeological remains and paleoenvironmental information which could contribute to regional or national archaeological research objectives. It has group value with other fishponds associated Marwell Park, including Eleven Acre Pond, and with Marwell Park pale. It is uncertain whether this fishpond survives as well as an earthwork as Eleven Acre Pond and Great Pond do. As such this fishpond has been assigned high importance as a precautionary measure.	-	High
L_0887	Building	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest.	-	Negligible
L_0888	Sluice (approx. location)	No	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its historic interest.	-	Negligible
L_0889	Footbridge	No	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its historic interest.	-	Negligible
L_0890	Brick works (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval industrial activity, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
L_0891	Milestone (site of)	No	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its historic interest.	-	Negligible
L_0892	Footbridge	No	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its historic interest.	-	Negligible
L_0893	Tree fields/forest	No	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its historic interest.	-	Negligible
L_0894	Possible pit, near Low Hill Farmhouse (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
L_0895	Fish pond (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological and historical interest. The site is one of the best preserved and well-documented medieval fishponds in the country, and it has the potential to yield archaeological remains and paleoenvironmental information which could contribute to national archaeological research objectives. It has group value with other fishponds associated Marwell Park, including Great Pond, and with Marwell Park pale.	-	High
L_0896	Well (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest.	-	Negligible
L_0897	Well (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest.	-	Negligible
L_0898	Building, north of Quernstone find at Hillside Cottage, Brambridge	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the buildings' function and date.	-	Negligible
L_0899	Stroudwood	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	This site has significance due to its architectural, archaeological, and historic interest. It is possible that some of the historic structures within the boundary of the hamlet remain extant, which would be of architectural interest. The evolution of the hamlet over time would be of archaeological and historic interest, and archaeological investigations could yield evidence that would refine its nature, extent, and dating, thereby contributing to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
L_0900	Enclosures with small buildings	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest.	-	Negligible
L_0901	Well (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest.	-	Negligible
L_0902	Well (site of)	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest.	-	Negligible
L_0903	Church Farm	Yes	No	Yes	No	This site is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest as a post-medieval farm complex. Some structures have likely been expanded and altered over time, which is likewise of architectural and	-	Low

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
						historic interest. Areas where structures may have been demolished could yield archaeological evidence that would refine the buildings' function and date.		
L_0904	Crowdhill Telegraph Pole	No	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its historic interest.	-	Low
L_0905	Crowdhill	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	This site has significance due to its architectural, archaeological, and historic interest. It is possible that some of the historic structures within the boundary of the hamlet remain extant, which would be of architectural interest. The evolution of the hamlet over time would be of archaeological and historic interest, and archaeological investigations could yield evidence that would refine its nature, extent, and dating, thereby contributing to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
L_0906	Buildings	Yes	No	Yes	No	This site is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest as a post-medieval farm complex. Some structures have likely been expanded and altered over time, which is likewise of architectural and historic interest. Areas where structures may have been demolished could yield archaeological evidence that would refine the buildings' function and date.	-	Negligible
L_0907	Brickworks and kilns	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains related to post-medieval industrial activity which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
L_0908	Fisher's Pond Telegraph Pole	No	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its historic interest.	-	Low
L_0909	Fisher's Pond	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	This site has significance due to its architectural, archaeological, and historic interest. It is possible that some of the historic structures within the boundary of the hamlet remain extant, which would be of architectural interest. The evolution of the hamlet over time would be of archaeological and historic interest, and archaeological investigations could yield evidence that would refine its nature, extent, and dating, thereby contributing to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
L_0910	Nob's Crook Farm	Yes	No	Yes	No	This site is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest as a post-medieval farm complex. Some structures have likely been expanded and altered over time, which is likewise of architectural and historic interest. Areas where structures may have been demolished could yield archaeological evidence that would refine the buildings' function and date.	-	Low
L_0911	National School (site of)	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest and historic interest as a post-medieval educational institution.	-	Low
L_0912	Waterwell's Farm	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest and historic interest as a post-medieval farm complex.	-	Low
L_0913	Rowley Green Cottage	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest and historic interest as a post-medieval residence.	-	Low
L_0914	Upper Brambridge Farm	Yes	No	Yes	No	This site is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest as a post-medieval farm complex. Some structures have likely been expanded and altered over time, which is likewise of architectural and historic interest. Areas where structures may have been demolished could yield archaeological evidence that would refine the buildings' function and date.	-	Low
L_0915	Tee's Farm	Yes	No	Yes	No	This site is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest as a post-medieval farm complex. Some structures have likely been expanded and altered over time, which is likewise of architectural and historic interest. Areas where structures may have been demolished could yield archaeological evidence that would refine the buildings' function and date.	-	Low
L_0916	Brambridge Cottage	Yes	No	Yes	No	This site is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest as a post-medieval farm complex. Some structures have likely been expanded and altered over time, which is likewise of architectural and historic interest. Areas where structures may have been demolished could yield archaeological evidence that would refine the buildings' function and date.	-	Low
L_0917	Buildings	Yes	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest.	-	Negligible
L_0918	Building and well	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the buildings' function and date.	-	Negligible

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
L_0919	High Bridge	Yes	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest.	-	Low
L_0920	Hamlet	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	This site has significance due to its architectural, archaeological, and historic interest. It is possible that some of the historic structures within the boundary of the hamlet remain extant, which would be of architectural interest. The evolution of the hamlet over time would be of archaeological and historic interest, and archaeological investigations could yield evidence that would refine its nature, extent, and dating, thereby contributing to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
L_0921	Buildings	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the buildings' function and date.	-	Negligible
L_0922	Extraction pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
L_0923	Extraction pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
L_0924	Extraction pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
L_0925	Extraction pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
L_0926	Extraction pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
L_0927	Extraction pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
L_0928	Extraction pit	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to post-medieval quarrying, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
M_0930	Moated site at Otterbourne Manor	No	Yes	Yes	No	This monument is of significance for its archaeological and historic interests. The moated site survives well with a good range of features, and there is good documentary evidence for the use of the site. It is of historic interest as it illustrates the distribution of wealth and status in the medieval countryside. and the development and use of high-status moated sites, and the history of Otterbourne Manor. Although many moated sites are known in England, relatively few survive in Hampshire. The site is of archaeological interest. The moat provides conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains, and there is the potential for remains relating to the earlier incarnations of the manor house to present at the site, as well as evidence of other associated activity.	-	High
	Barn 50 metres north-west of Otterbourne Manor House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This monument is of significance for its archaeological and historic interests. The moated site survives well with a good range of features, and there is good documentary evidence for the use of the site. It is of historic interest as it illustrates the distribution of wealth and status in the medieval countryside. and the development and use of high-status moated sites, and the history of Otterbourne Manor. Although many moated sites are known in England, relatively few survive in Hampshire. The site is of archaeological interest. The moat provides conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains, and there is the potential for remains relating to the earlier incarnations of the manor house to present at the site, as well as evidence of other associated activity.	-	High
	The Manor House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest, derived from its association with Otterbourne Manor.	-	Medium

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
	Wall 5 metres north-west of Manor House running north	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest, derived from its association with Otterbourne Manor.	-	Medium
	Moat Cottage barn, Otterbourne Manor, Kiln Lane	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest, derived from its association with Otterbourne Manor.	-	Medium
M_0931	Otterbourne deserted medieval village	No	Yes	Yes	No	Over 3000 deserted medieval villages are recorded nationally. The deserted medieval village of Otterbourne is of significance for its archaeological and historic interests.	-	Medium
	St. Matthew's Church (site of) and graveyard	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological and historic interest. The site has archaeological interest as it the potential to yield archaeological remains of a medieval church and graveyard. The church is likely to date to the late 12th or 13th centuries, and evidence of earlier incarnations of the church may also be present at the site- and possibly from c.1086 or earlier, from the early medieval period. The graveyard will contain human remains from the medieval period onwards (and perhaps earlier), and into the twentieth century. Archaeological investigation of the human remains could provide insights into changing demography, diet, disease across periods. The site has historic interest for its ability to illustrate past lives and religious traditions, and as a tangible link to those who lived in the village in the past. Descendants of those people buried in the vaults may still live the village to the present.	-	High
M_0932	Church of St Matthew	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	High
	Otterbourne War Memorial	Yes	No	Yes	No	This memorial is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Lychgate 15 metres south west of St Matthew's Church	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Tomb to C Yonge 5 metres south west of nave of St Matthew's Church	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	This tomb is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
M_0933	Brambridge House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	High
	Garden	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	This site is of significance due to its archaeological, historic, and artistic interest, derived from its association with Brambridge House and Brambridge Park.	-	Medium
	Brambridge Park	No	No	Yes	Yes	This lime avenue is of significance for its historic and artistic interests. It has historic interest as it was introduced during the reign of Charles II by the recusant Catholic Welles family, when the family regained possession of their estates in 1661, after the Restoration. The lime avenue was later associated with the commemoration of the Battle of Waterloo. It is of artistic interest as it forms a key part of the designed landscape of Brambridge Park and frames the key approach to Brambridge House. The avenue viewed from the road from Colden Common and Twyford remains a very visual part of the former estate.	-	High
	Brambridge Park	No	No	Yes	Yes	This lime avenue is of significance for its historic and artistic interests. It has historic interest as it was introduced during the reign of Charles II by the recusant Catholic Welles family, when the family regained possession of their estates in 1661, after the Restoration. The lime avenue was later associated with the commemoration of the Battle of Waterloo. It is of artistic interest as it forms a key part of the designed landscape of Brambridge Park and frames the key approach to Brambridge House. The avenue viewed from the road from Colden Common and Twyford remains a very visual part of the former estate.	-	High
	Mound at Brambridge Park	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance for its archaeological interest. It may be a ploughed-out bowl barrow, in which case human remains may be present at the site. Archaeological investigation would confirm the date and nature of the site.	-	Low
M_0934	Bourne House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
M_0935	Myrtle Cottage	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
M_0936	Meadow Cottage	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
M_0937	Milestone in front of Hecton Farmhouse	No	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
M_0938	Cherry Tree cottage	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
M_0939	The White Horse public house	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
M_0940	Allbrook Farmhouse	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
M_0941	Elderfield	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
M_0942	The Moors	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
M_0943	Sunningdale	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
M_0944	The Old Parsonage	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
M_0945	Otterbourne House	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Otterbourne House	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
M_0946	Yeoman's drove	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
M_0947	Top Lodge	Yes	No	Yes	No	This building is of significance for its special architectural and historic interests.	-	Medium
	Cranbury Park	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	This park and garden are of significance for its architectural, archaeological, historic, and artistic interests.	-	High
M_0948	Findspot, Brambridge, Highbridge gravel pit	No	Yes	Yes	No	While these findspots may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
	Roman finds, Brambridge, Highbridge gravel pit	No	Yes	No	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to regional archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
M_0949	Worked flints, Brambridge, Highbridge gravel pit	No	Yes	No	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to regional archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
M_0950	Quern fragment, Brambridge, Highbridge gravel pit	No	Yes	No	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to regional archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
M_0951	Stubbington Copse, 2 ditches	No	Yes	No	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
M_0952	Flint axe, south of Manor House	No	Yes	No	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
M_0953	Itchen Navigation	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	This canal is of significance for its architectural, archaeological, and historic interests. The canal is of architectural and historic interest for its early date. Being built from 1665 to c.1710, this canal was one of a small number of canals and navigations to be constructed in the nation prior to the 'canal age' from c.1760 to the 1830s. Being built over a period of around 45 years, the canal demonstrates canal construction technology and design prior to developments from the middle 18th century onwards. The canal has group vale with its canal locks and other associated built and designed elements. These were an integral part of the canal's operation and contribute to its significance. The site has archaeological interest both in the extant canal channels, which are anticipated to preserve a paleoenvironmental record and organic remains, and in the remains of former or infilled channels, and in the archaeological remains of built, designed, or other elements associated with the canal along its courses and in the wider landscape.	-	Medium
	College Mead Lock	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	This lock is of significance for its architectural, archaeological, and historic interests. The lock has group value with the wider Itchen Navigation and its other canal locks. These were an integral part of the canal's operation and contribute to its significance. The lock has archaeological interest as it has modified over time, and a record of this change is anticipated to survive archaeologically.	-	Medium

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
	Brambridge Lock	Yes	No	Yes	No	This lock is of significance for its architectural, archaeological, and historic interests. The lock is of architectural and historic interest as a timber lock incorporating a fish pass and eel trap. The lock has group value with the wider Itchen Navigation and its other canal locks. These were an integral part of the canal's operation and contribute to its significance.	-	Medium
M_0954	Denehole Oakwood	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological and historic interest. The archaeological investigation of the site has the potential to reveal further information of the extent, use, and date of the dene hole, which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
M_0955	Otterbourne pumping station	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological and historic interest. The archaeological investigation of the site has the potential to reveal further information of the waterworks, which were the main supply of water to Southampton.	-	Low
M_0956	Axe, Rosemary Leet	No	Yes	Yes	No	While this findspot may indicate archaeological potential, the find itself has been removed. The find is of significance as it can illustrate the past and contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Negligible
M_0957	Roman Road from Winchester (*Venta Belgarum*) to Bitterne (*Clausentum*)	No	Yes	Yes	No	Roman roads are highly representative of the period of Roman administration and provide important evidence of Roman civil engineering skills as well as the pattern of Roman conquest and settlement. A high proportion of examples exhibiting good survival are worthy of protection. This road is of significance for its archaeological and historic interests. The road will contain archaeological deposits providing information about its construction, contemporary and subsequent use, and associated environment. Well preserved sections of the road would be of higher importance.	-	Medium
M_0958	Otterbourne Farm, Kiln Lane, Otterbourne	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
M_0959	Water Meadow 169	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance for its archaeological and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. The site has historic interest as it visibly illustrates a post-medieval water meadow and the pattern of land use in this period.	-	Low
M_0960	Water Meadow 170	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance for its archaeological and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. The site has historic interest as it visibly illustrates a post-medieval water meadow and the pattern of land use in this period.	-	Low
M_0961	Water Meadow 171	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance for its archaeological and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. The site has historic interest as it visibly illustrates a post-medieval water meadow and the pattern of land use in this period.	-	Low
M_0962	Water Meadow 172	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance for its archaeological and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. The site has historic interest as it visibly illustrates a post-medieval water meadow and the pattern of land use in this period.	-	Low
M_0963	Water Meadow 173	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance for its archaeological and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. The site has historic interest as it visibly illustrates a post-medieval water meadow and the pattern of land use in this period.	-	Low
M_0964	Water Meadow 174	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance for its archaeological and historic interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. The site has historic interest as it visibly illustrates a post-medieval water meadow and the pattern of land use in this period.	-	Low
M_0965	Stone Cross to Otterbourne	No	Yes	Yes	No	This Roman road is variably preserved. The remains of the road are of significance for their archaeological and historic significance.	-	Medium
M_0966	Enclosure	No	Yes	Yes	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological and historical interest. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives. It has historic	-	Low

UID	Name	Architectural Interest	Archaeological Interest	Historic Interest	Artistic Interest	Description	Setting	Importance
						interest due as a landscape feature that has remained preserved from the post-medieval period through the present-day.		
M_0967	Bugle Farm	Yes	No	Yes	No	This site is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest as a post-medieval farm complex. Some structures have likely been expanded and altered over time, which is likewise of architectural and historic interest. Areas where structures may have been demolished could yield archaeological evidence that would refine the buildings' function and date.	-	Low
M_0968	Lodge	No	Yes	No	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest. Further investigation could refine the nature of the buildings' function and date.	-	Low
M_0969	Mile post	No	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its historic interest.	-	Negligible
M_0970	Bridge Farm	No	Yes	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its archaeological interest.	-	Low
M_0971	Building with well	Yes	No	Yes	No	This feature is of significance due to its architectural and historic interest.	-	Negligible
M_0972	Hamlet	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	This site has significance due to its architectural, archaeological, and historic interest. It is possible that some of the historic structures within the boundary of the hamlet remain extant, which would be of architectural interest. The evolution of the hamlet over time would be of archaeological and historic interest, and archaeological investigations could yield evidence that would refine its nature, extent, and dating, thereby contributing to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
M_0973	Otterbourne Farm	No	Yes	No	No	This site is of significance as it has archaeological and historic interest as a post-medieval farm complex. The site has the potential to yield archaeological remains which could contribute to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low
M_0974	Otterbourne Hill Common	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	This site has significance due to its architectural, archaeological, and historic interest. It is possible that some of the historic structures within the boundary of the hamlet remain extant, which would be of architectural interest. The evolution of the hamlet over time would be of archaeological and historic interest, and archaeological investigations could yield evidence that would refine its nature, extent, and dating, thereby contributing to local archaeological research objectives.	-	Low

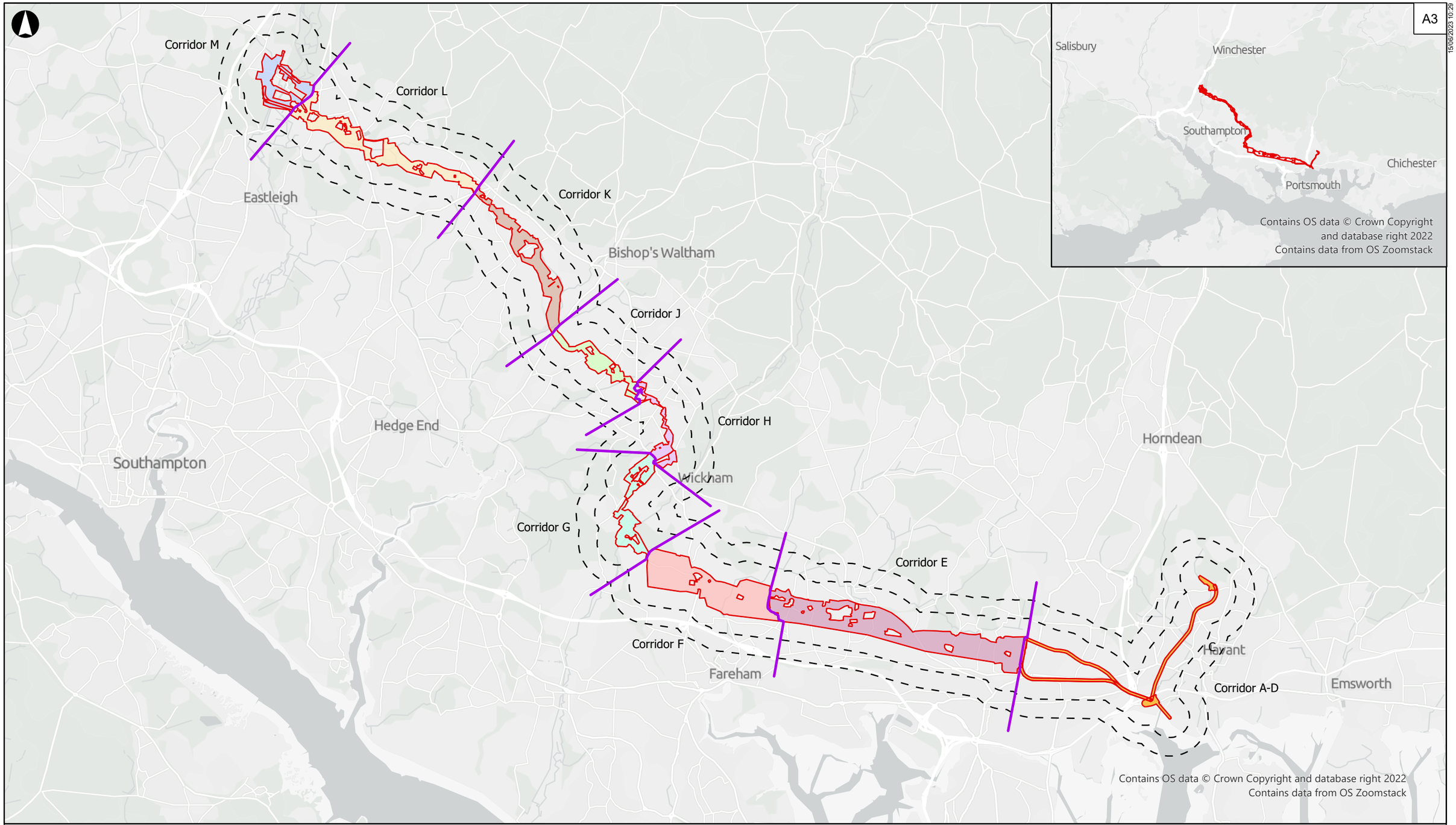
B.4 Gazetteer of Historic Landscape Character names and numbers

Table 4 presents the Historic Landscape Character broad-type and sub-type names and numbers used in the *Hampshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment* (Lambrick, G., and Bramhill, P., 1999) and shown in drawing 'Routewide: Historic Landscape Character' provided in Appendix C. The purpose of Table 4 is to enable the cross-reference of the broad-type and sub-type names used in the report against the broad-type and sub-type numbers used on the drawing. The information is arranged alphabetically by broad-type name.

Table 4: Historic Landscape Character

Broad-type name	Broad-type number	Sub-type number	Sub-type name
Coastal	8	8.1	Coastal Wetlands
		8.2	Salt Marsh
		8.3	Salterns
		8.7	Mud Flats
Commons	2	2.3	Other Commons and Greens
		2.4	Wooded Over Commons
Communication	13	13.4	Motorway Service Areas
Downland	6	6.1	Downland
Field Patterns	1	1.1	Small Irregular Assarts Intermixed with Woodland
		1.2	Medium Irregular Assarts and Copses with Wavy Boundaries
		1.3	Large Irregular Assarts with Wavy or Mixed Boundaries
		1.4	Regular Assarts with Straight Boundaries
		1.6	Medium to Large Regular Fields with Wavy Boundaries
		1.7	Irregular Straight Boundaries
		1.9	Small Regular with Straight Boundaries (Parliamentary Type)
		1.10	Medium Regular with Straight Boundaries (Parliamentary Type)
		1.11	Large Regular with Straight Boundaries (Parliamentary Type)
		1.14	Prairie Fields
		1.16	Small Rectilinear with Wavy Boundaries
Horticulture	3	3.3	Nurseries with Glasshouses
Industry	12	12.1	Active and Disused Chalk Quarries
		12.2	Active and Disused Gravel Workings
		12.3	Industrial Complexes and Factories
		12.5	Reservoirs and Water Treatment
Military & Defence	14	14.4	19th Century Military & Defence
		14.5	20th Century Military & Defence
Parkland	10	10.1	Pre-1810 Parkland
		10.2	19th Century and Later Parkland
Recreation	11	11.2	Golf Courses
		11.3	Major Sports Fields and Complexes
Settlements	9	9.2	Scattered Settlement with Paddocks (Post 19180 Extent)
		9.6	Post-1810 Settlement / Recent Settlement
		9.7	Village or Hamlet 1810 Extent / Old Settlement
		9.9	Town and City 1810 Extent
		9.11	Caravan Sites
Valley Floor	7	7.1	Miscellaneous Valley Bottom Paddocks and Pastures
		7.2	Valley Floor Woodlands
		7.3	Marsh and Rough Grazing
		7.4	Water Meadows
		7.5	Unimproved Valley Floor Grassland
		7.7	Fishpond and Hatchery Compeses & Natural Ponds & Lakes
Woodlands	4	4.1	Assarted pre-1810 Woodland
		4.2	Replanted Assarted pre-1810 Woodland
		4.3	Other pre-1810 Woodland
		4.4	Replanted Other pre-1810 Woodland
		4.5	19th Century Plantations
		4.6	Pre-1810 Hangars
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Drawings



Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 500m Data Collection Area (Study Area)
- 1km Data Collection Area (Study Area)

Coordinate System:

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Client

Southern Water Services

Project Name

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Drawing Title

Drawing 1 - Overview

Scale at A3

1:100,000

Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

Project Number

279300

Rev

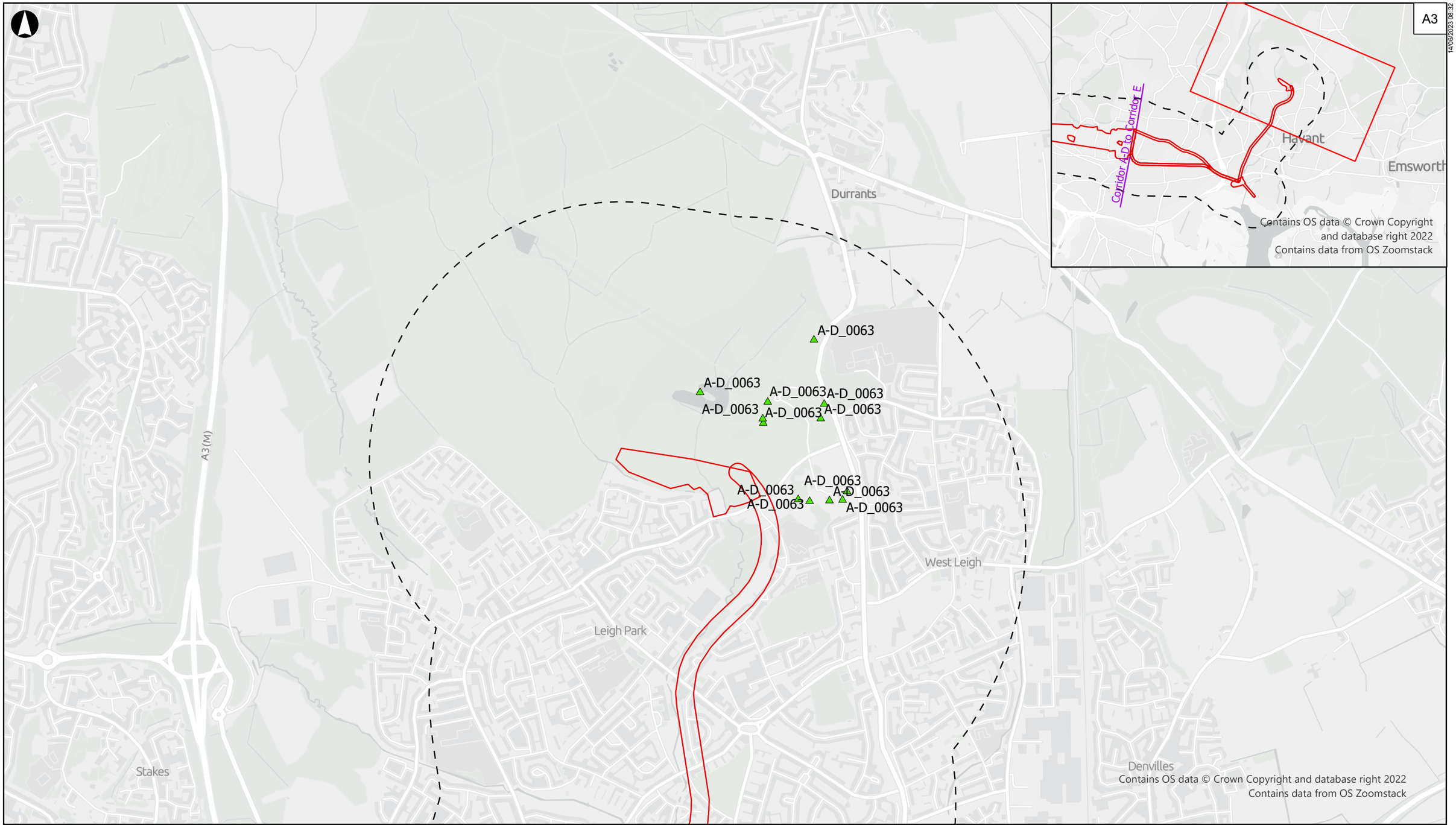
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Drawing Name

Sheet 1 of 1

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Designated Heritage Assets

- Scheduled Monument
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building

Project

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Client **Southern Water Services.**

Project Name

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Drawing Title

Drawing 2 - Corridor A-D: Designated heritage assets

Scale at A3

1:15,000

Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

Project Number **279300**

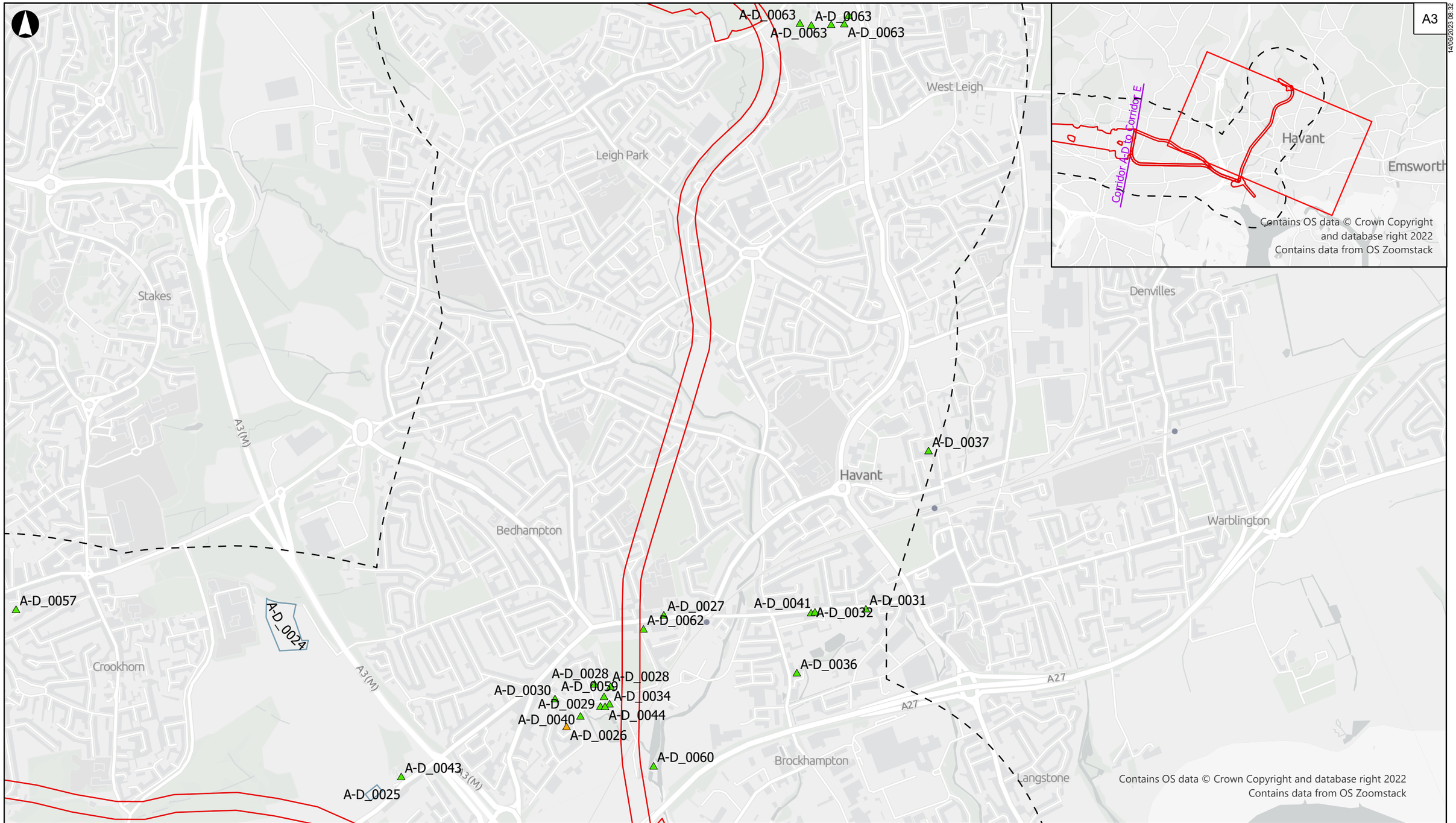
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Drawing Name

Sheet 1 of 4

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Project

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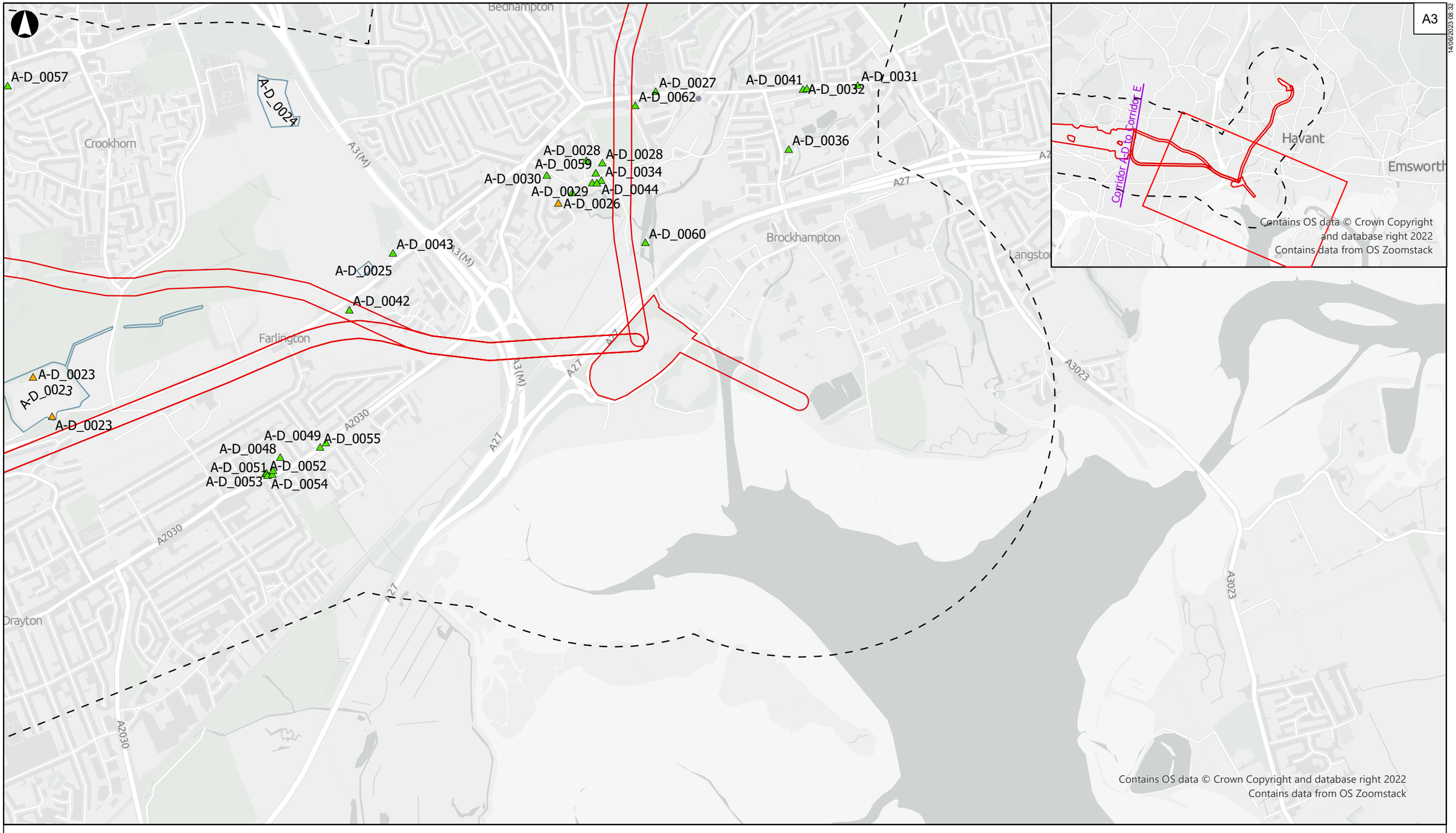
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Drawing Name

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Drawing 2 - Corridor A-D: Designated heritage assets

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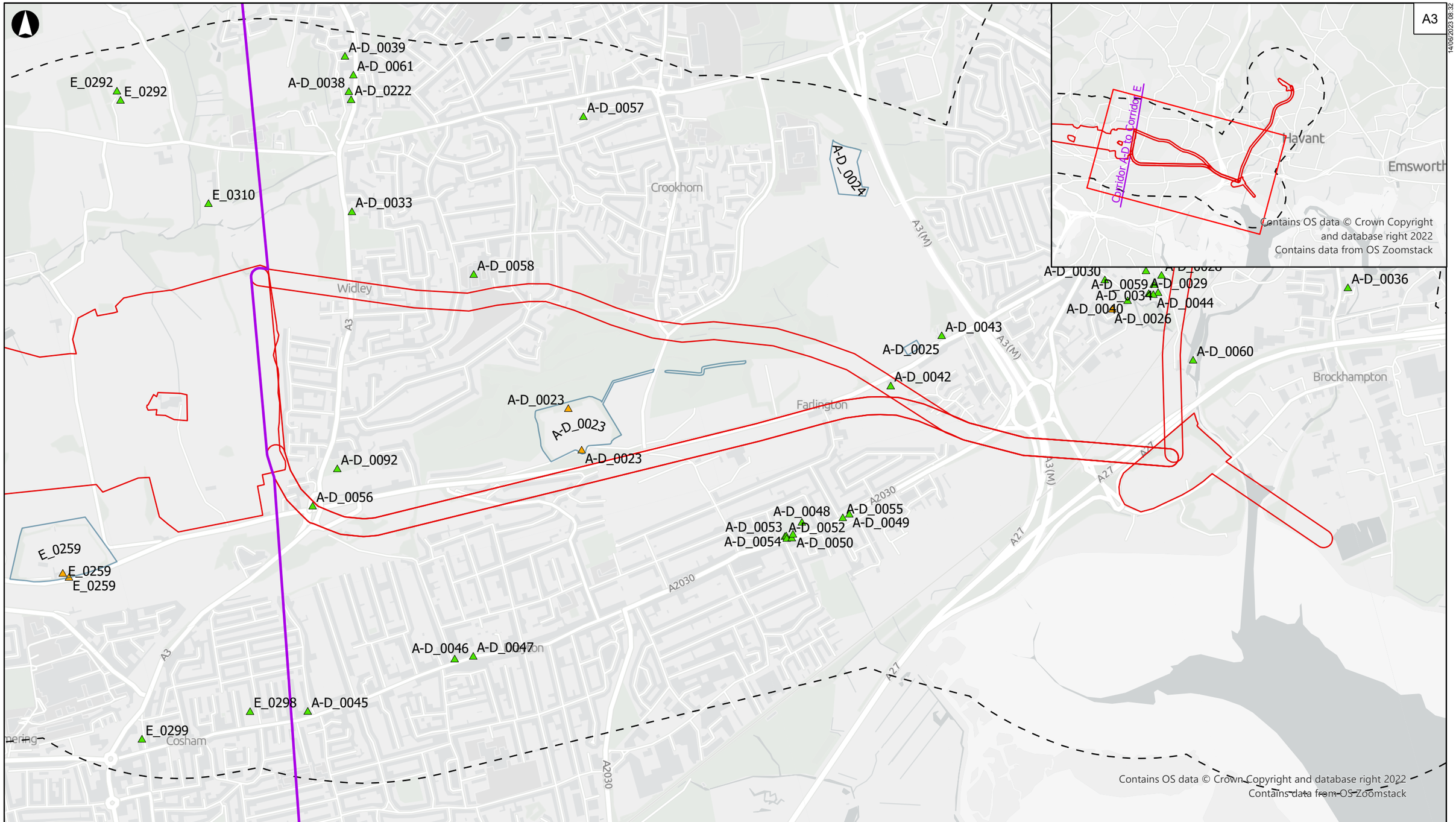
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Drawing Name

Sheet 3 of 4

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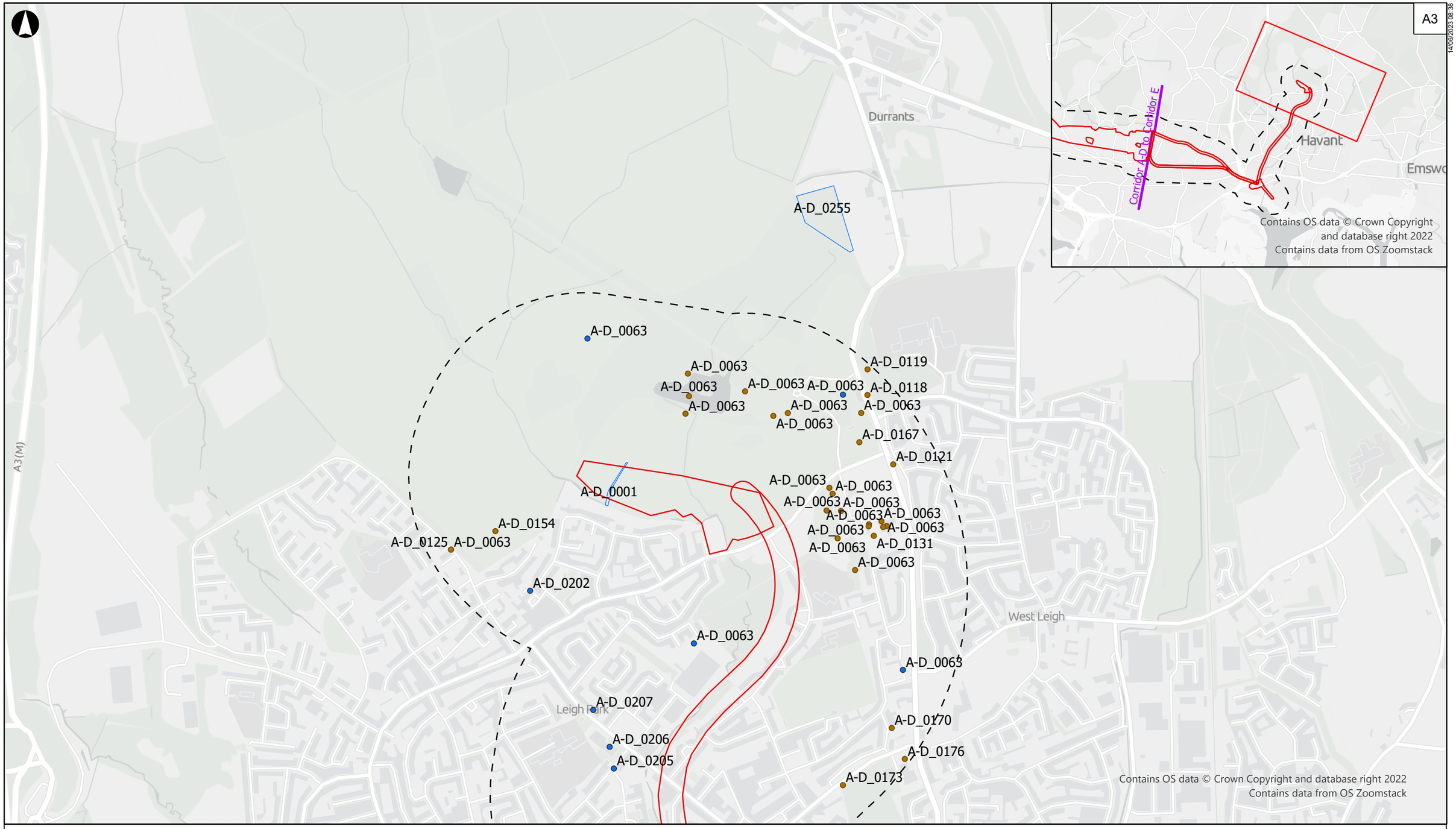
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Sheet 4 of 4

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Non-designated Heritage Assets

- Site or Monument
- Site or Monument (Linear)
- Site or Monument (Area)
- Water Meadow

Locally Listed Heritage Assets

- Locally Listed Garden
- Locally Listed Park

Unrecorded Heritage Assets

- Identified from Historic Map Survey
- Identified from LiDAR Survey
- Identified during Walkover Survey

Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 500m Data Collection Area (Study Area)

Coordinate System:

- British National Grid

Copyright:

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- Locally listed buildings and locally listed park and gardens | Hampshire County Council 2023

Metres

0 250 500 1,000

Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd
1	13..06.2023	KB & RY	JK	PH	--

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Solihull B90 8AE
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www.arup.com

Client

Southern Water Services

Project Name

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Drawing Title

Drawing 3 - Corridor A-D: Non-designated heritage assets

Scale at A3

1:15,000

Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

Project Number

279300

Rev

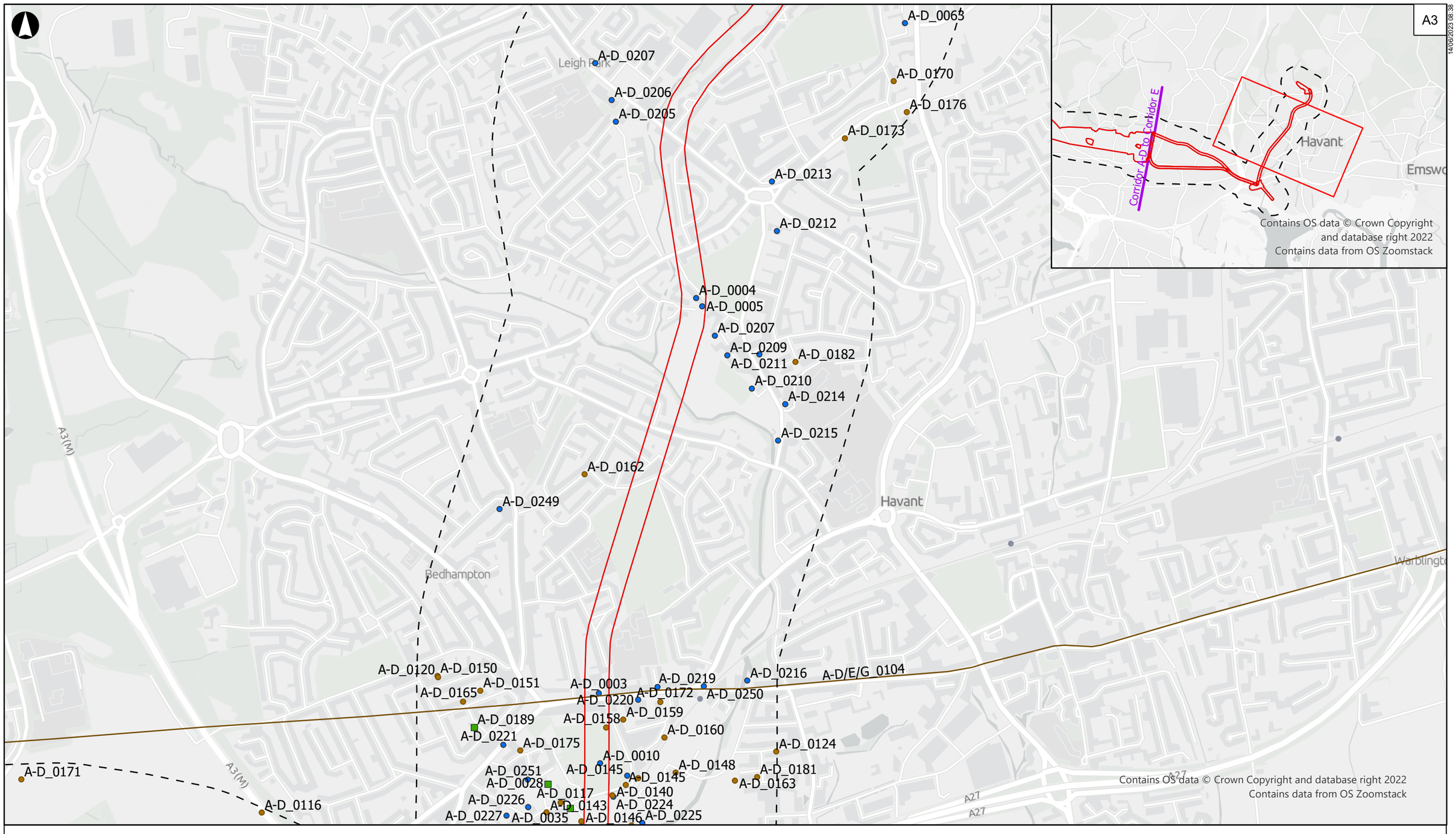
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Non-designated Heritage Assets

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Locally Listed Heritage Assets

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- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
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Role

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Suitability

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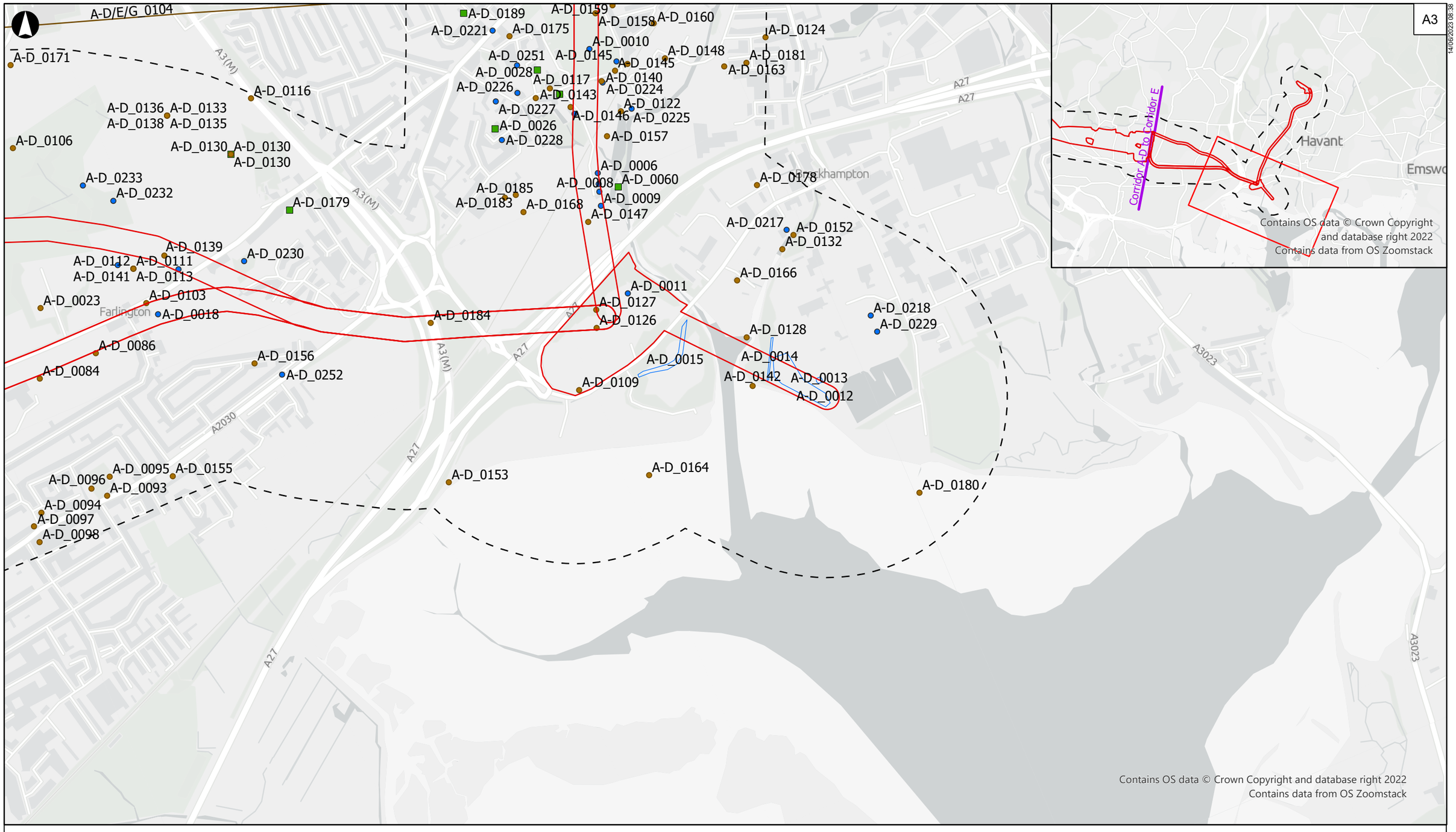
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Locally Listed Heritage Assets

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Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 500m Data Collection Area (Study Area)

Coordinate System:

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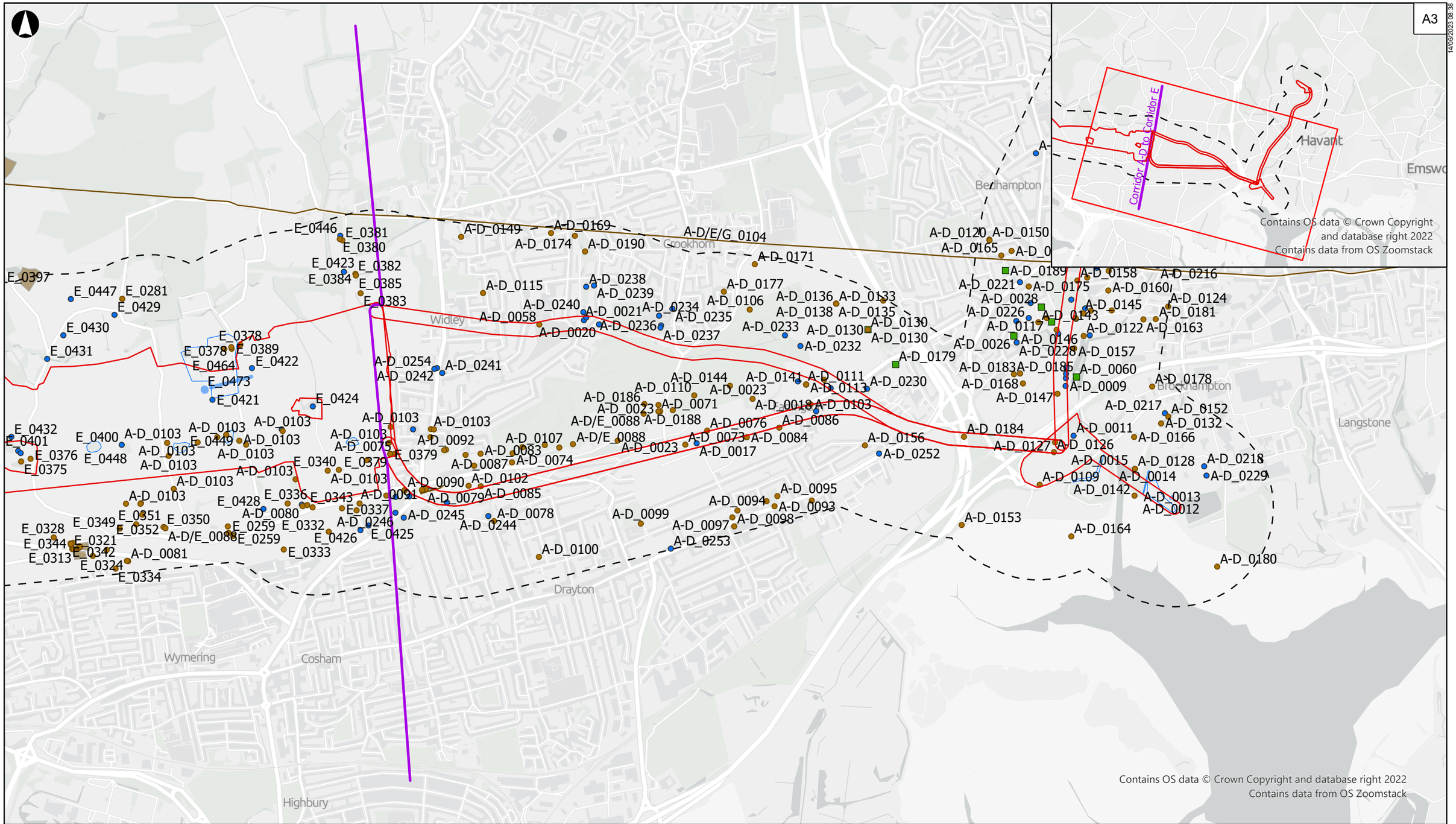
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Locally Listed Heritage Assets

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Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
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Coordinate System:

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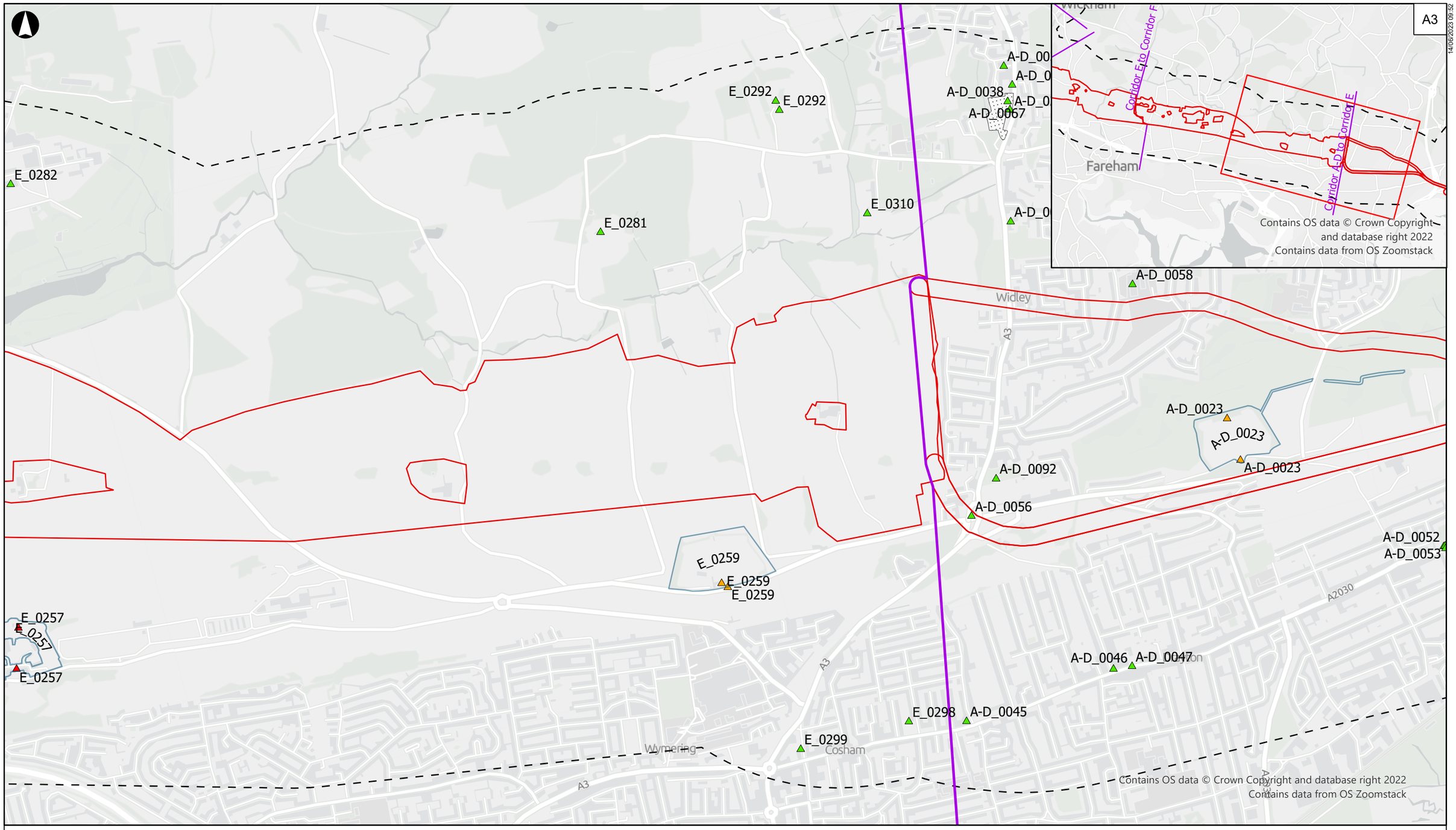
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Designated Heritage Assets

- Scheduled Monument
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Grade II* Registered Park and Gardens
- Conservation Area

Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 1km Data Collection Area (Study Area)

Coordinate System:

- British National Grid

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Client

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Project Name

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Drawing Title

Drawing 4 - Corridor E: Designated heritage assets

Scale at A3

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Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

Project Number

279300

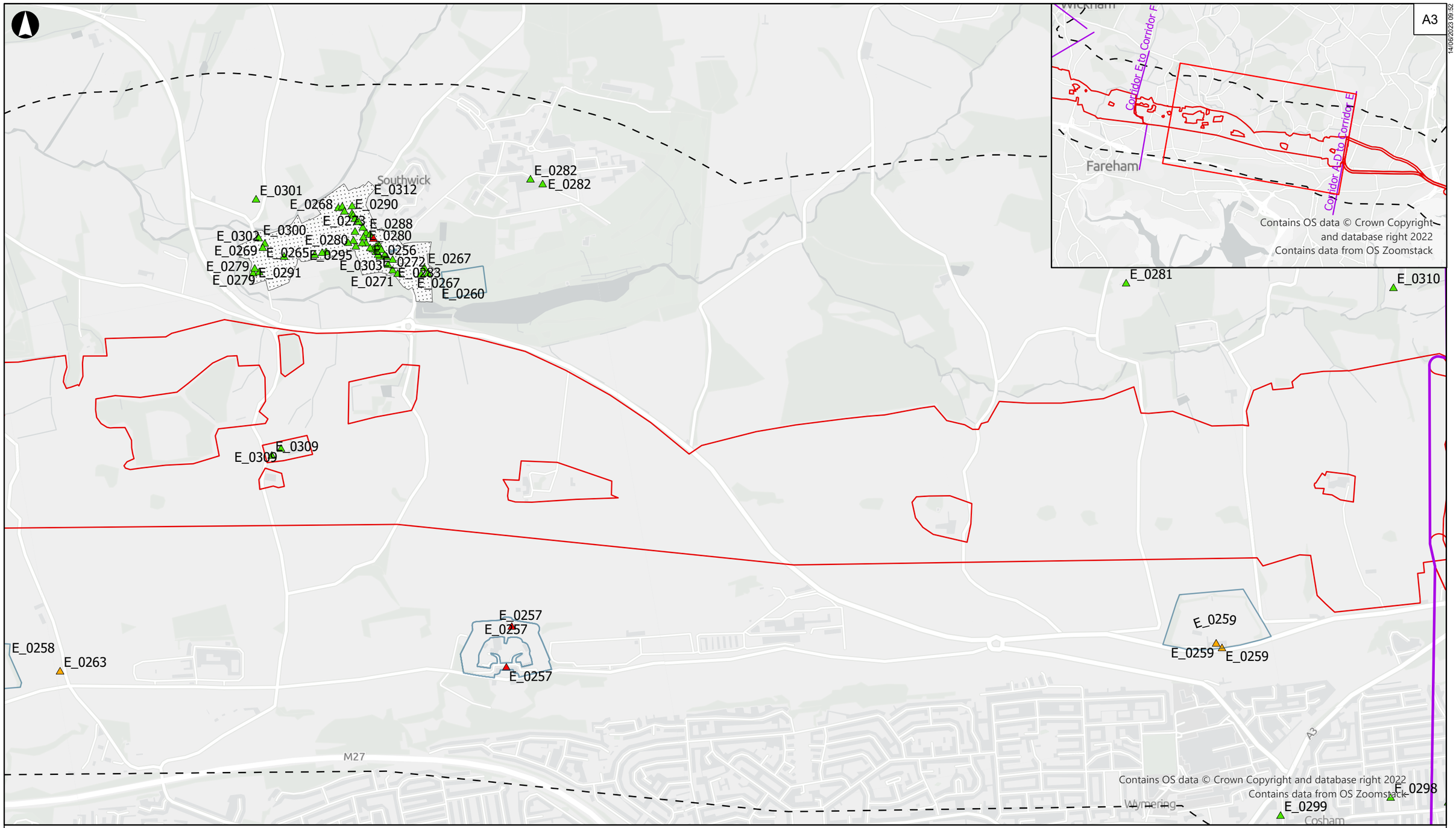
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Designated Heritage Assets

- Scheduled Monument
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Grade II* Registered Park and Gardens
- Conservation Area

Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 1km Data Collection Area (Study Area)

Coordinate System:

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Drawing Title

Drawing 4 - Corridor E: Designated heritage assets

Scale at A3

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Role

Information and reference

Suitability

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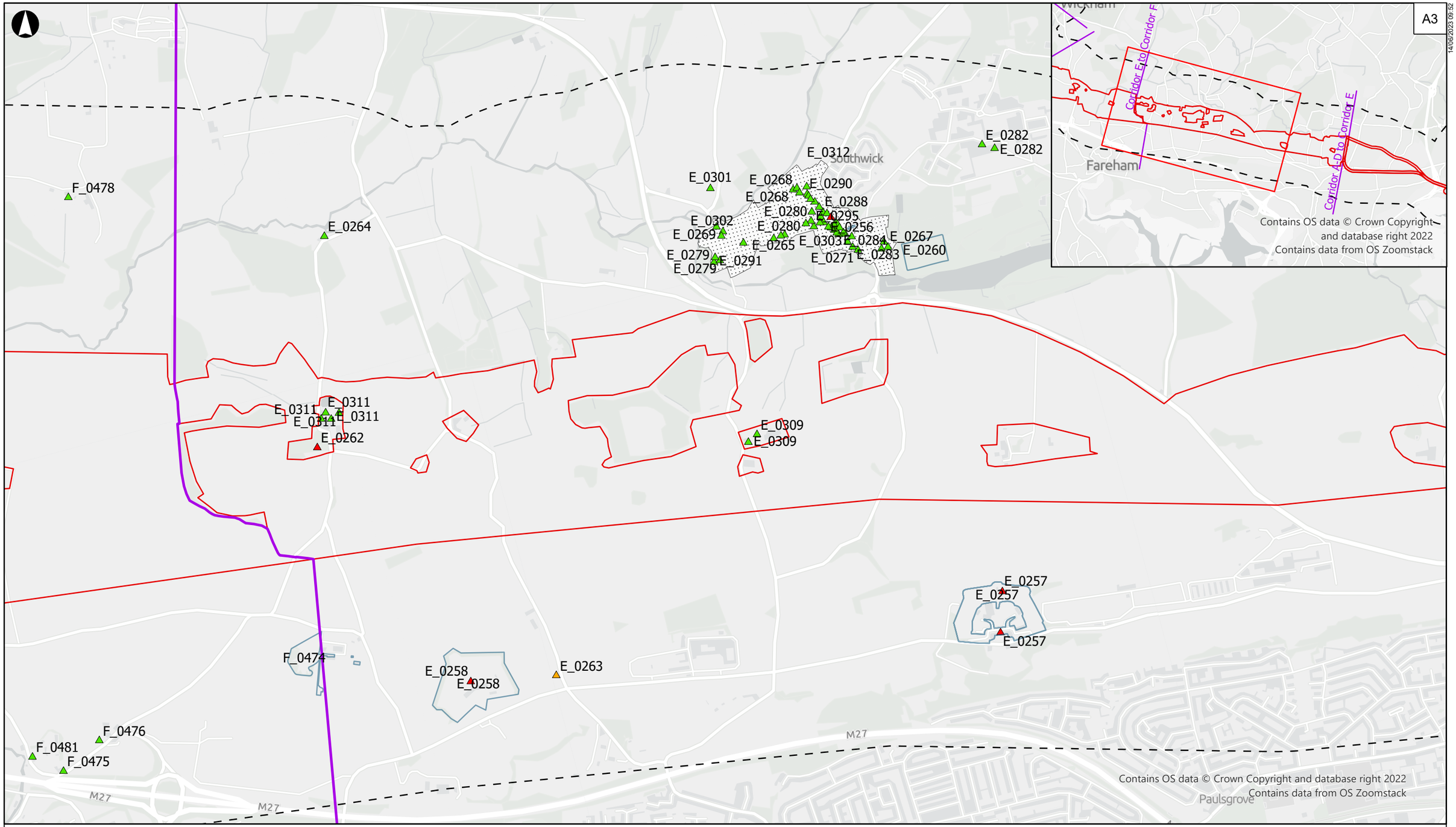
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Designated Heritage Assets

- Scheduled Monument
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Grade II* Registered Park and Gardens
- Conservation Area

Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 1km Data Collection Area (Study Area)

Coordinate System:

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Project Name

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Drawing Title

Drawing 4 - Corridor E: Designated heritage assets

Scale at A3

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Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

Project Number

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Rev

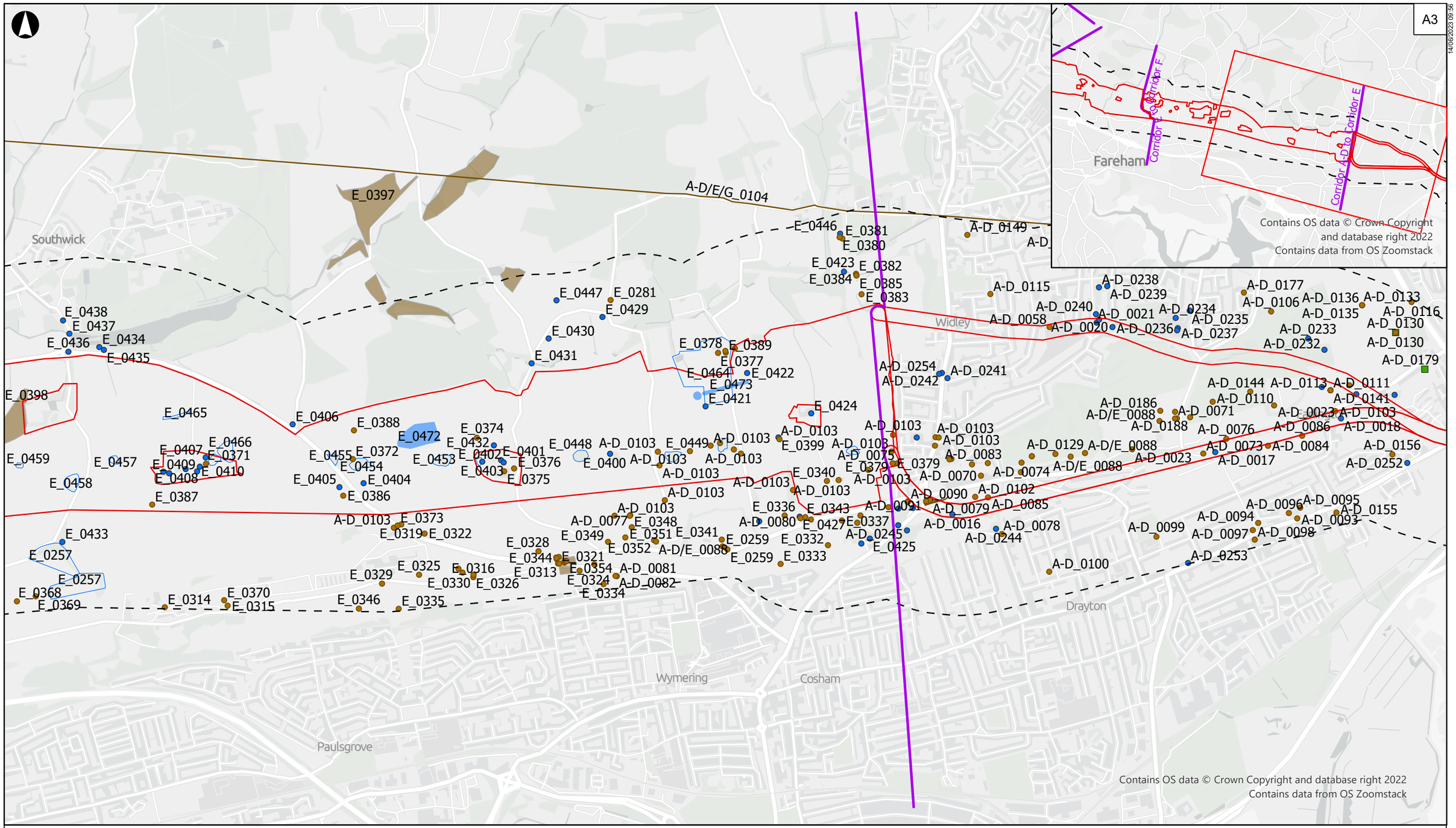
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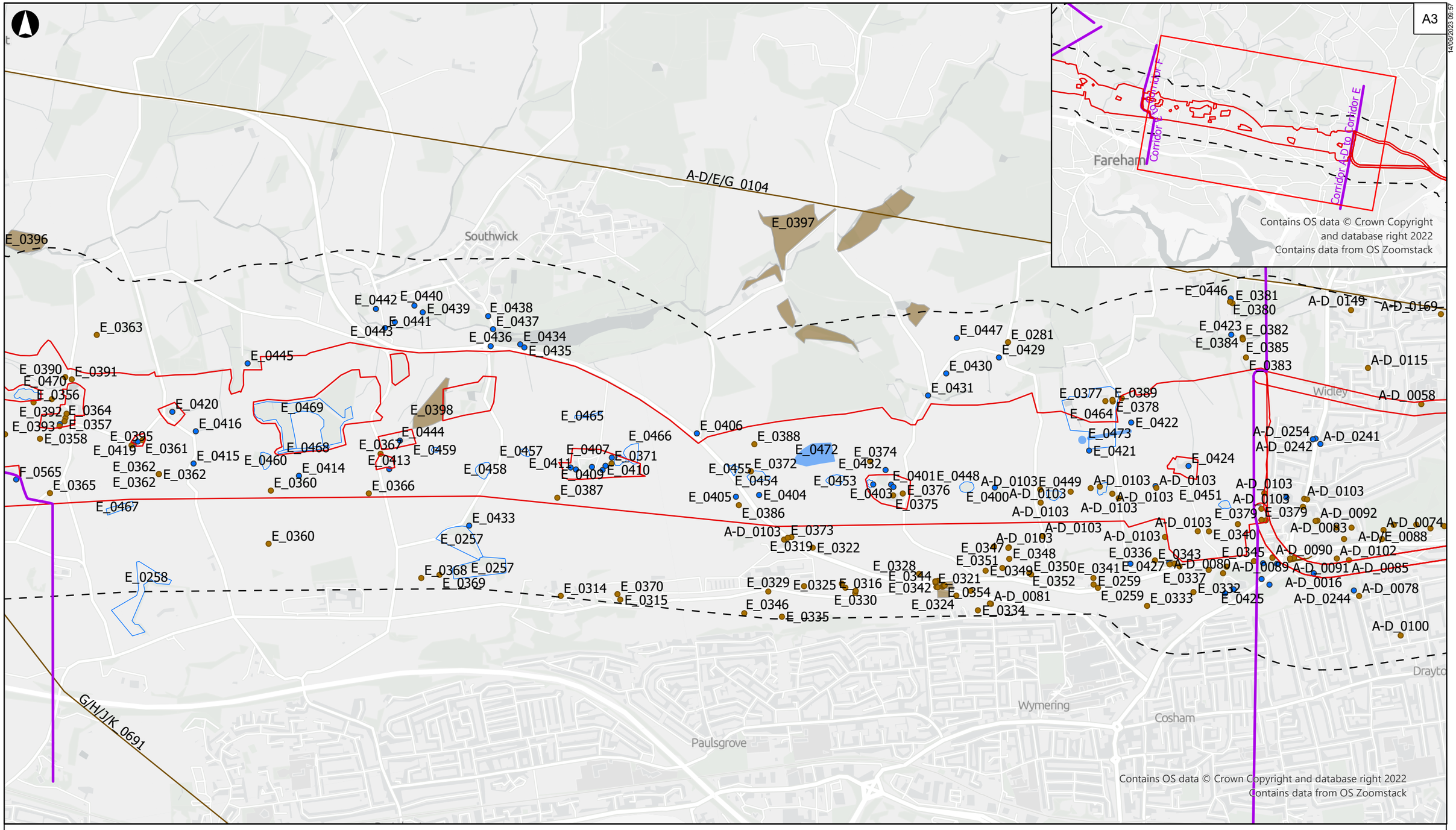
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A3
Fareham
Corridor E to Corridor F
Corridor A-D to Corridor E
Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2022
Contains data from OS Zoomstack
A-D/E/G_0104
Southwick
Widley
Wymering
Cosham
Drayton
Paulsgrove
E_0397
E_0398
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A-D_0103
A-D_0103



Non-designated Heritage Assets

- Site or Monument
- Site or Monument (Linear)
- Site or Monument (Area)
- Water Meadow

Locally Listed Heritage Assets

- Locally Listed Garden
- Locally Listed Park

Unrecorded Heritage Assets

- Identified from Historic Map Survey
- Identified from LiDAR Survey
- Identified during Walkover Survey

Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 500m Data Collection Area (Study Area)

Coordinate System:

- British National Grid

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Client

Southern Water Services

Project Name

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Drawing Title

Drawing 5 - Corridor E: Non-designated heritage assets

Scale at A3

1:15,000

Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

Project Number

279300

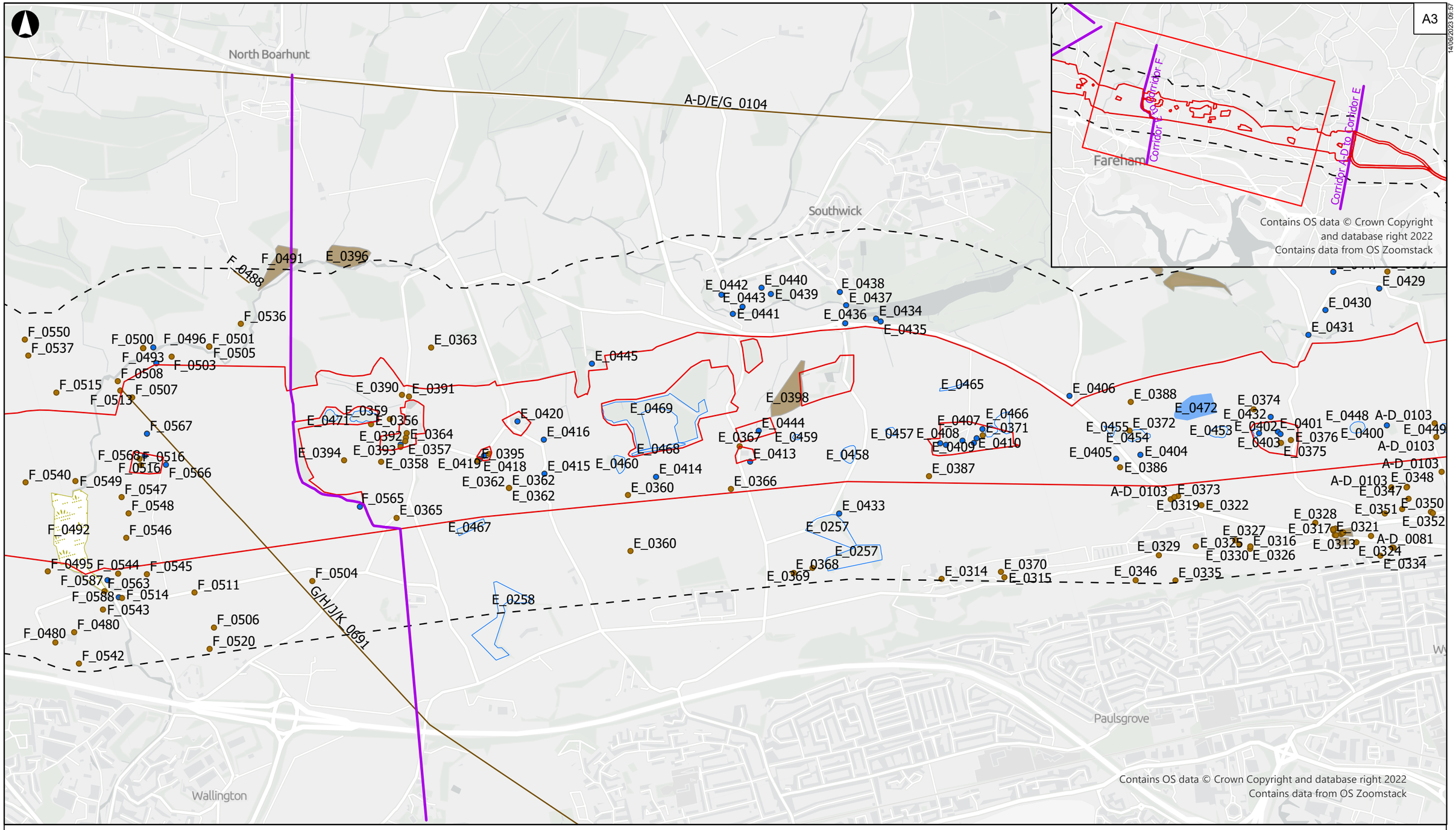
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Drawing Name

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Non-designated Heritage Assets
- Site or Monument
- Site or Monument (Linear)
- Site or Monument (Area)
- Water Meadow

Locally Listed Heritage Assets
- Locally Listed Garden
- Locally Listed Park

Unrecorded Heritage Assets
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- Identified during Walkover Survey

Project
- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 500m Data Collection Area (Study Area)

Coordinate System:

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Project Name

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Drawing Title

Drawing 5 - Corridor E: Non-designated heritage assets

Scale at A3

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Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

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279300

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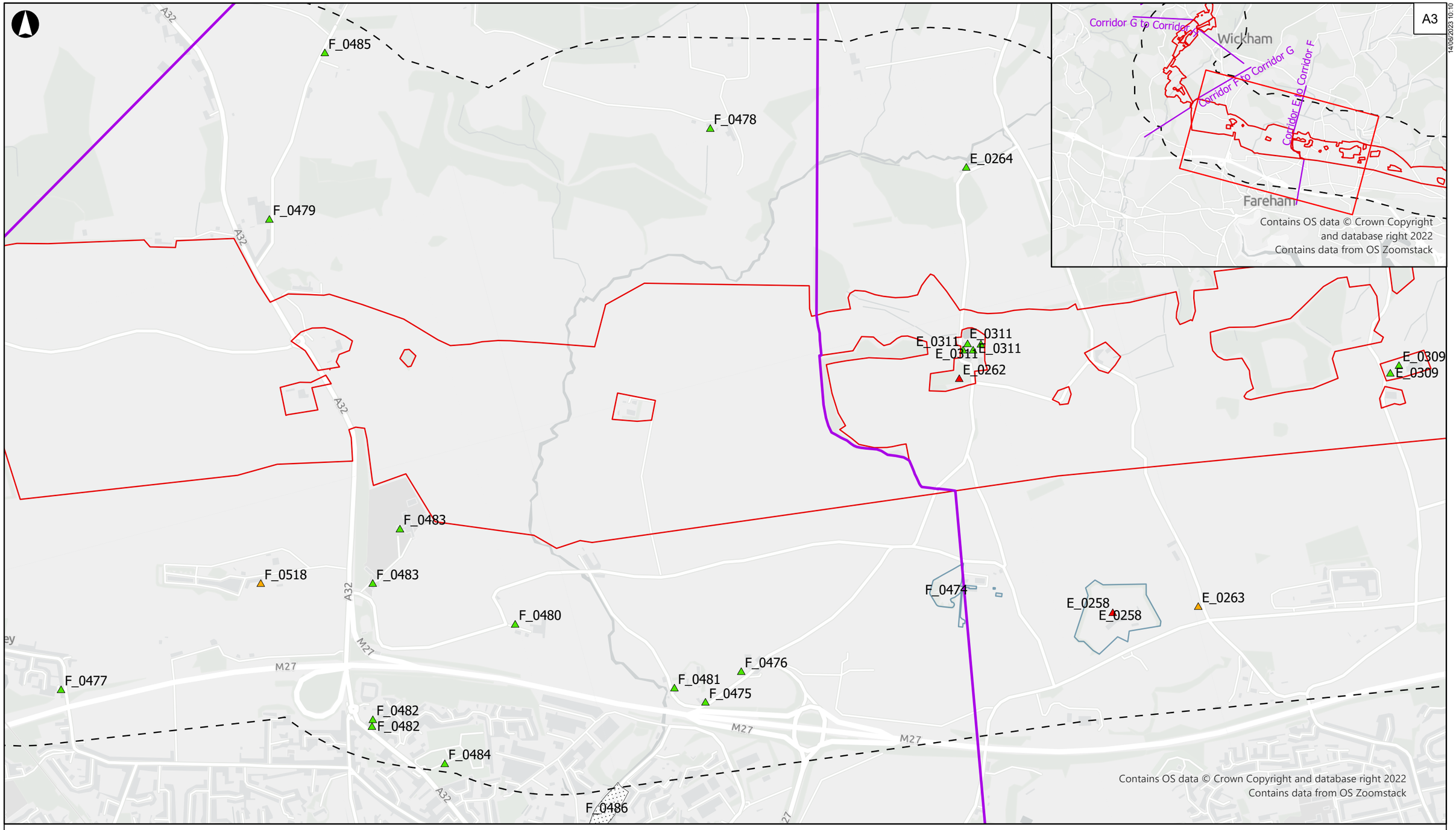
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Designated Heritage Assets

- Scheduled Monument
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Grade II* Registered Park and Gardens
- Conservation Area

Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 1km Data Collection Area (Study Area)

Coordinate System:

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Client

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Project Name

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Drawing Title

Drawing 6 -Corridor F: Designated heritage assets

Scale at A3

1:15,000

Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

Project Number

279300

Rev

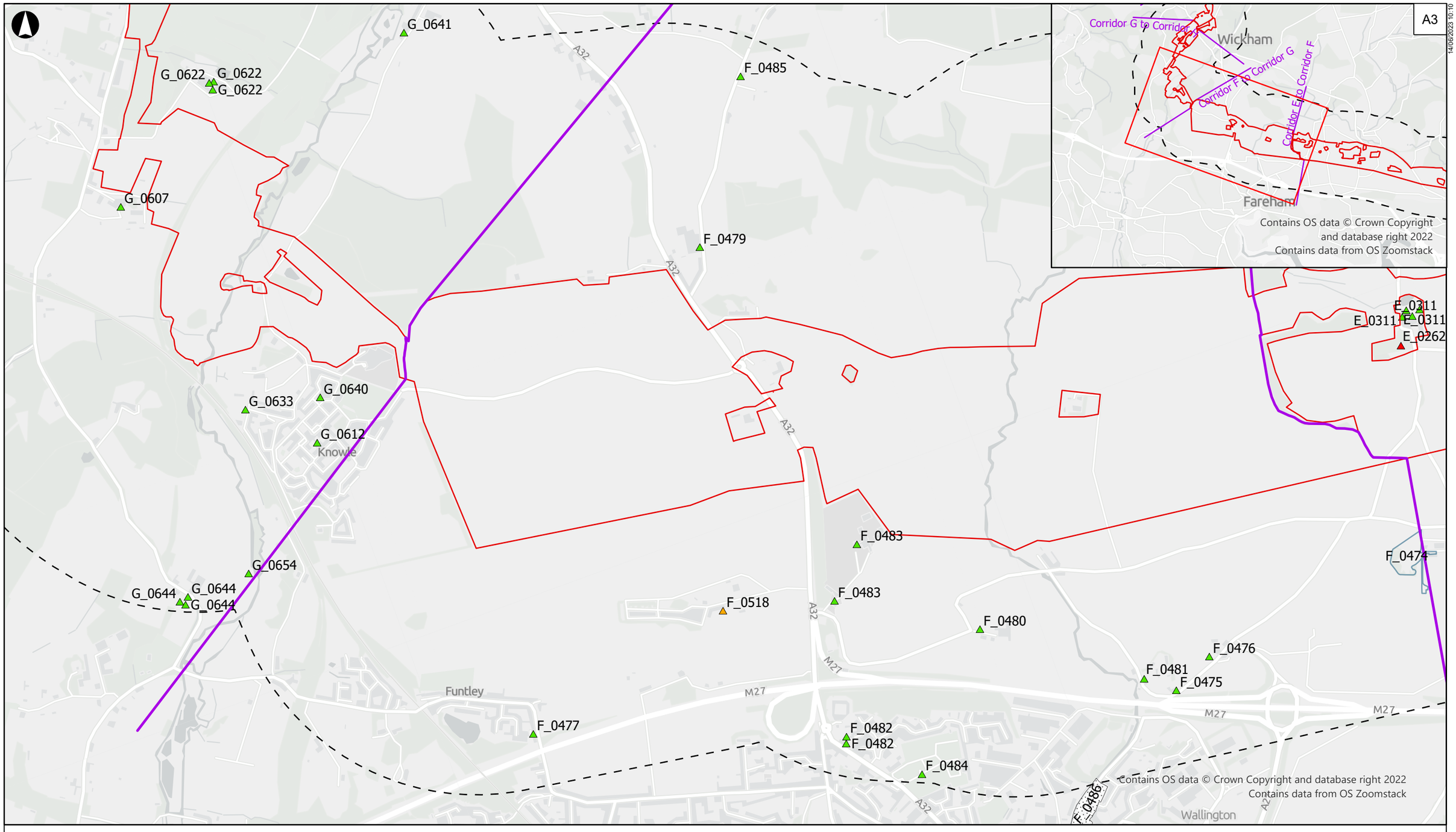
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Designated Heritage Assets

- Scheduled Monument
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Grade II* Registered Park and Gardens
- Conservation Area

Project

- Prererred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 1km Data Collection Area (Study Area)

Coordinate System:

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Project Name

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Drawing Title

Drawing 6 - Corridor F: Designated heritage assets

Scale at A3

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Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

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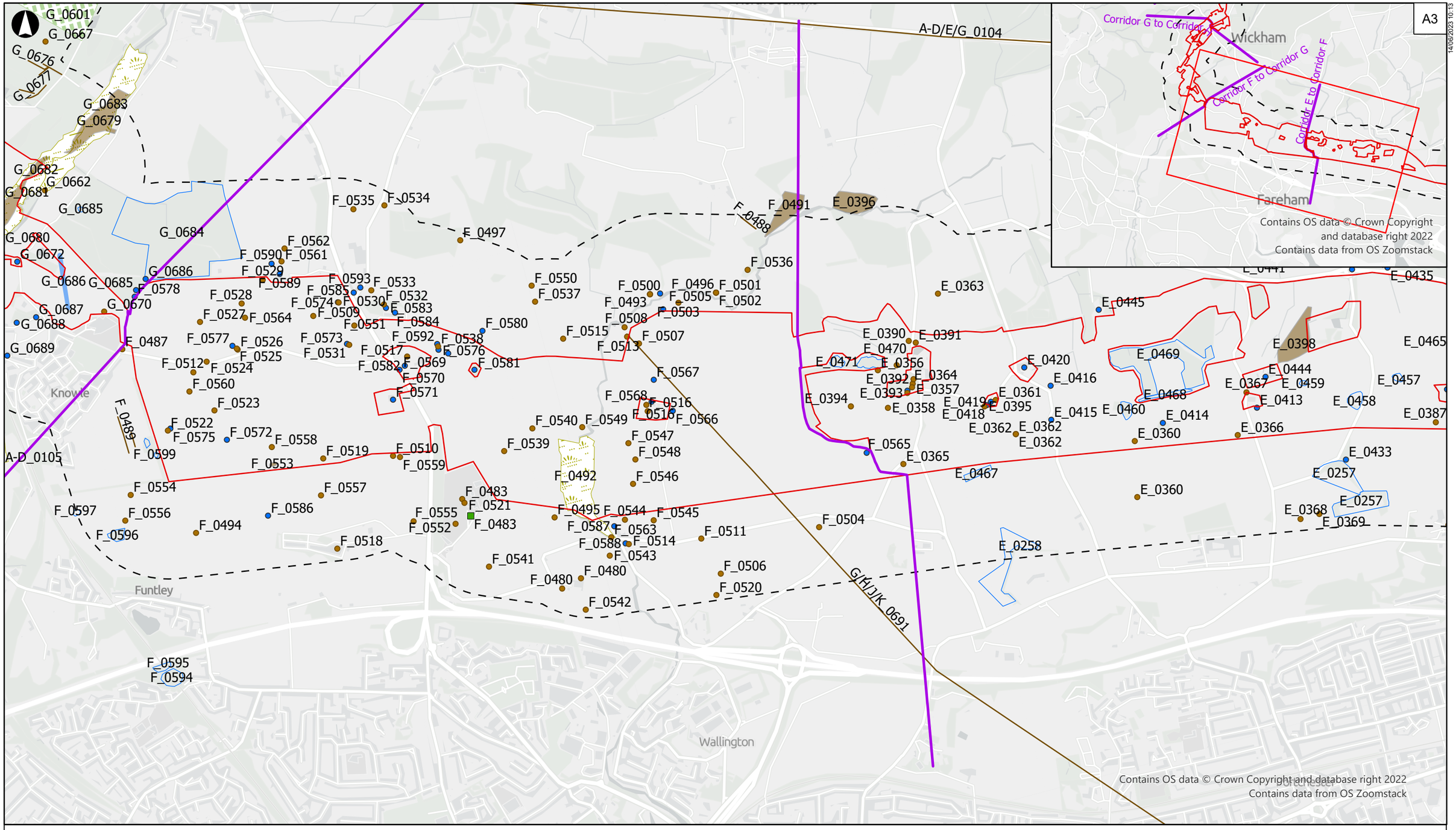
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Non-designated Heritage Assets

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- Site or Monument (Area)
- Water Meadow

Locally Listed Heritage Assets

- Locally Listed Garden
- Locally Listed Park

Unrecorded Heritage Assets

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- Identified during Walkover Survey

Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 500m Data Collection Area (Study Area)

Coordinate System:

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Client

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Project Name

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Drawing Title

Drawing 7 - Corridor F: Non-designated heritage assets

Scale at A3

1:15,000

Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

Project Number

279300

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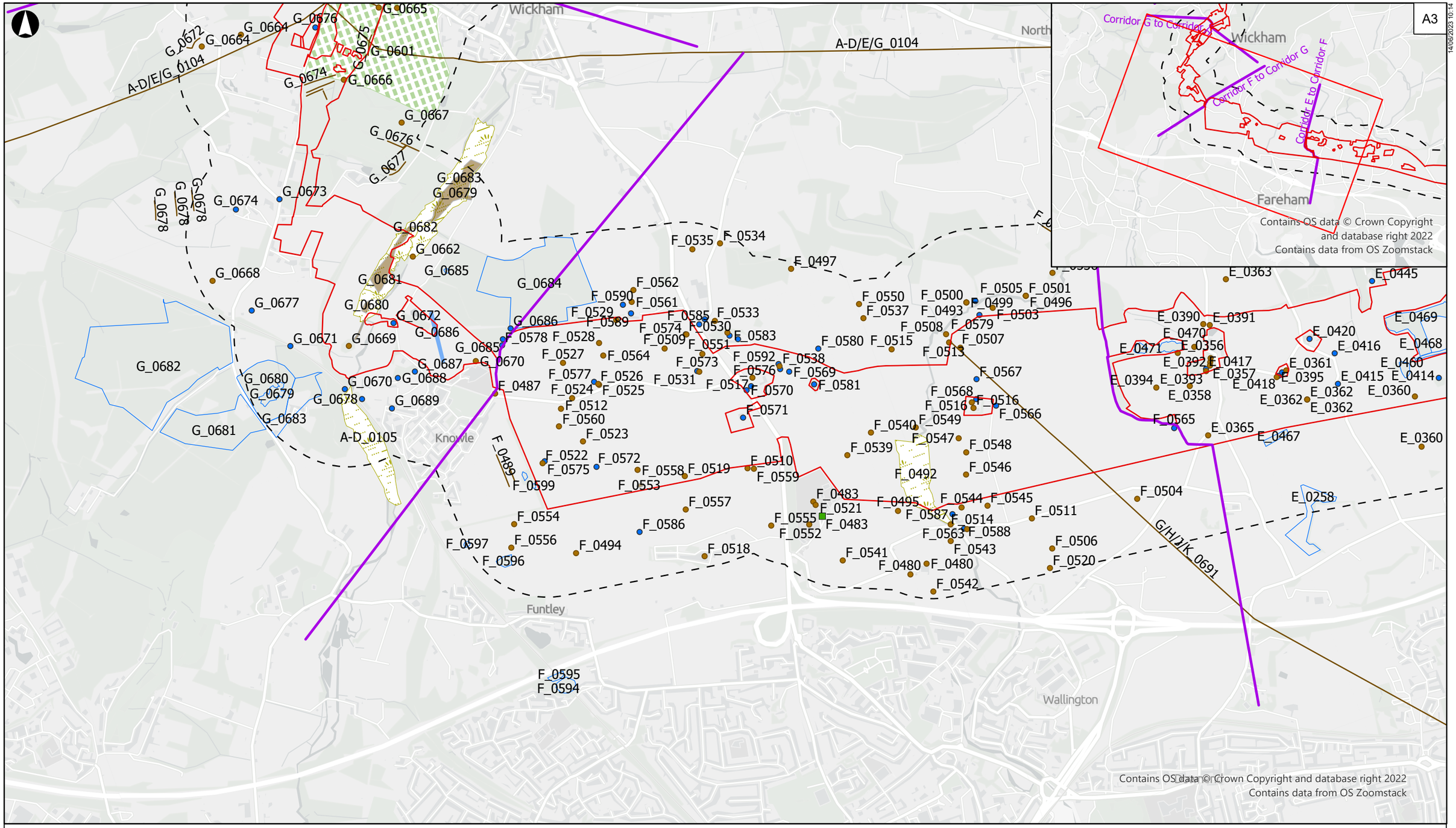
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Project
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- 500m Data Collection Area (Study Area)

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Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Drawing Title

Drawing 7 - Corridor F: Non-designated heritage assets

Scale at A3

1:15,000

Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

Project Number

279300

Rev

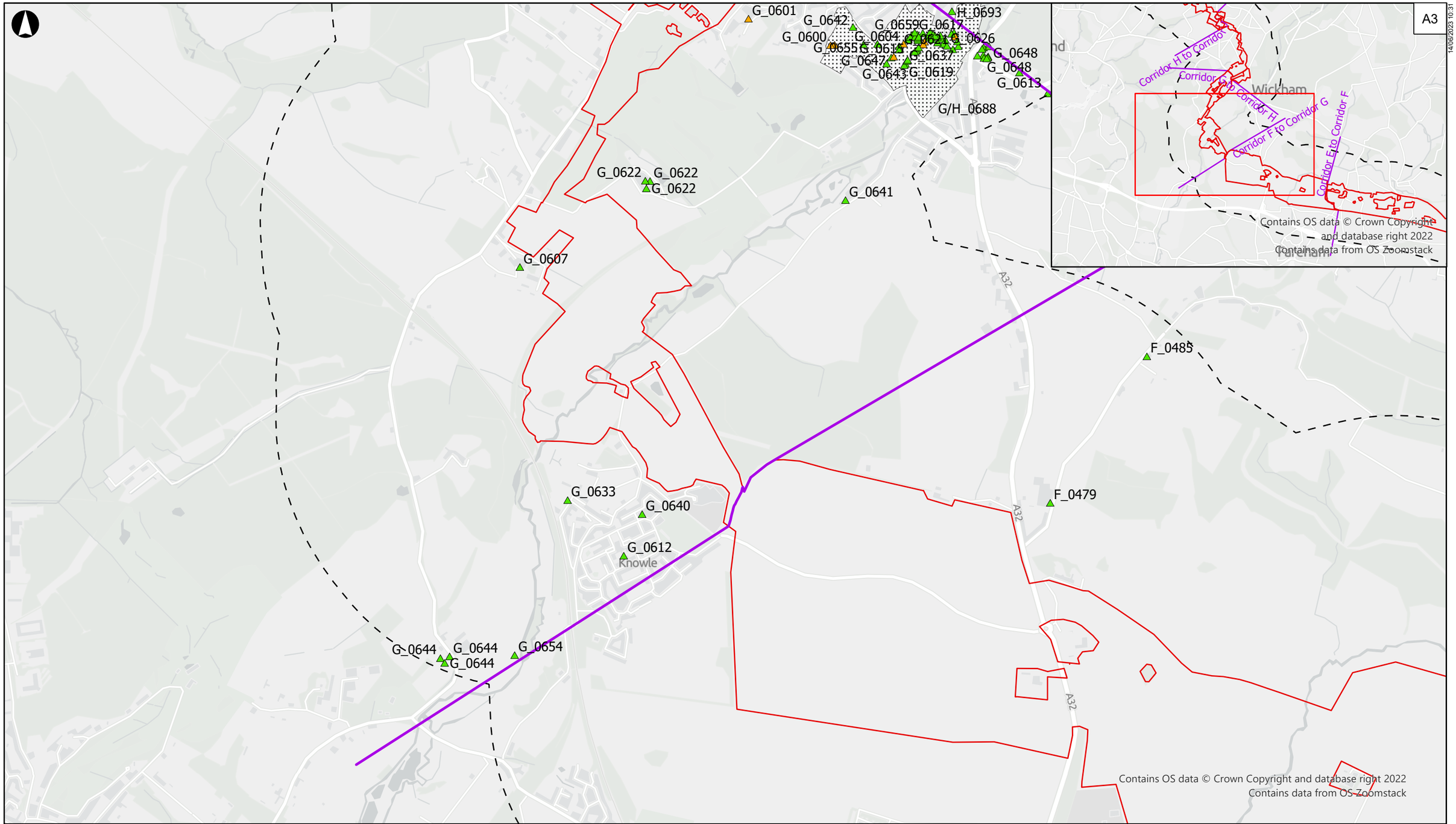
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Drawing Name

Sheet 2 of 2

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Designated Heritage Assets

- Scheduled Monument
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Grade II* Registered Park and Gardens
- Conservation Area

Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 1km Data Collection Area (Study Area)

Coordinate System:

- British National Grid

Copyright:

- National Heritage List for England data | Historic England 2023
- Historic Environment Record data | Hampshire 2023, Portsmouth 2023, Winchester 2023
- Locally listed buildings and locally listed park and gardens | Hampshire County Council 2023

Metres

0 250 500 1,000

Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd
1	13.06.2023	KB & RY	JK	PH	--

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Blythe Gate, Blythe Valley Park
Solihull B90 8AE
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www.arup.com

Client

Southern Water Services

Project Name

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Drawing Title

Drawing 8 - Corridor G: Designated heritage assets

Scale at A3

1:15,000

Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

Project Number

279300

Rev

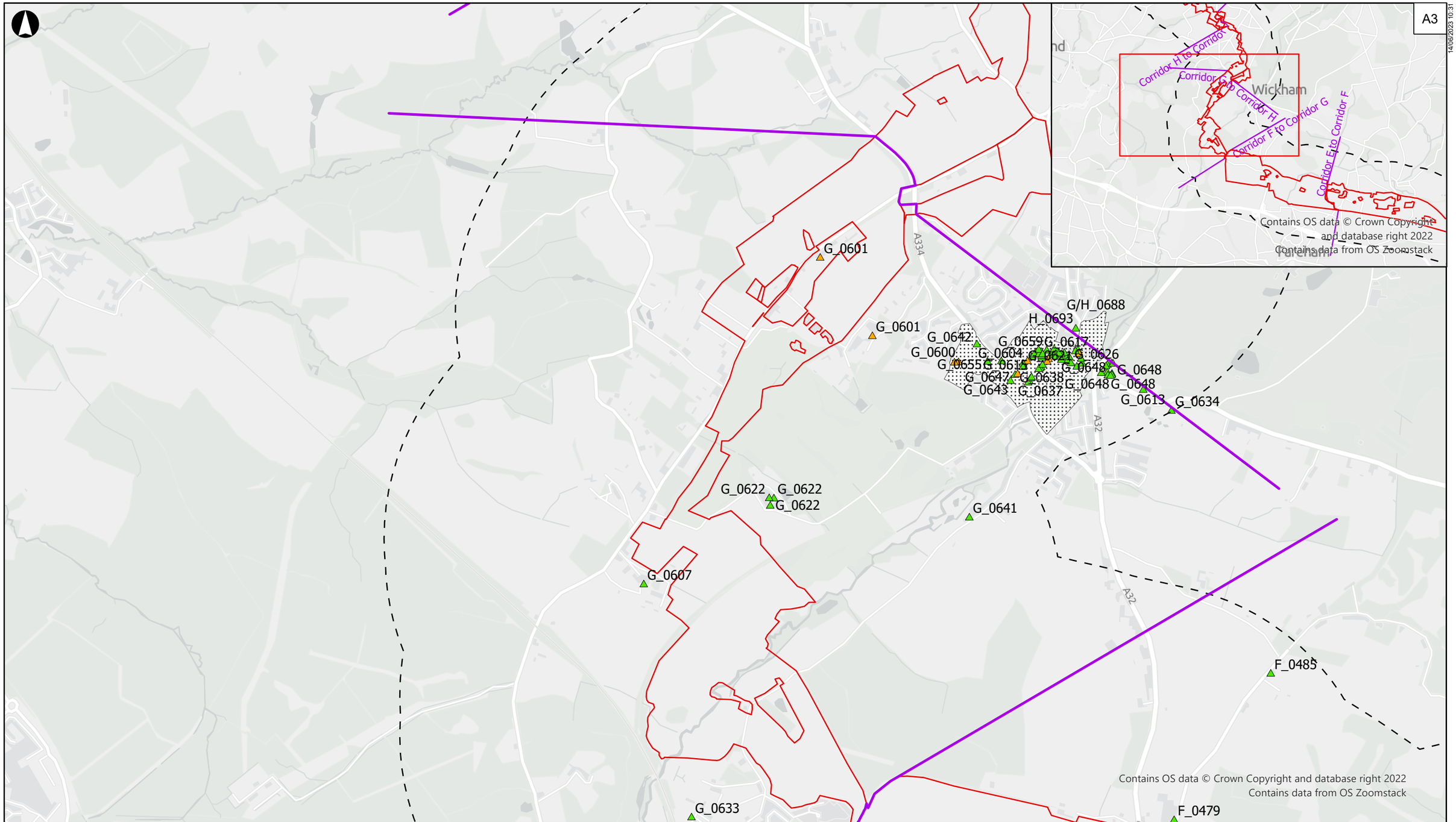
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Designated Heritage Assets

- Scheduled Monument
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Grade II* Registered Park and Gardens
- Conservation Area

Project

- Prererred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 1km Data Collection Area (Study Area)

Coordinate System:

- British National Grid

Copyright:

- National Heritage List for England data | Historic England 2023
- Historic Environment Record data | Hampshire 2023, Portsmouth 2023, Winchester 2023
- Locally listed buildings and locally listed park and gardens | Hampshire County Council 2023

Metres

0 250 500 1,000

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Client

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Project Name

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Drawing Title

Drawing 8 - Corridor G: Designated heritage assets

Scale at A3

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Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

Project Number

279300

Rev

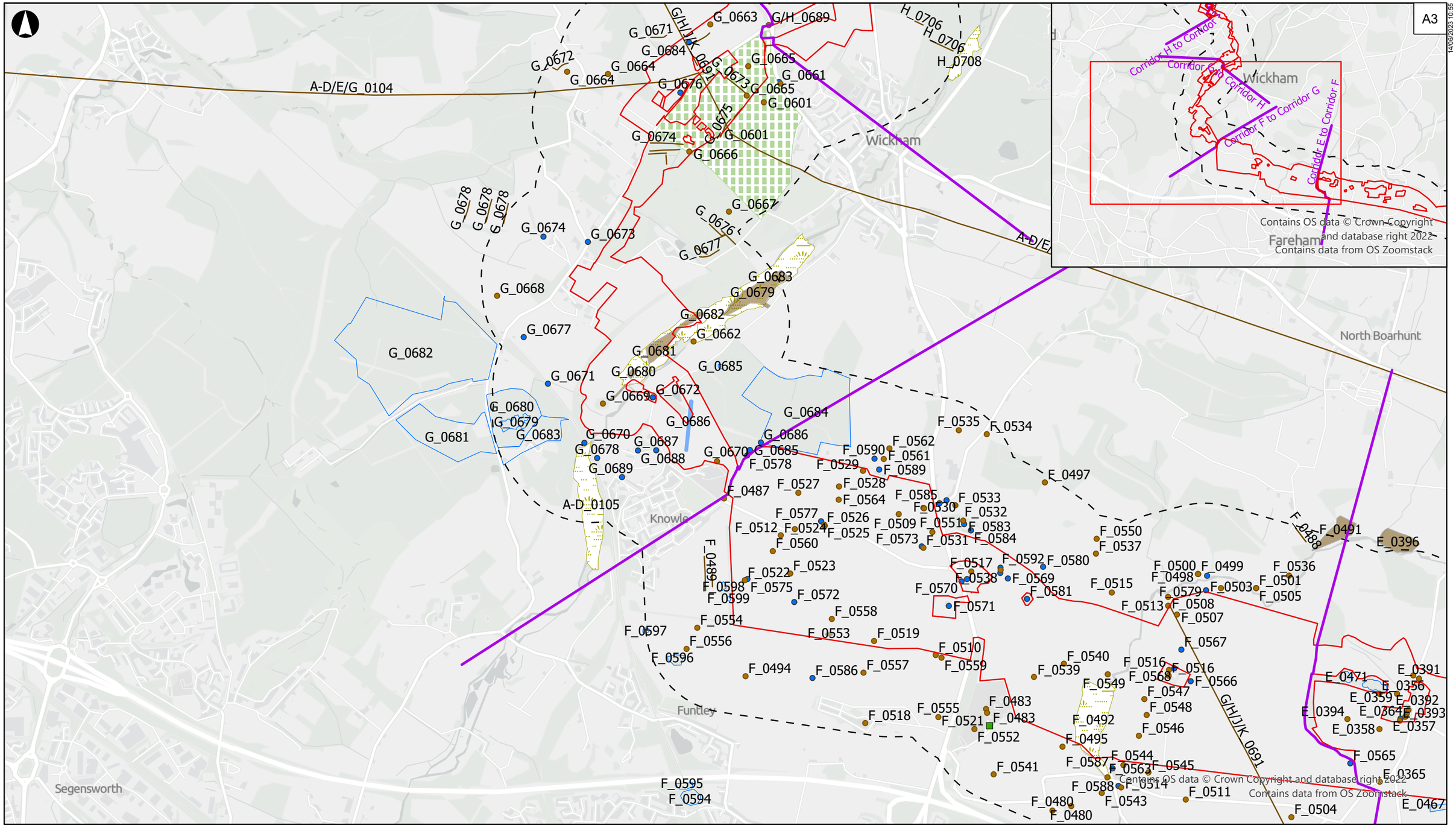
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Non-designated Heritage Assets

- Site or Monument
- Site or Monument (Linear)
- Site or Monument (Area)
- Water Meadow

Locally Listed Heritage Assets

- Locally Listed Garden
- Locally Listed Park

Unrecorded Heritage Assets

- Identified from Historic Map Survey
- Identified from LiDAR Survey
- Identified during Walkover Survey

Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 500m Data Collection Area (Study Area)

Coordinate System:

- British National Grid

Copyright:

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- Historic Environment Record data | Hampshire 2023, Portsmouth 2023, Winchester 2023
- Locally listed buildings and locally listed park and gardens | Hampshire County Council 2023

Metres

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Client

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Project Name

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Drawing Title

Drawing 9 - Corridor G: Non-designated heritage assets

Scale at A3

1:15,000

Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

Project Number

279300

Rev

1

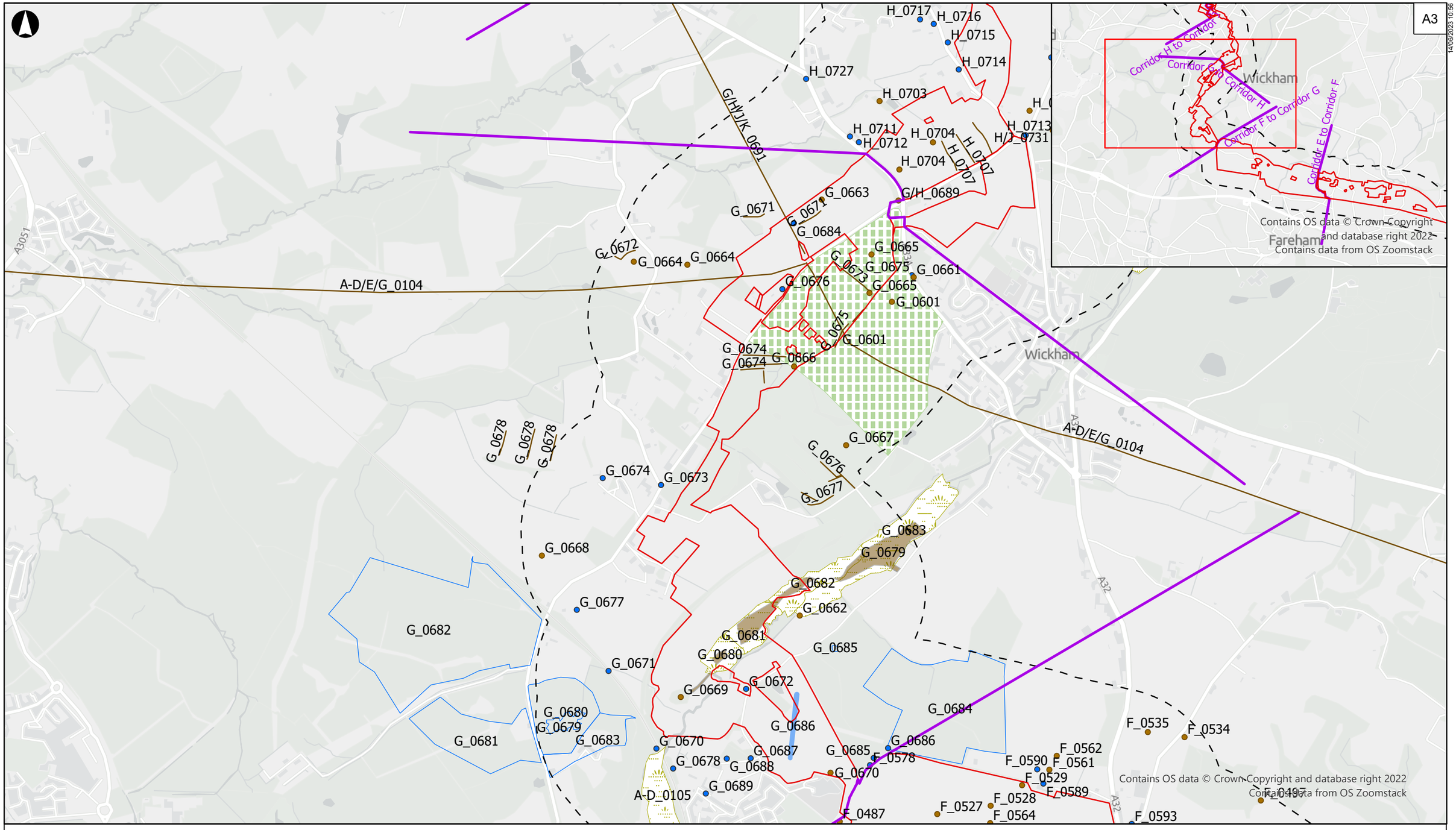
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Non-designated Heritage Assets

- Site or Monument
- Site or Monument (Linear)
- Site or Monument (Area)
- Water Meadow

Locally Listed Heritage Assets

- Locally Listed Garden
- Locally Listed Park

Unrecorded Heritage Assets

- Identified from Historic Map Survey
- Identified from LiDAR Survey
- Identified during Walkover Survey

Project

- Prererred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 500m Data Collection Area (Study Area)

Coordinate System:

- British National Grid

Copyright:

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Metres

0 250 500 1,000

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Client

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Project Name

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Drawing Title

Drawing 9 - Corridor G: Non-designated heritage assets

Scale at A3: **1:15,000**

Role: **Information and reference**

Suitability: **Issue**

Project Number: **279300**

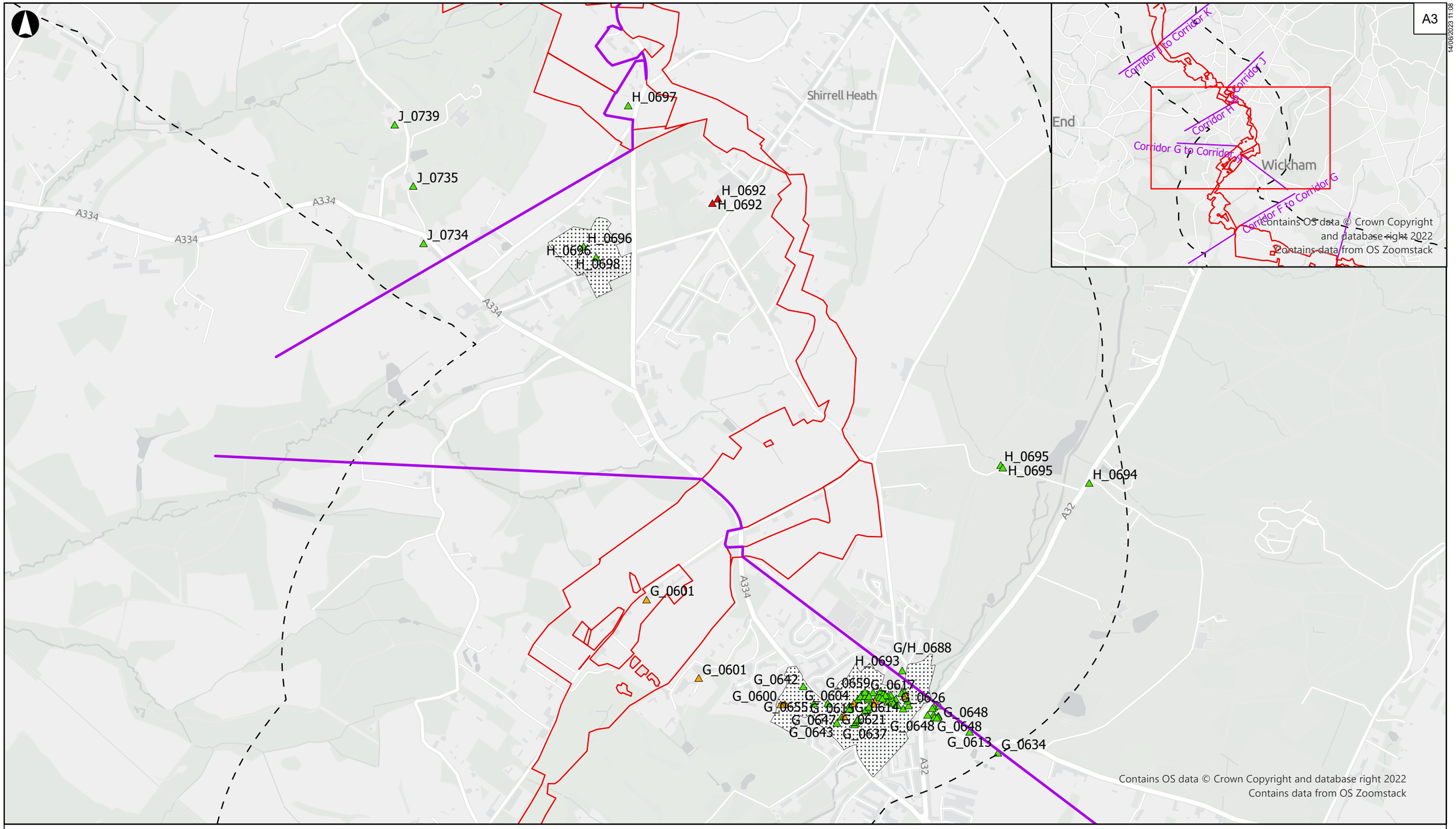
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Designated Heritage Assets

- Scheduled Monument
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Grade II* Registered Park and Gardens
- Conservation Area

Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 1km Data Collection Area (Study Area)

Coordinate System:

- British National Grid

Copyright:

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Project Name

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Drawing Title

Drawing 10 - Corridor H: Designated heritage assets

Scale at A3

1:15,000

Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

Project Number

279300

Rev

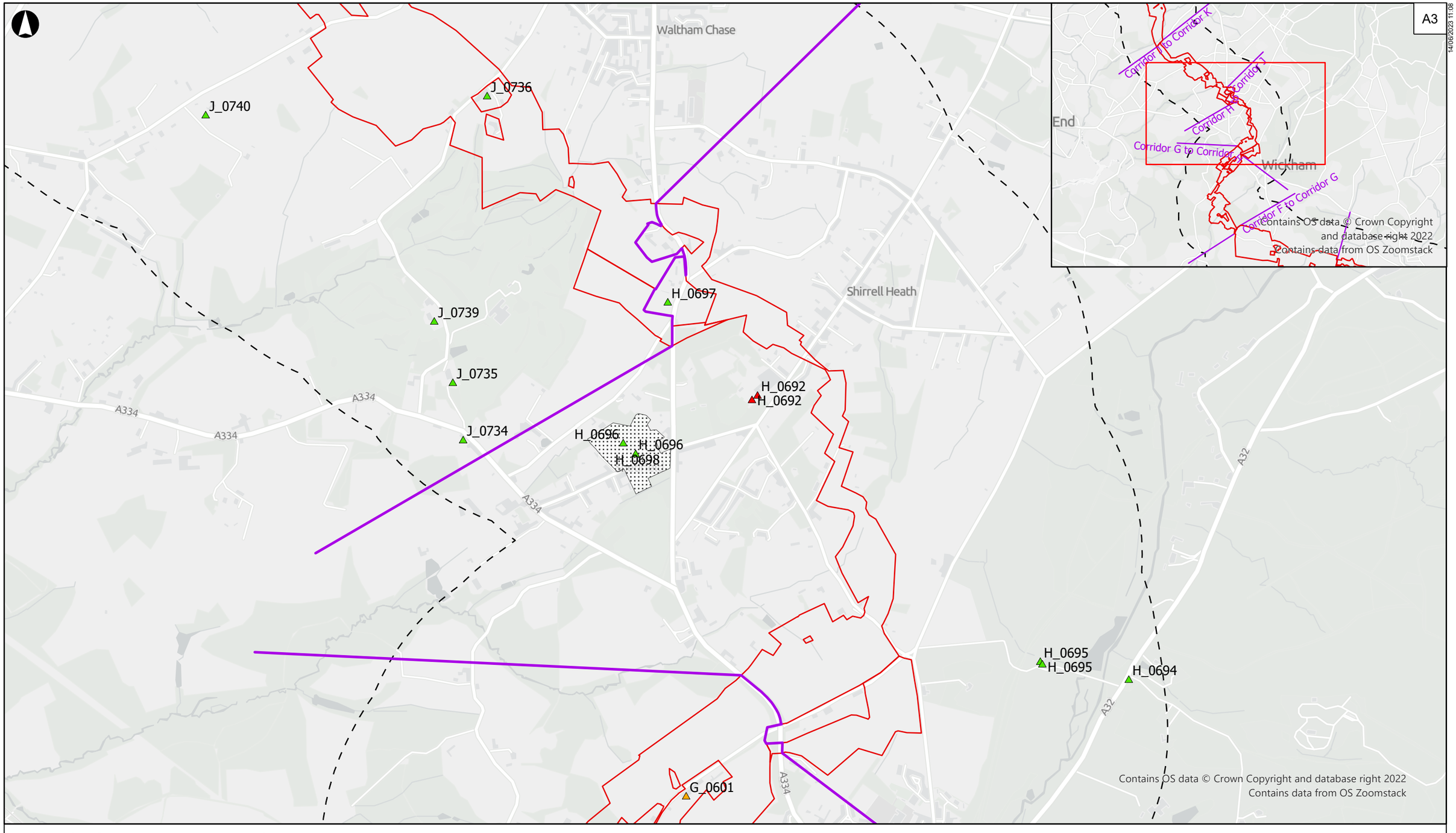
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Designated Heritage Assets

- Scheduled Monument
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Grade II* Registered Park and Gardens
- Conservation Area

Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 1km Data Collection Area (Study Area)

Coordinate System:

- British National Grid

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Project Name

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Drawing Title

Drawing 10 - Corridor H: Designated heritage assets

Scale at A3

1:15,000

Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

Project Number

279300

Rev

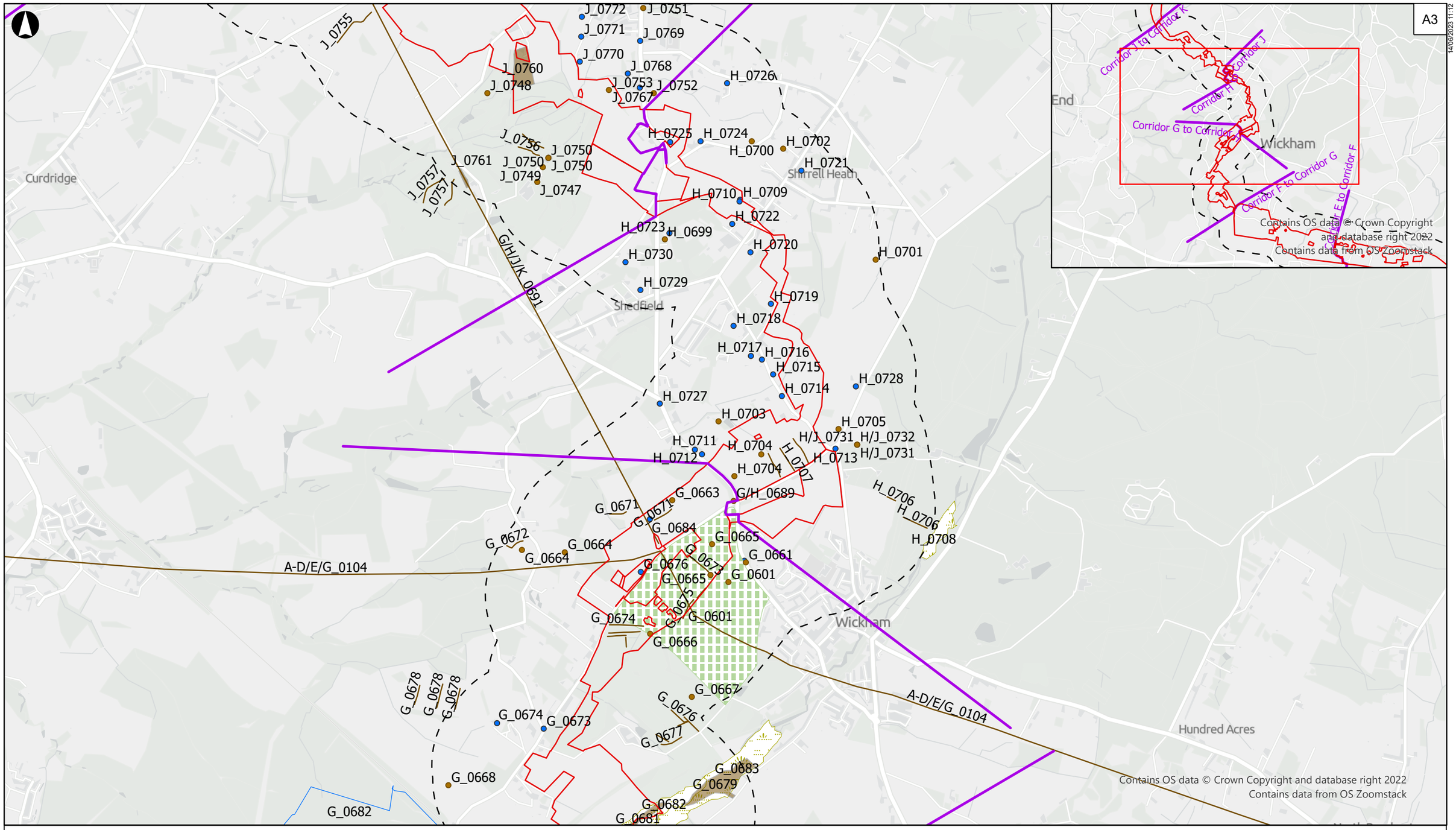
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Non-designated Heritage Assets

- Site or Monument
- Site or Monument (Linear)
- Site or Monument (Area)
- Water Meadow

Locally Listed Heritage Assets

- Locally Listed Garden
- Locally Listed Park

Unrecorded Heritage Assets

- Identified from Historic Map Survey
- Identified from LiDAR Survey
- Identified during Walkover Survey

Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 500m Data Collection Area (Study Area)

Coordinate System:

- British National Grid

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Metres

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Project Name

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Drawing Title

Drawing 11 - Corridor H: Non-designated heritage assets

Scale at A3

1:15,000

Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

Project Number

279300

Rev

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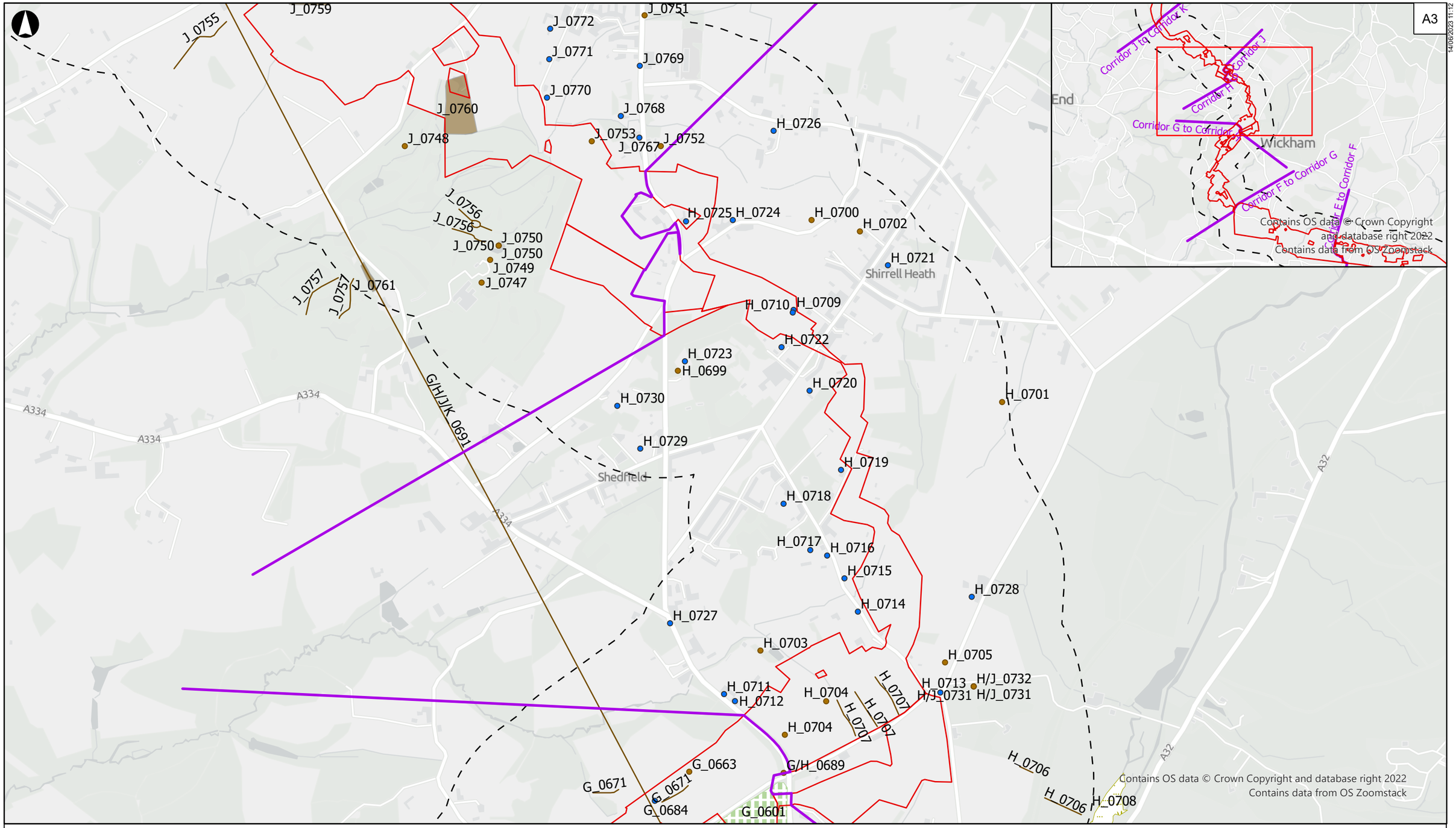
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Non-designated Heritage Assets

- Site or Monument
- Site or Monument (Linear)
- Site or Monument (Area)
- Water Meadow

Locally Listed Heritage Assets

- Locally Listed Garden
- Locally Listed Park

Unrecorded Heritage Assets

- Identified from Historic Map Survey
- Identified from LiDAR Survey
- Identified during Walkover Survey

Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 500m Data Collection Area (Study Area)

Coordinate System:

- British National Grid

Copyright:

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Metres

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Client

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Project Name

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Drawing Title

Drawing 11 - Corridor H: Non-designated heritage assets

Scale at A3

1:15,000

Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

Project Number

279300

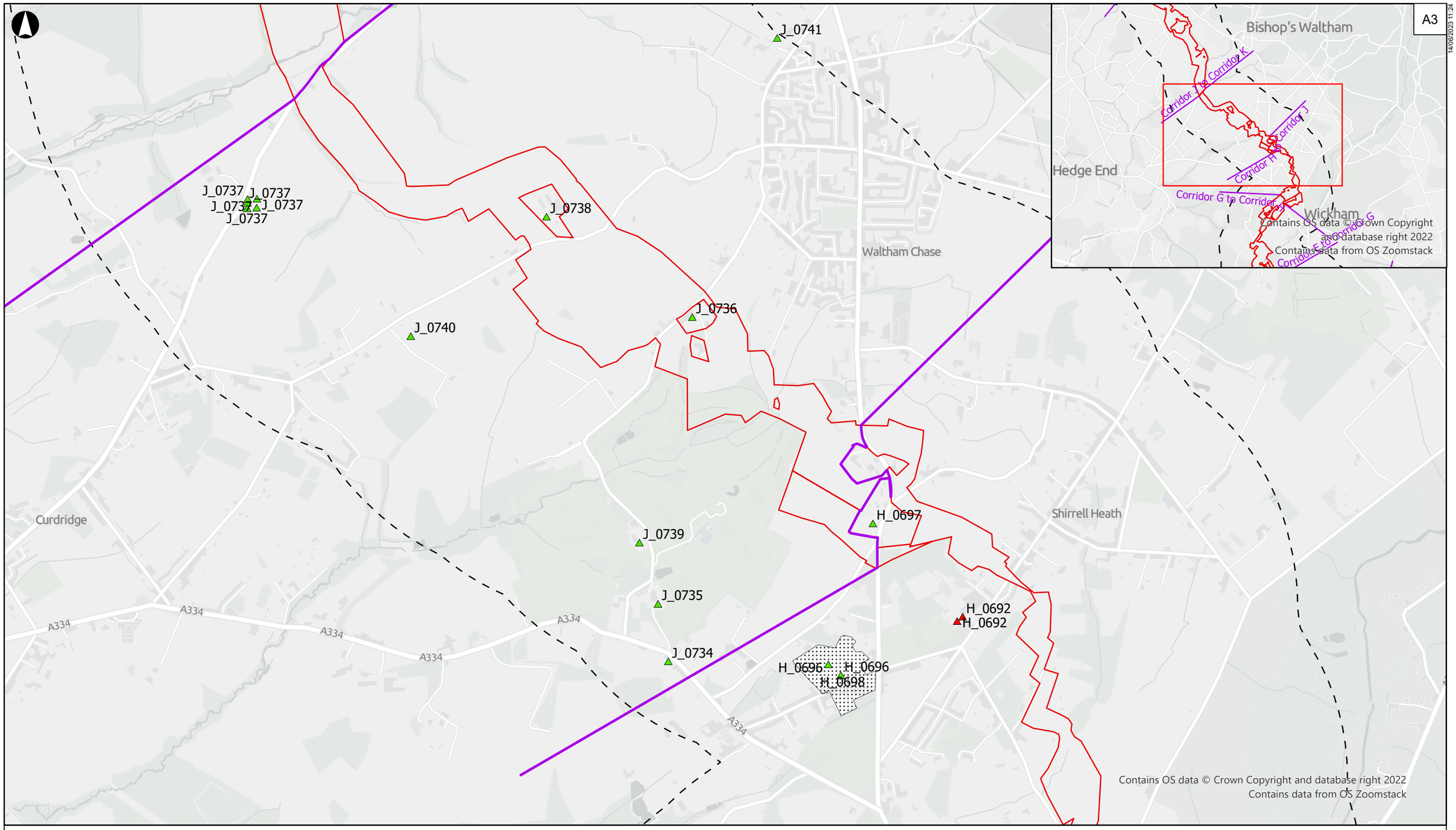
Rev

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Drawing Name

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Designated Heritage Assets

- Scheduled Monument
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Grade II* Registered Park and Gardens
- Conservation Area

Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 1km Data Collection Area (Study Area)

Coordinate System:

- British National Grid

Copyright:

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- Locally listed buildings and locally listed park and gardens | Hampshire County Council 2023

Metres

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Client

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Project Name

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Drawing Title

Drawing 12 - Corridor J: Designated heritage assets

Scale at A3

1:15,000

Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

Project Number

279300

Rev

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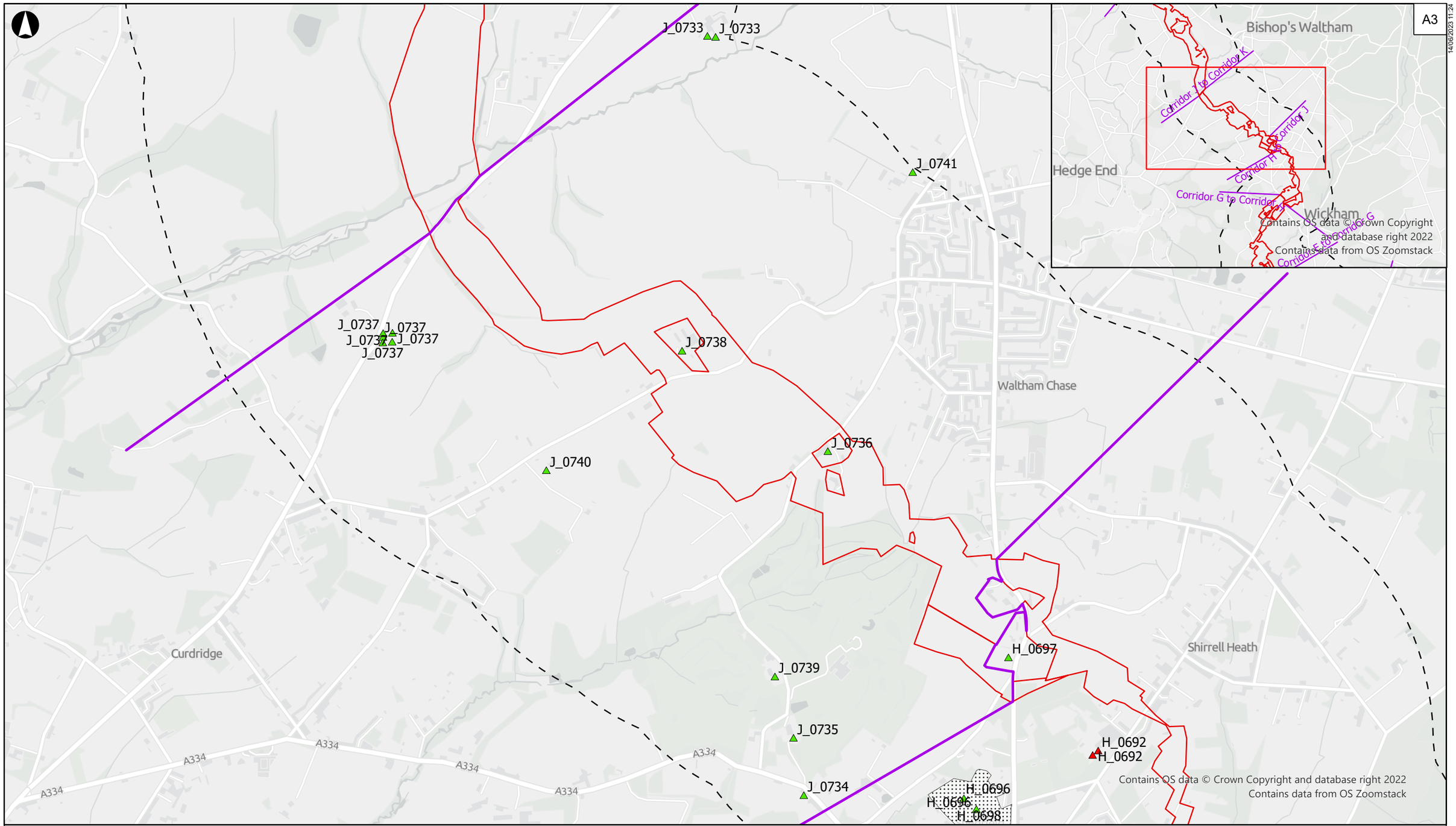
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Designated Heritage Assets

- Scheduled Monument
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Grade II* Registered Park and Gardens
- Conservation Area

Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 1km Data Collection Area (Study Area)

Coordinate System:

- British National Grid

Copyright:

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- Historic Environment Record data | Hampshire 2023, Portsmouth 2023, Winchester 2023
- Locally listed buildings and locally listed park and gardens | Hampshire County Council 2023

Metres

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Client

Southern Water Services

Project Name

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Drawing Title

Drawing 12 - Corridor J: Designated heritage assets

Scale at A3

1:15,000

Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

Project Number

279300

Rev

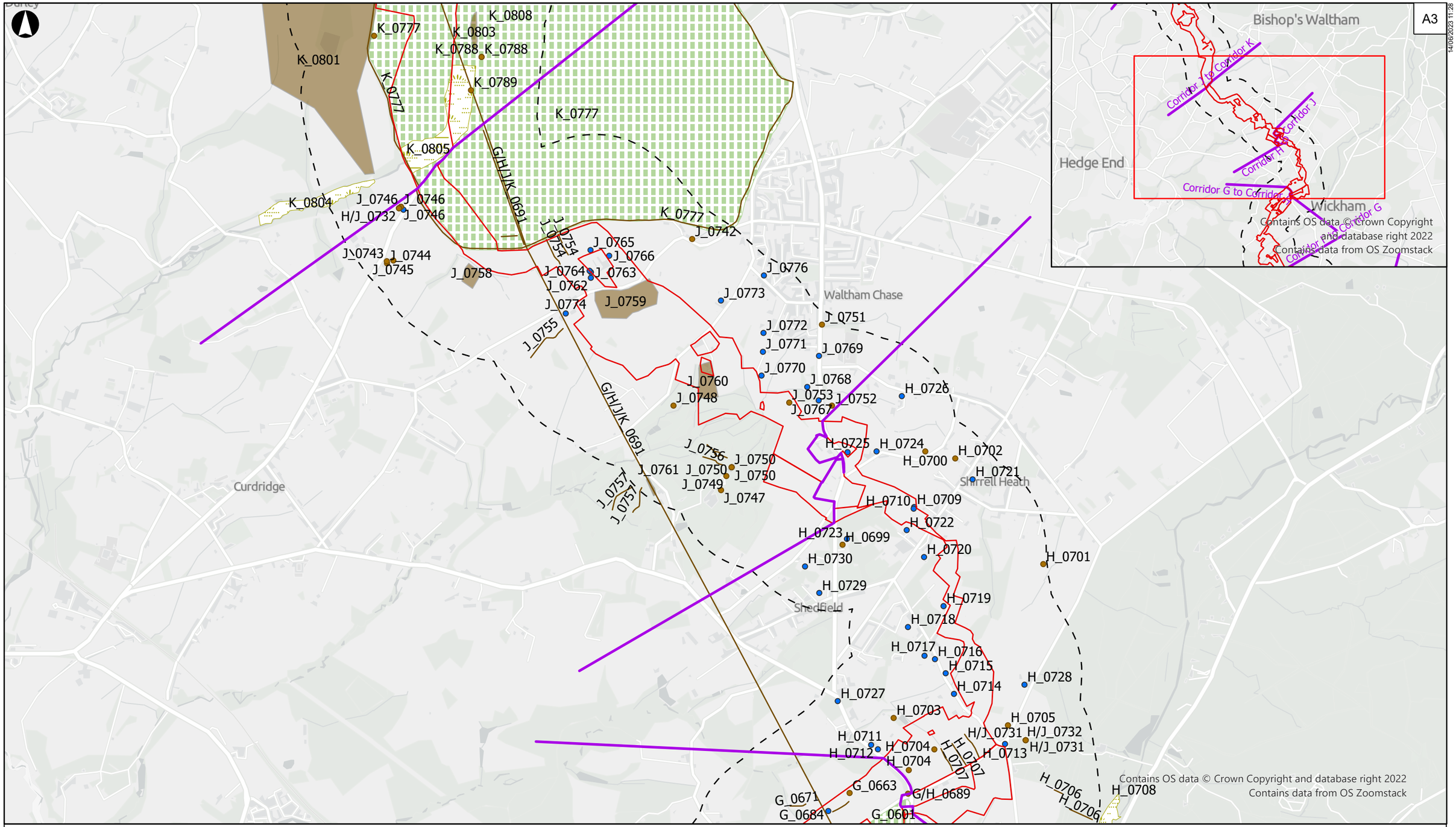
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Drawing Name

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Non-designated Heritage Assets

- Site or Monument
- Site or Monument (Linear)
- Site or Monument (Area)
- Water Meadow

Locally Listed Heritage Assets

- Locally Listed Garden
- Locally Listed Park

Unrecorded Heritage Assets

- Identified from Historic Map Survey
- Identified from LiDAR Survey
- Identified during Walkover Survey

Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 500m Data Collection Area (Study Area)

Coordinate System:

- British National Grid

Copyright:

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- Locally listed buildings and locally listed park and gardens | Hampshire County Council 2023

Metres

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Client

Southern Water Services

Project Name

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Drawing Title

Drawing 13 - Corridor J: Non-designated heritage assets

Scale at A3

1:15,000

Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

Project Number

279300

Rev

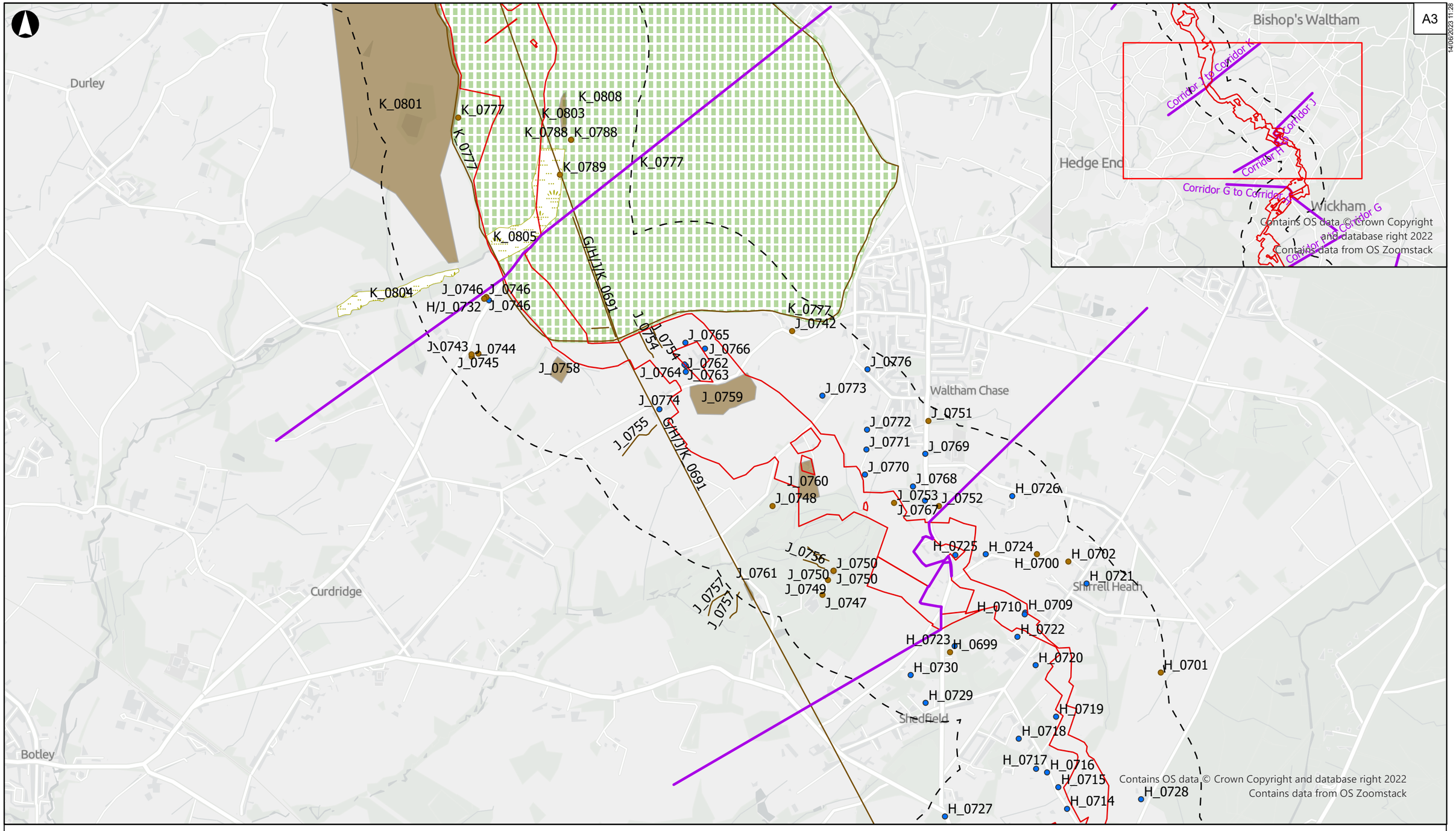
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Drawing Name

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Non-designated Heritage Assets

- Site or Monument
- Site or Monument (Linear)
- Site or Monument (Area)
- Water Meadow

Locally Listed Heritage Assets

- Locally Listed Garden
- Locally Listed Park

Unrecorded Heritage Assets

- Identified from Historic Map Survey
- Identified from LiDAR Survey
- Identified during Walkover Survey

Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 500m Data Collection Area (Study Area)

Coordinate System:

- British National Grid

Copyright:

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- Locally listed buildings and locally listed park and gardens | Hampshire County Council 2023

Metres

0 250 500 1,000

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Client

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Project Name

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Drawing Title

Drawing 13 - Corridor J: Non-designated heritage assets

Scale at A3

1:15,000

Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

Project Number

279300

Rev

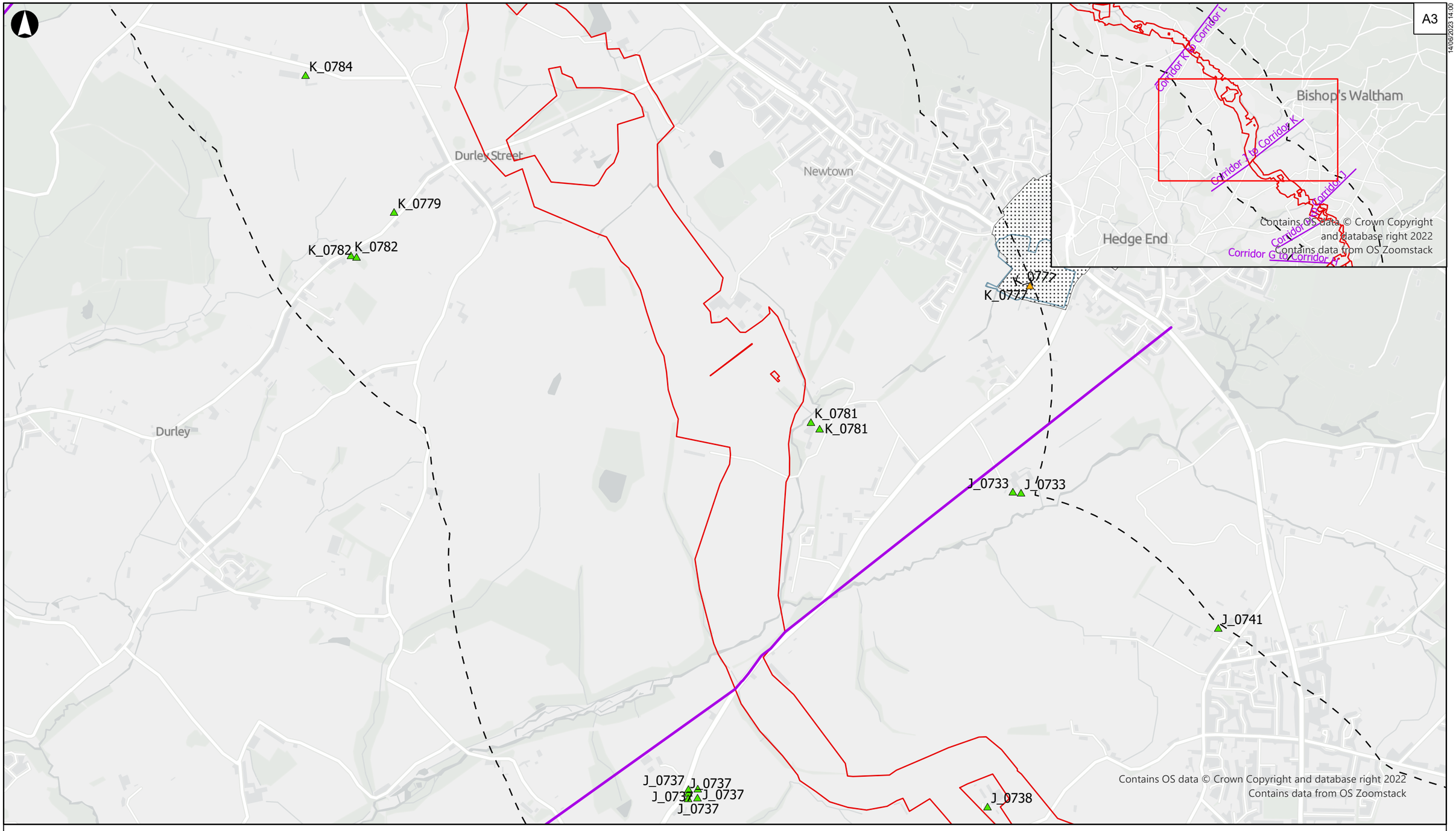
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Drawing Name

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Designated Heritage Assets

- Scheduled Monument
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Grade II* Registered Park and Gardens
- Conservation Area

Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 1km Data Collection Area (Study Area)

Coordinate System:

- British National Grid

Copyright:

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Metres

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Client

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Project Name

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Drawing Title

Drawing 14 - Corridor K: Designated heritage assets

Scale at A3

1:15,000

Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

Project Number

279300

Rev

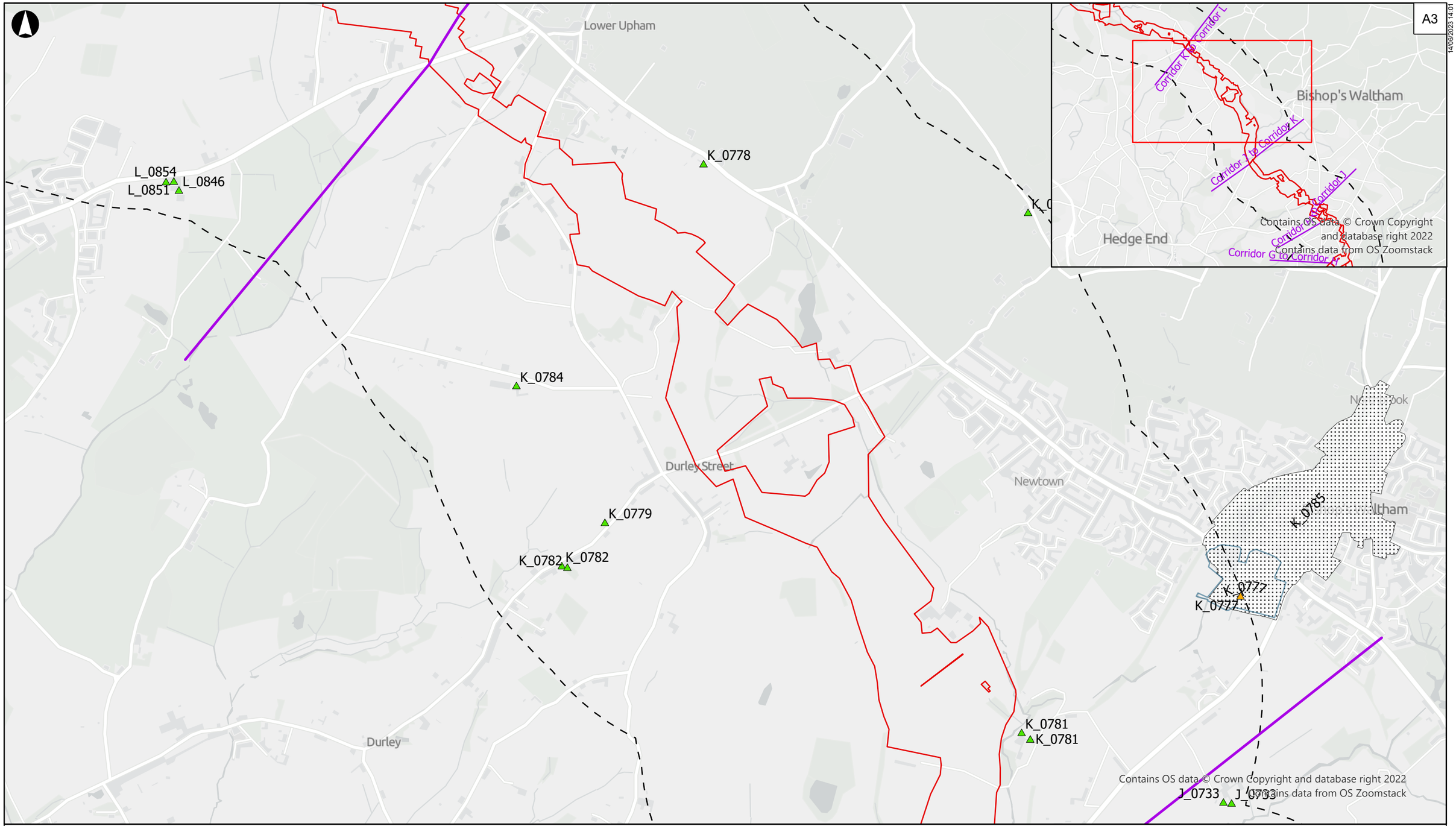
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Drawing Name

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Designated Heritage Assets

- Scheduled Monument
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Grade II* Registered Park and Gardens
- Conservation Area

Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 1km Data Collection Area (Study Area)

Coordinate System:

- British National Grid

Copyright:

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Metres

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Client

Southern Water Services

Project Name

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Drawing Title

Drawing 14 - Corridor K: Designated heritage assets

Scale at A3

1:15,000

Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

Project Number

279300

Rev

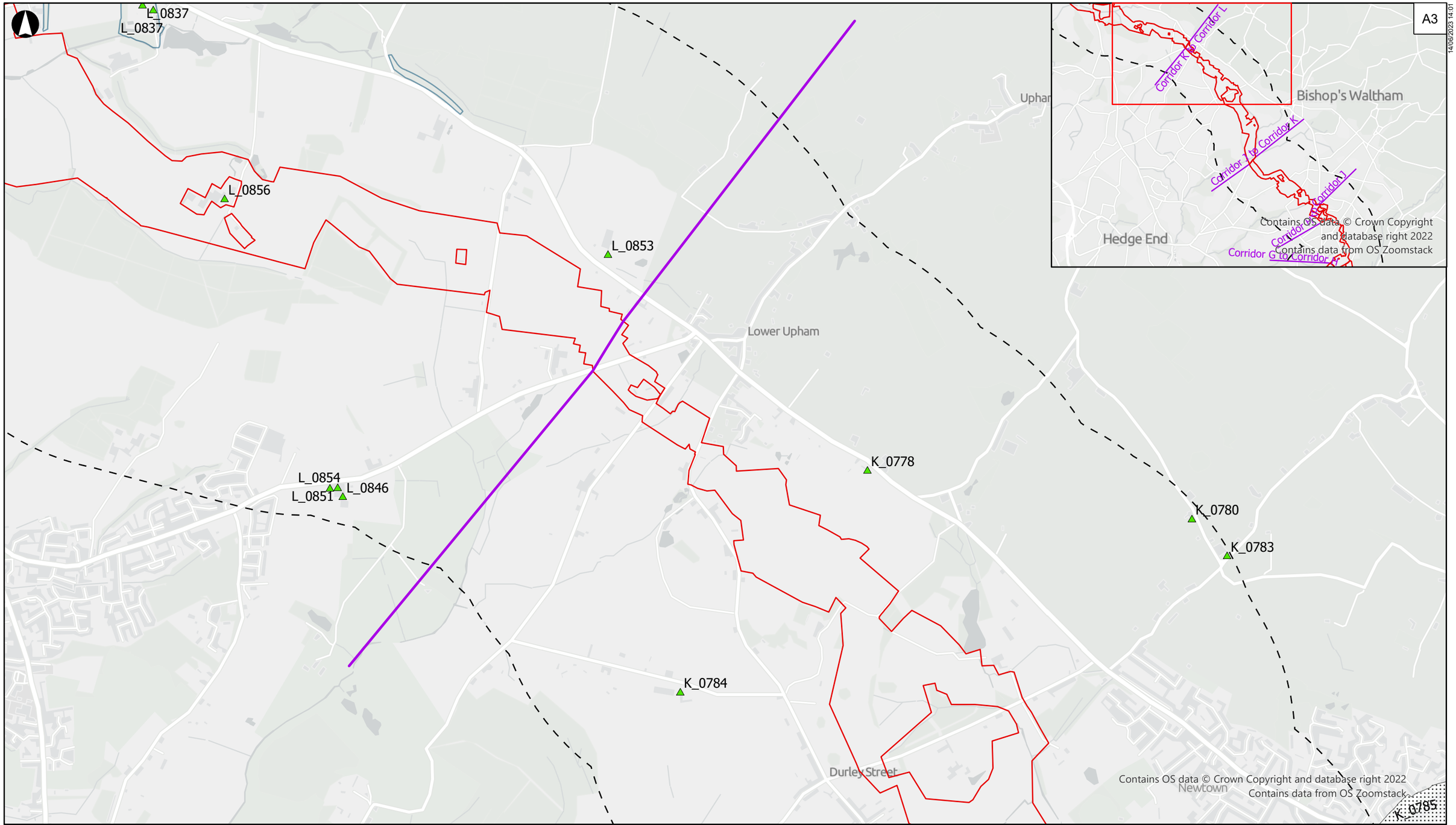
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Drawing Name

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Designated Heritage Assets

- Scheduled Monument
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Grade II* Registered Park and Gardens
- Conservation Area

Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 1km Data Collection Area (Study Area)

Coordinate System:

- British National Grid

Copyright:

- National Heritage List for England data | Historic England 2023
- Historic Environment Record data | Hampshire 2023, Portsmouth 2023, Winchester 2023
- Locally listed buildings and locally listed park and gardens | Hampshire County Council 2023

Metres

0 250 500 1,000

Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd
1	13.06.2023	KB & RY	JK	PH	--

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www.arup.com

Client

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Project Name

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Information and reference

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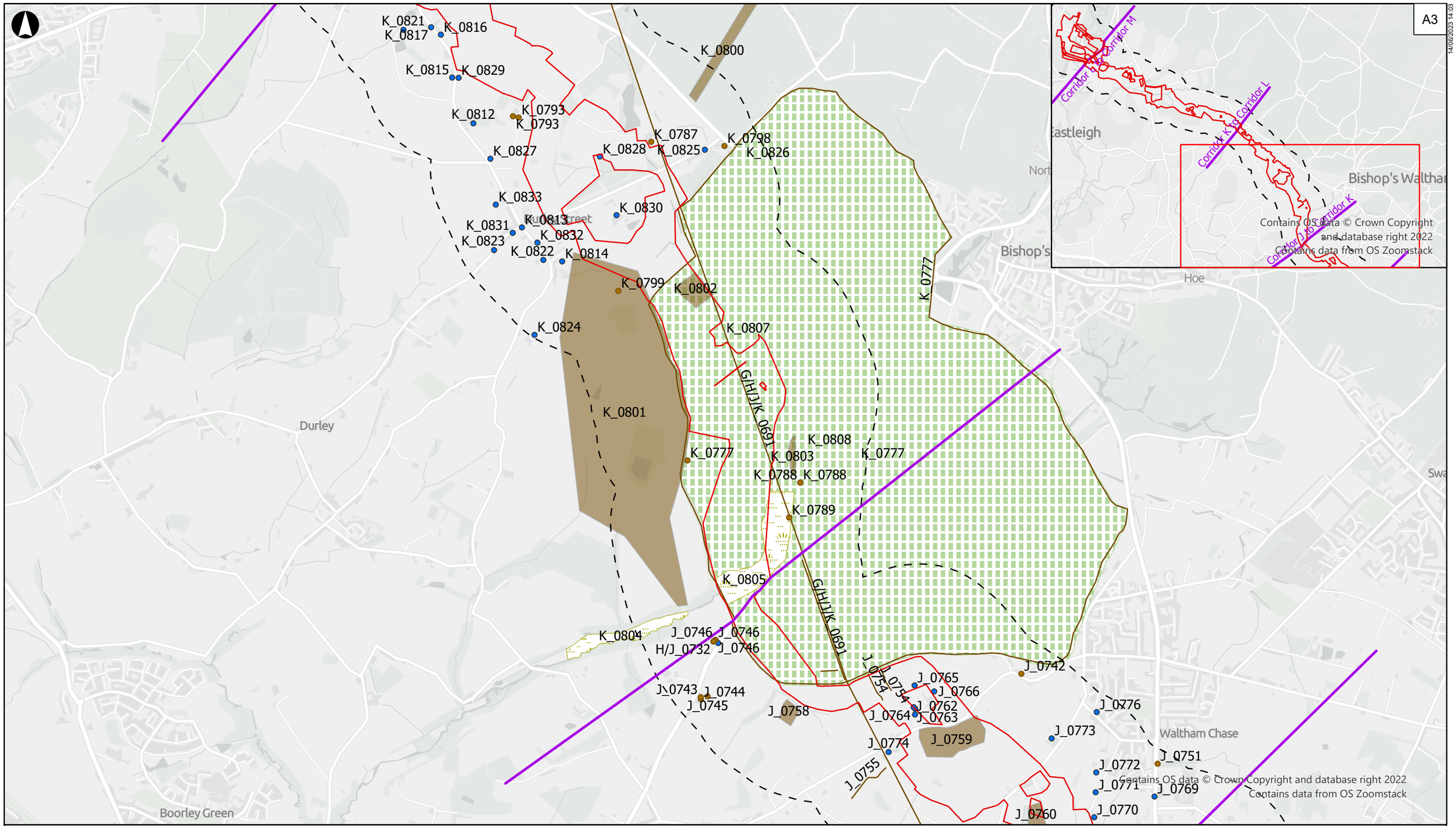
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Drawing Name

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Non-designated Heritage Assets

- Site or Monument
- Site or Monument (Linear)
- Site or Monument (Area)
- Water Meadow

Locally Listed Heritage Assets

- Locally Listed Garden
- Locally Listed Park

Unrecorded Heritage Assets

- Identified from Historic Map Survey
- Identified from LiDAR Survey
- Identified during Walkover Survey

Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 500m Data Collection Area (Study Area)

Coordinate System:

- British National Grid

Copyright:

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- Historic Environment Record data | Hampshire 2023, Portsmouth 2023, Winchester 2023
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Metres

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Project Name

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Drawing Title

Drawing 15 - Corridor K: Non-designated heritage assets

Scale at A3

1:15,000

Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

Project Number

279300

Rev

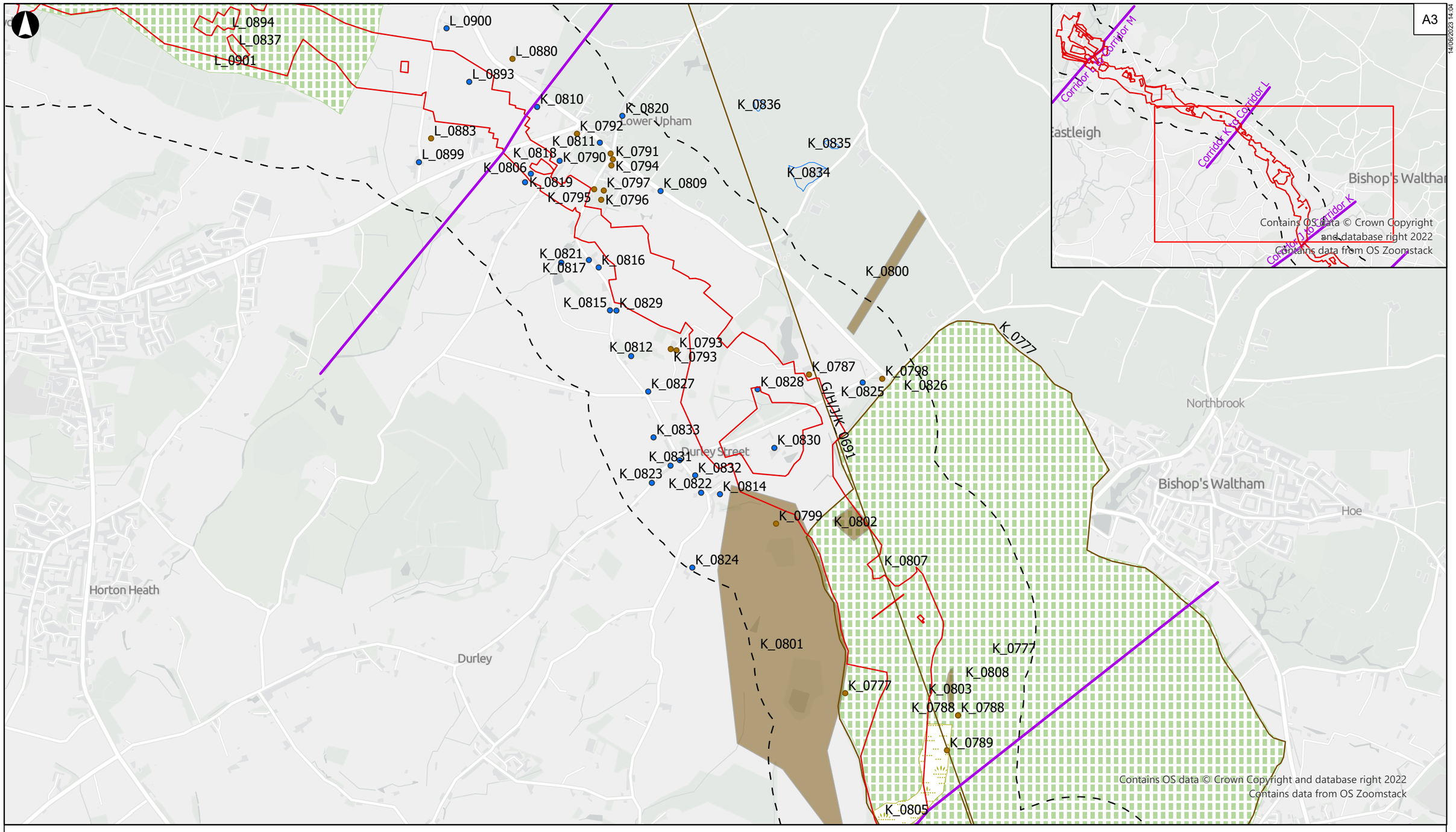
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Non-designated Heritage Assets

- Site or Monument
- Site or Monument (Linear)
- Site or Monument (Area)
- Water Meadow

Locally Listed Heritage Assets

- Locally Listed Garden
- Locally Listed Park

Unrecorded Heritage Assets

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- Identified during Walkover Survey

Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 500m Data Collection Area (Study Area)

Coordinate System:

- British National Grid

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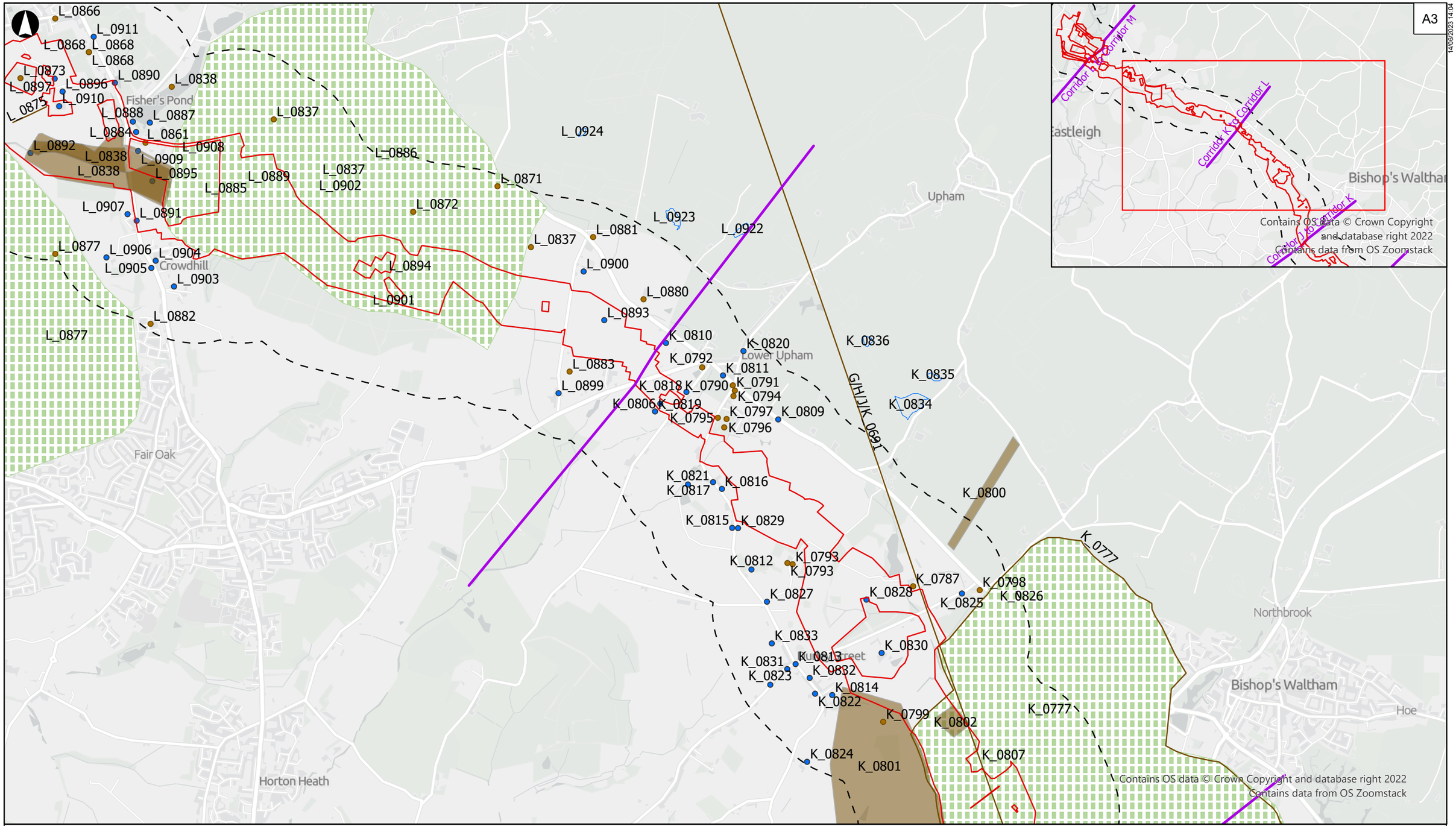
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Non-designated Heritage Assets

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- Site or Monument (Linear)
- Site or Monument (Area)
- Water Meadow

Locally Listed Heritage Assets

- Locally Listed Garden
- Locally Listed Park

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Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
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Coordinate System:

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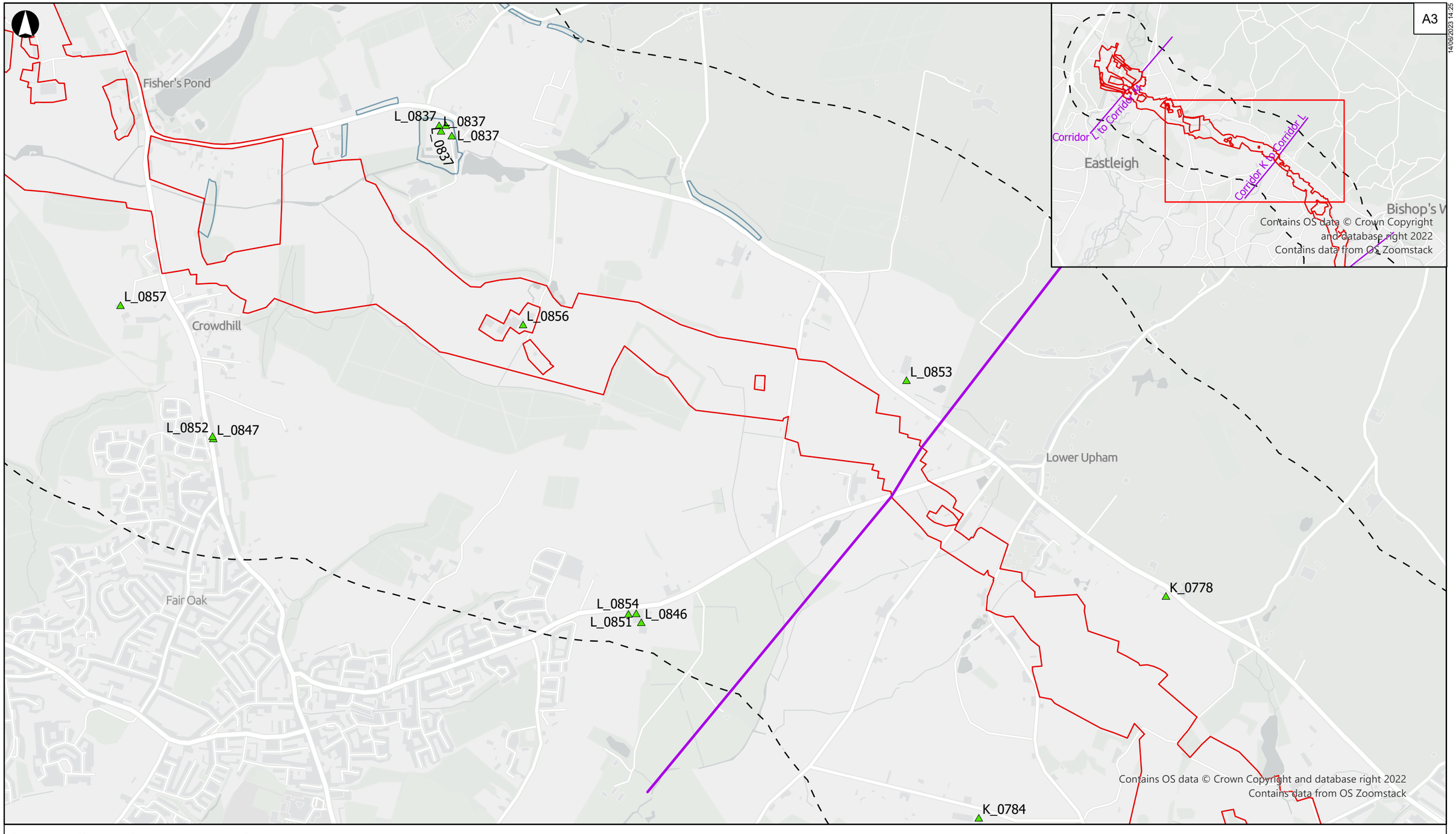
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Designated Heritage Assets

- Scheduled Monument
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Grade II* Registered Park and Gardens
- Conservation Area

Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 1km Data Collection Area (Study Area)

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Project Name

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Drawing Title

Drawing 16 - Corridor L: Designated heritage assets

Scale at A3

1:15,000

Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

Project Number

279300

Rev

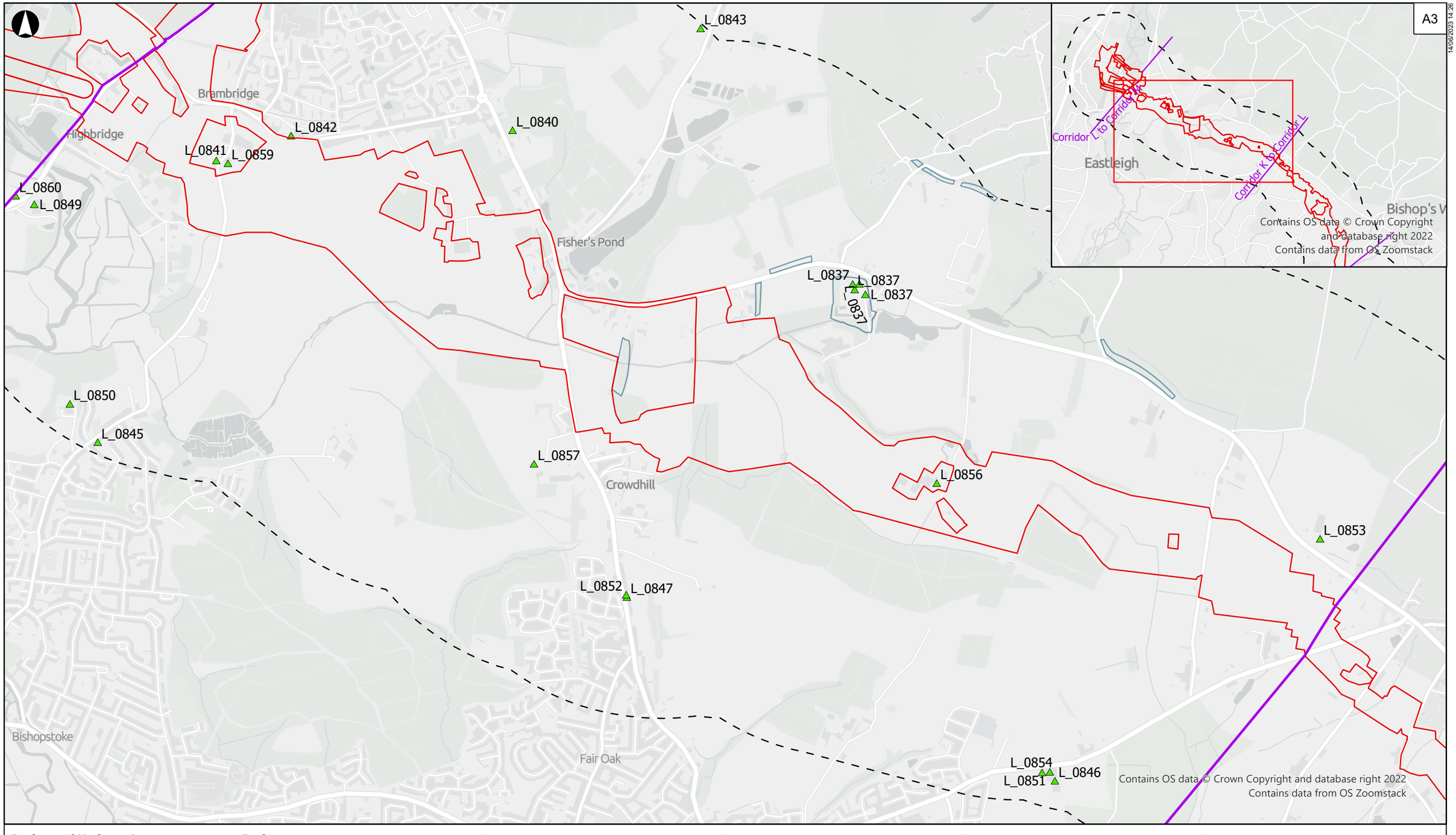
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Designated Heritage Assets

- Scheduled Monument
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Grade II* Registered Park and Gardens
- Conservation Area

Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 1km Data Collection Area (Study Area)

Coordinate System:

- British National Grid

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Client

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Project Name

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Drawing Title

Drawing 16 - Corridor L: Designated heritage assets

Scale at A3

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Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

Project Number

279300

Rev

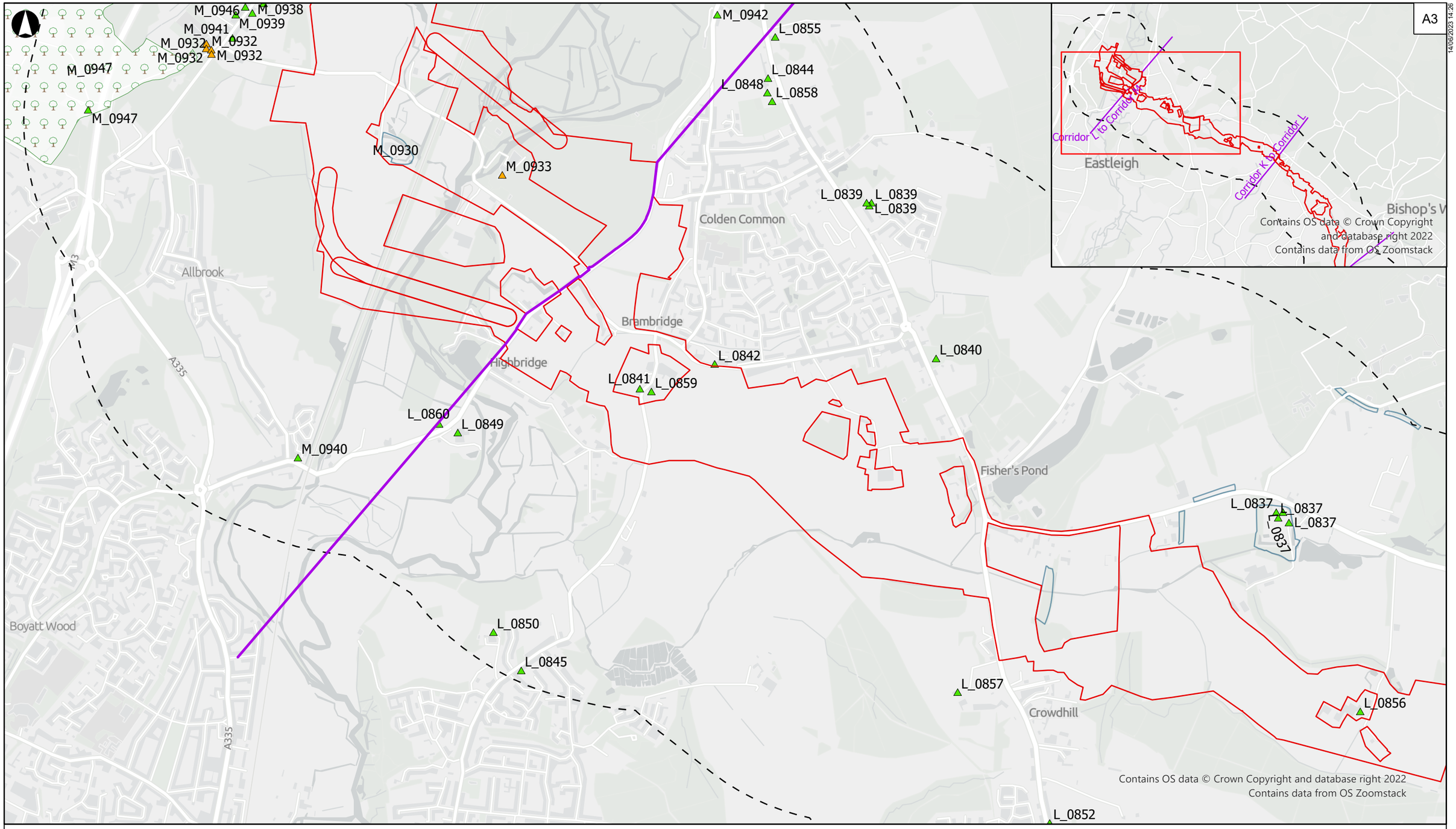
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Designated Heritage Assets

- Scheduled Monument
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Grade II* Registered Park and Gardens
- Conservation Area

Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 1km Data Collection Area (Study Area)

Coordinate System:

- British National Grid

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Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Drawing Title

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Role

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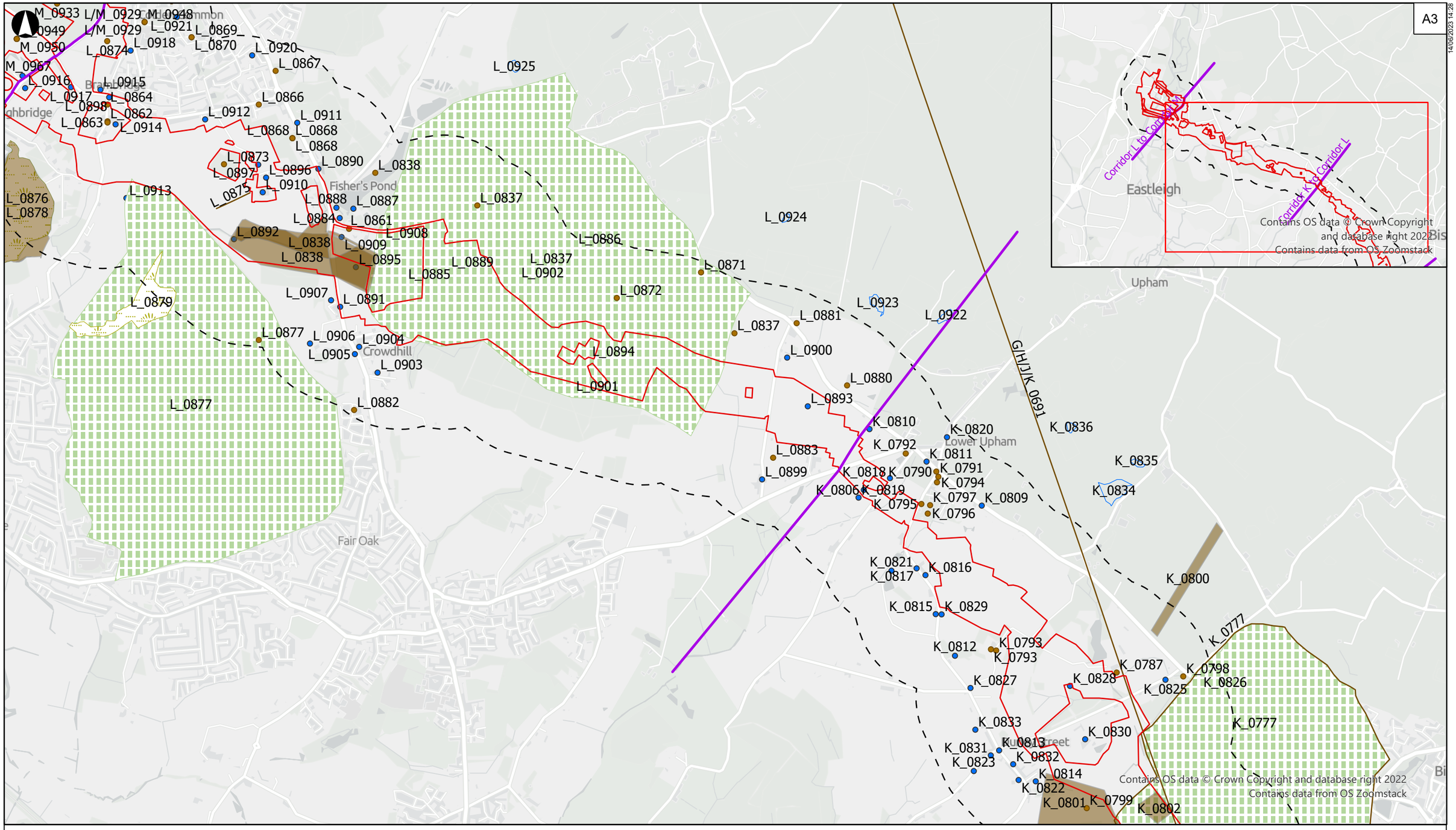
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Non-designated Heritage Assets

- Site or Monument
- Site or Monument (Linear)
- Site or Monument (Area)
- Water Meadow

Locally Listed Heritage Assets

- Locally Listed Garden
- Locally Listed Park

Unrecorded Heritage Assets

- Identified from Historic Map Survey
- Identified from LiDAR Survey
- Identified during Walkover Survey

Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 500m Data Collection Area (Study Area)

Coordinate System:

- British National Grid

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Metres

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Client

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Project Name

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Drawing Title

Drawing 17 - Corridor L: Non-designated heritage assets

Scale at A3

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Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

Project Number

279300

Rev

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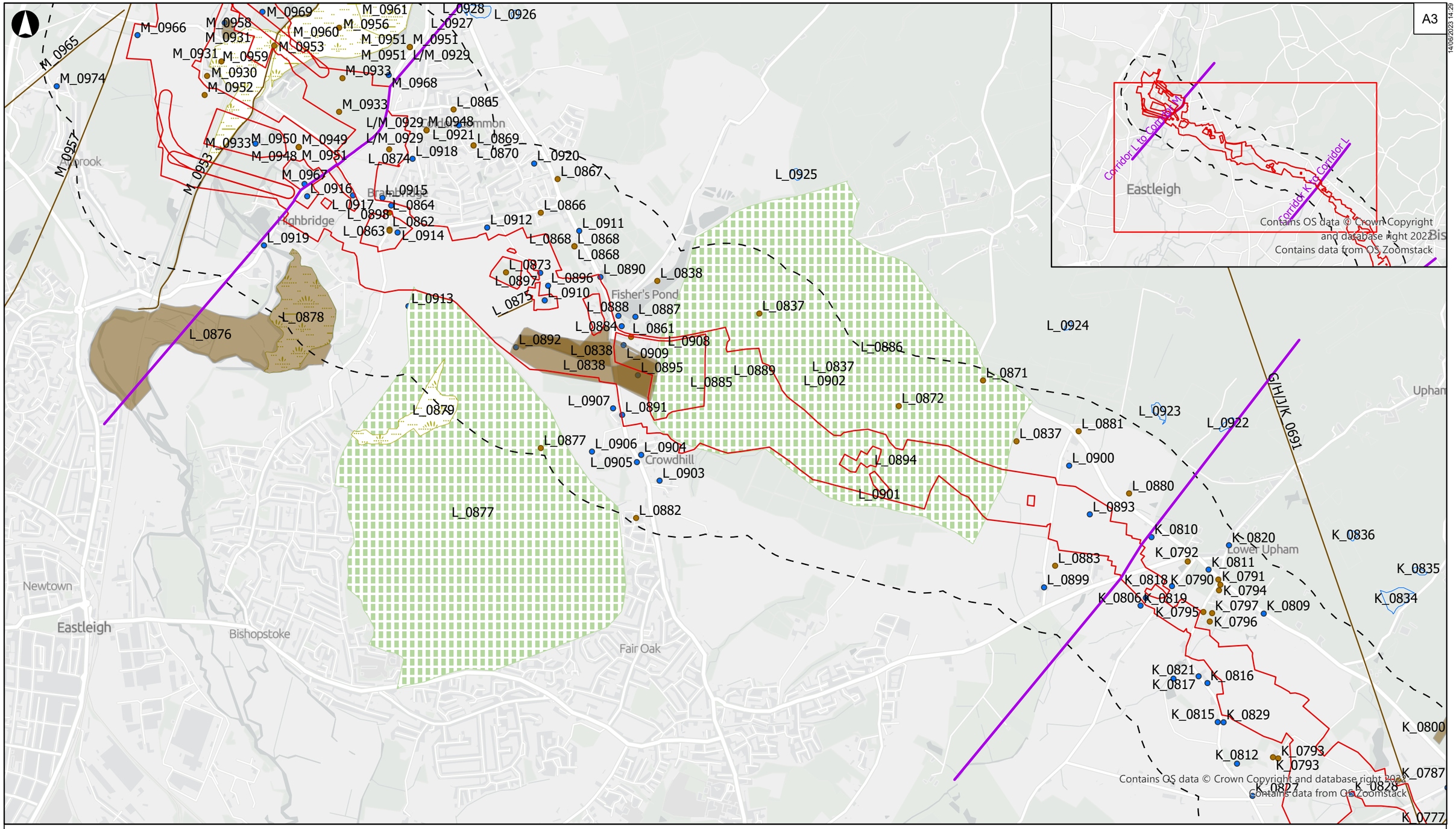
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Non-designated Heritage Assets

- Site or Monument
- Site or Monument (Linear)
- Site or Monument (Area)
- Water Meadow

Locally Listed Heritage Assets

- Locally Listed Garden
- Locally Listed Park

Unrecorded Heritage Assets

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- Identified during Walkover Survey

Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 500m Data Collection Area (Study Area)

Coordinate System:

- British National Grid

Copyright:

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Metres

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Project Name

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Drawing Title

Drawing 17 - Corridor L: Non-designated heritage assets

Scale at A3

1:15,000

Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

Project Number

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Rev

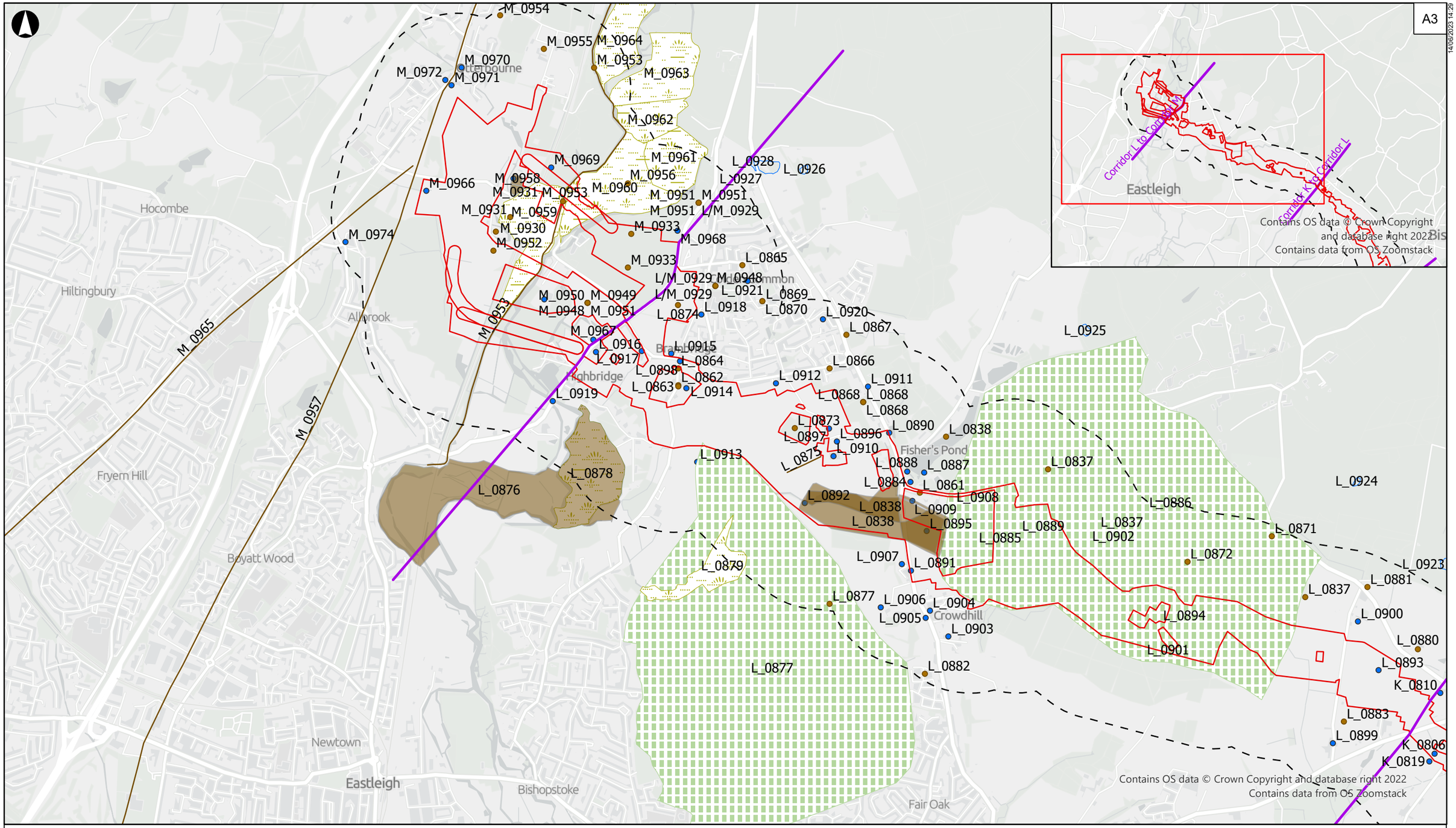
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Non-designated Heritage Assets

- Site or Monument
- Site or Monument (Linear)
- Site or Monument (Area)
- Water Meadow

Locally Listed Heritage Assets

- Locally Listed Garden
- Locally Listed Park

Unrecorded Heritage Assets

- Identified from Historic Map Survey
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- Identified during Walkover Survey

Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 500m Data Collection Area (Study Area)

Coordinate System:

- British National Grid

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Project Name

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Drawing Title

Drawing 17 - Corridor L: Non-designated heritage assets

Scale at A3

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Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

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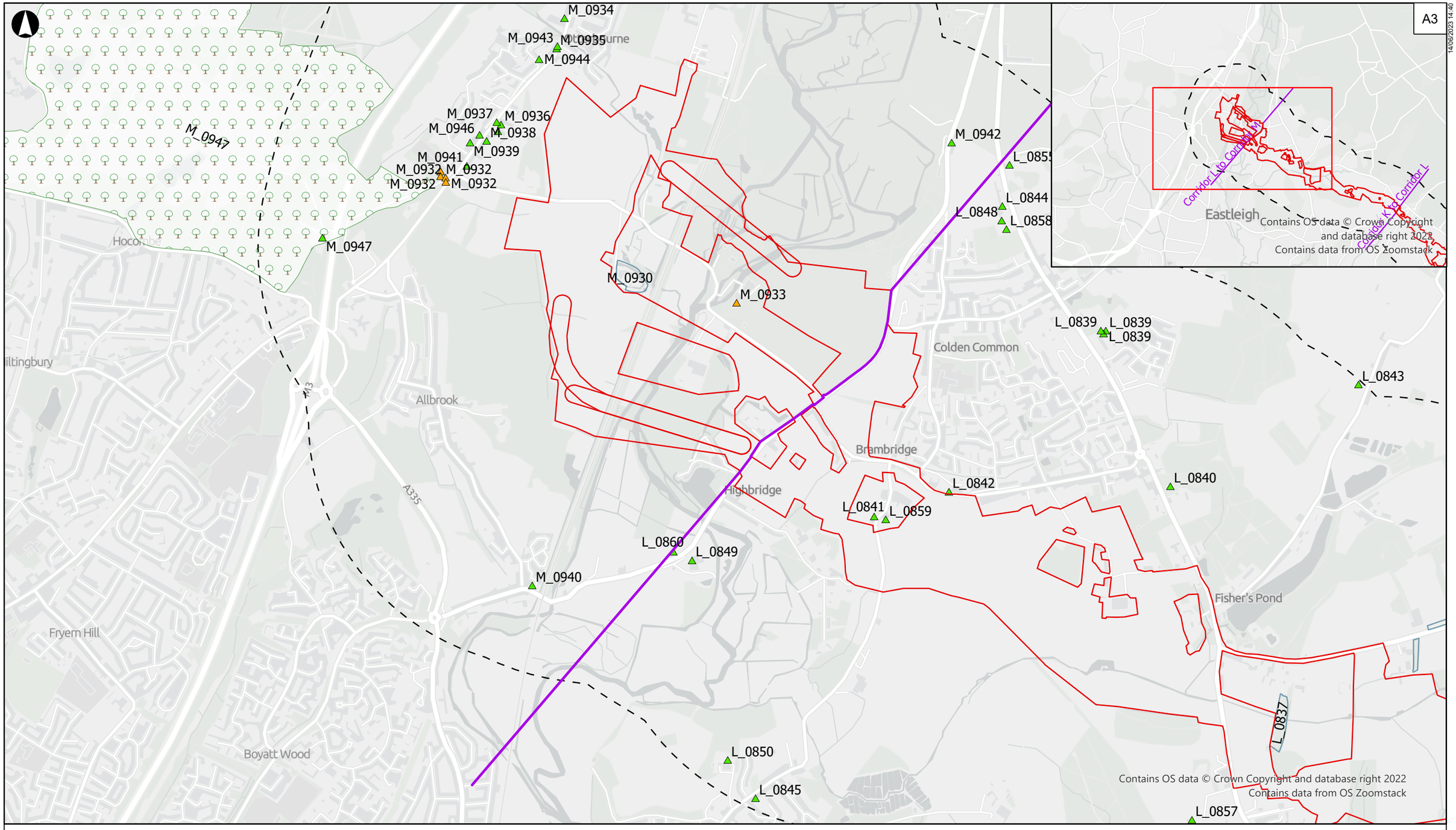
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Designated Heritage Assets

- Scheduled Monument
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Grade II* Registered Park and Gardens
- Conservation Area

Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 1km Data Collection Area (Study Area)

Coordinate System:

- British National Grid

Copyright:

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Client

Southern Water Services

Project Name

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Drawing Title

Drawing 18 - Corridor M: Designated heritage assets

Scale at A3

1:15,000

Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

Project Number

279300

Rev

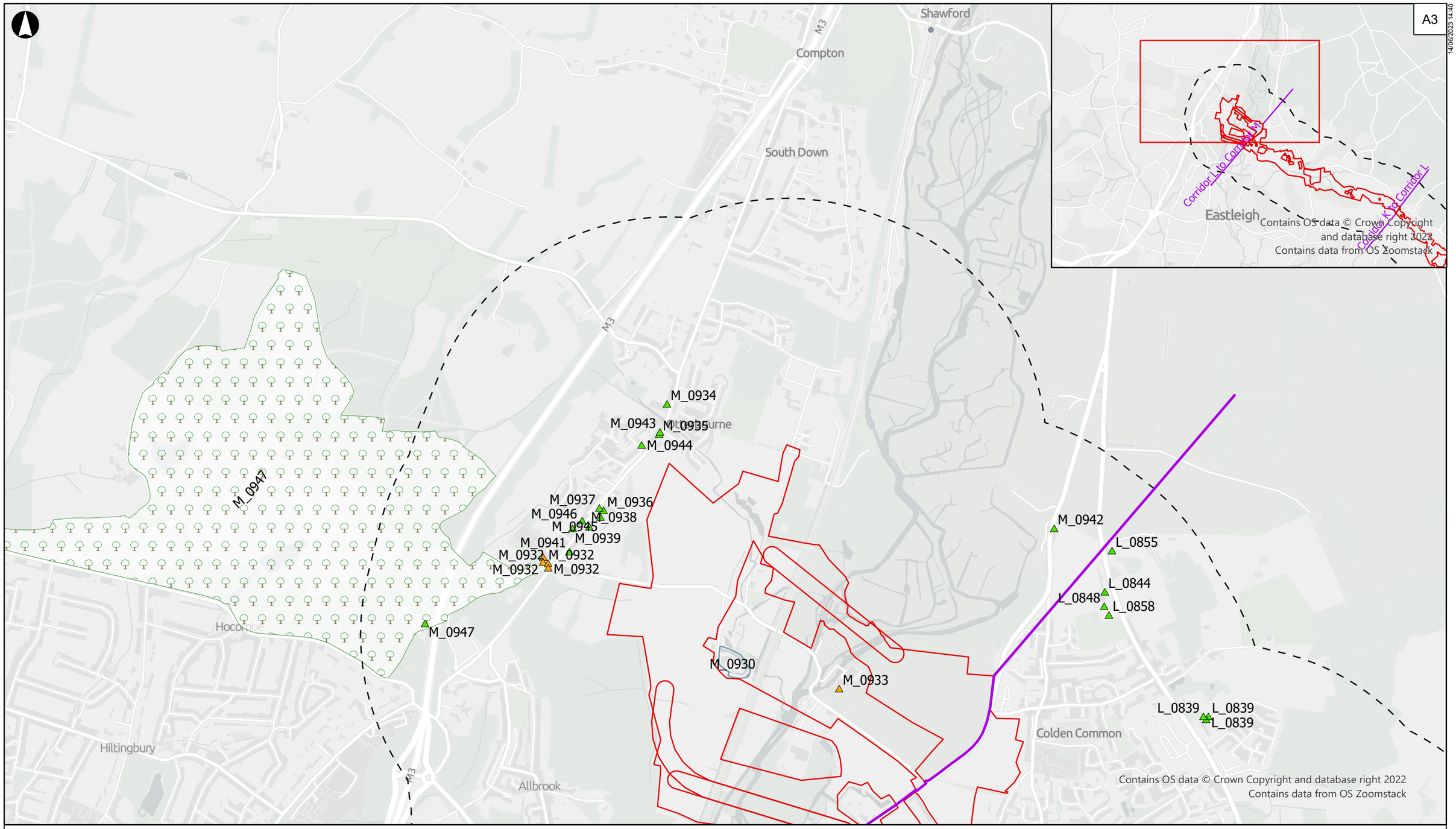
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Designated Heritage Assets

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Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
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Project Name

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Drawing 18 - Corridor M: Designated heritage assets

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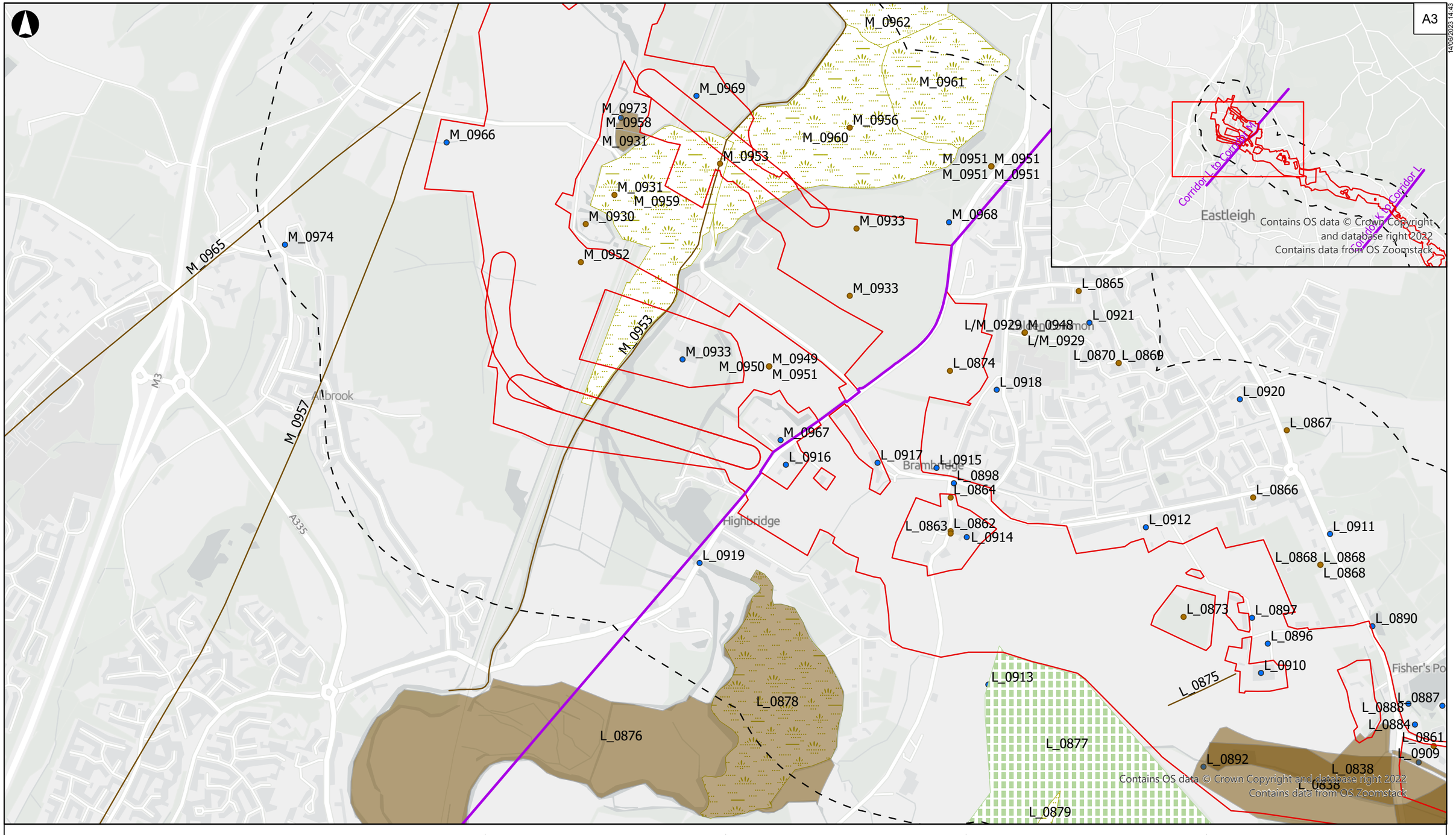
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Non-designated Heritage Assets

- Site or Monument
- Site or Monument (Linear)
- Site or Monument (Area)
- Water Meadow

Locally Listed Heritage Assets

- Locally Listed Garden
- Locally Listed Park

Unrecorded Heritage Assets

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Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 500m Data Collection Area (Study Area)

Coordinate System:

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Project Name

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Drawing Title

Drawing 19 - Corridor M: Non-designated heritage assets

Scale at A3

1:15,000

Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

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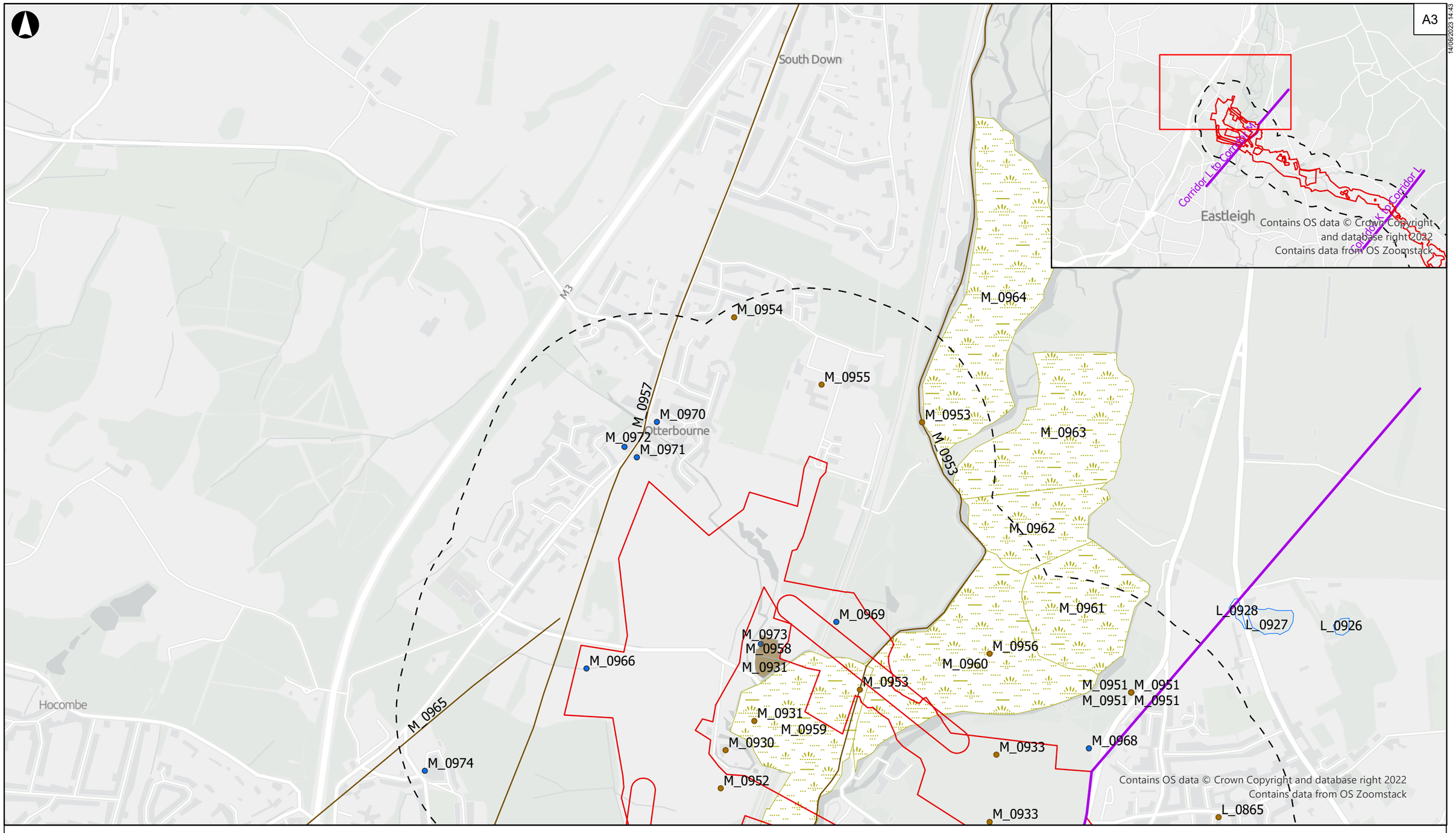
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Metres

0 250 500 1,000

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1	13.06.2023	KB & RY	JK	PH	--

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Solihull B90 8AE
Tel +44 121 213 3000
www.arup.com

Client

Southern Water Services

Project Name

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Drawing Title

Drawing 19 - Corridor M: Non-designated heritage assets

Scale at A3

1:15,000

Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

Project Number

279300

Rev

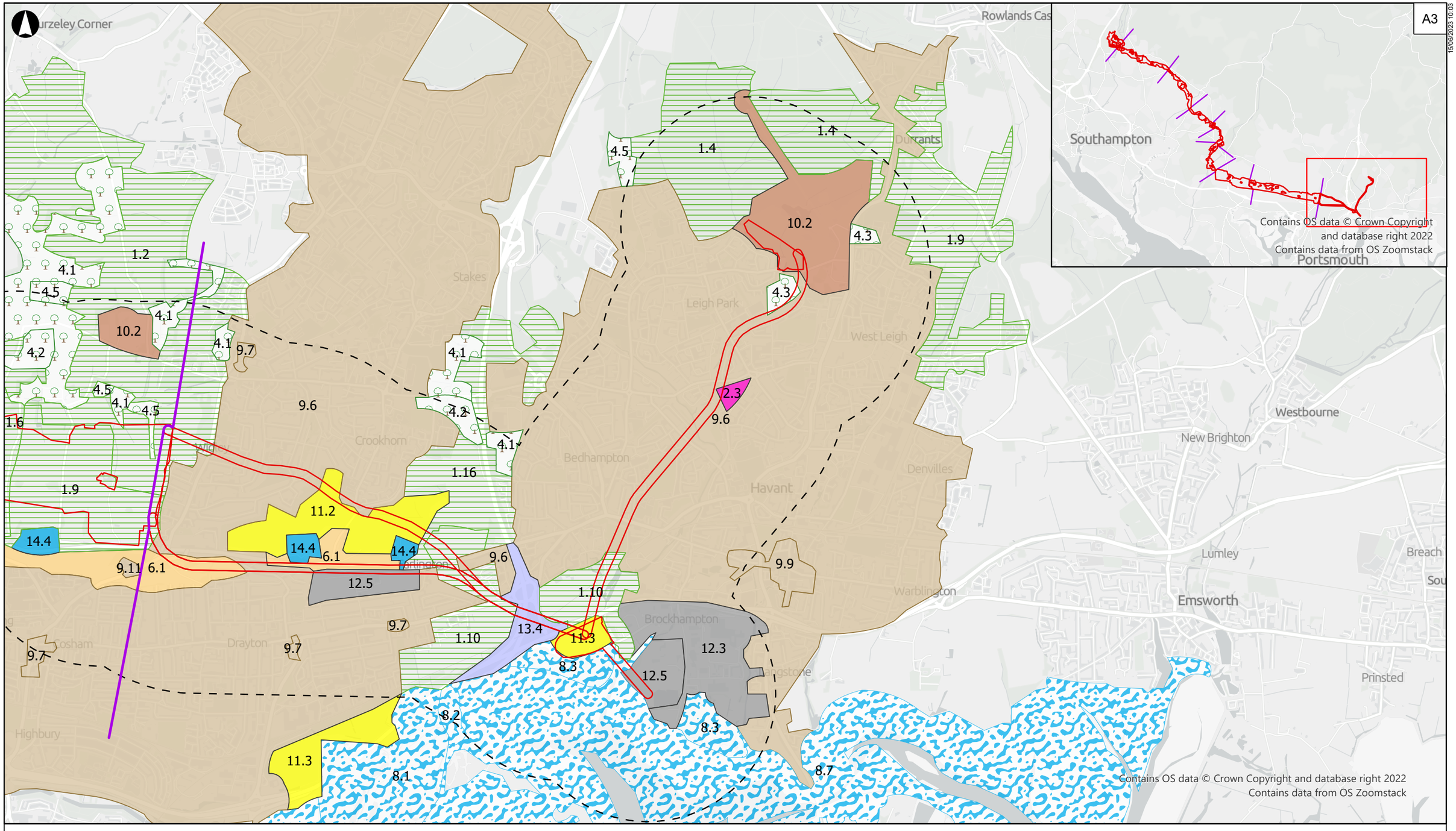
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Drawing Name

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Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 1km Data Collection Area (Study Area)

HLC Assessment Broad-type

- Coastal [8]
- Commons [2]
- Communication [13]
- Downland [6]
- Field Patterns [1]
- Horticulture [3]
- Industry [12]
- Military & Defence [14]
- Parkland [10]
- Recreation [11]
- Settlements [9]
- Valley Floor [7]
- Woodland [4]

HLC Assessment Sub-type

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Project Name

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Drawing Title

Drawing 20 - Historic Landscape Character

Scale at A3

1:30,000

Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

Project Number

279300

Rev

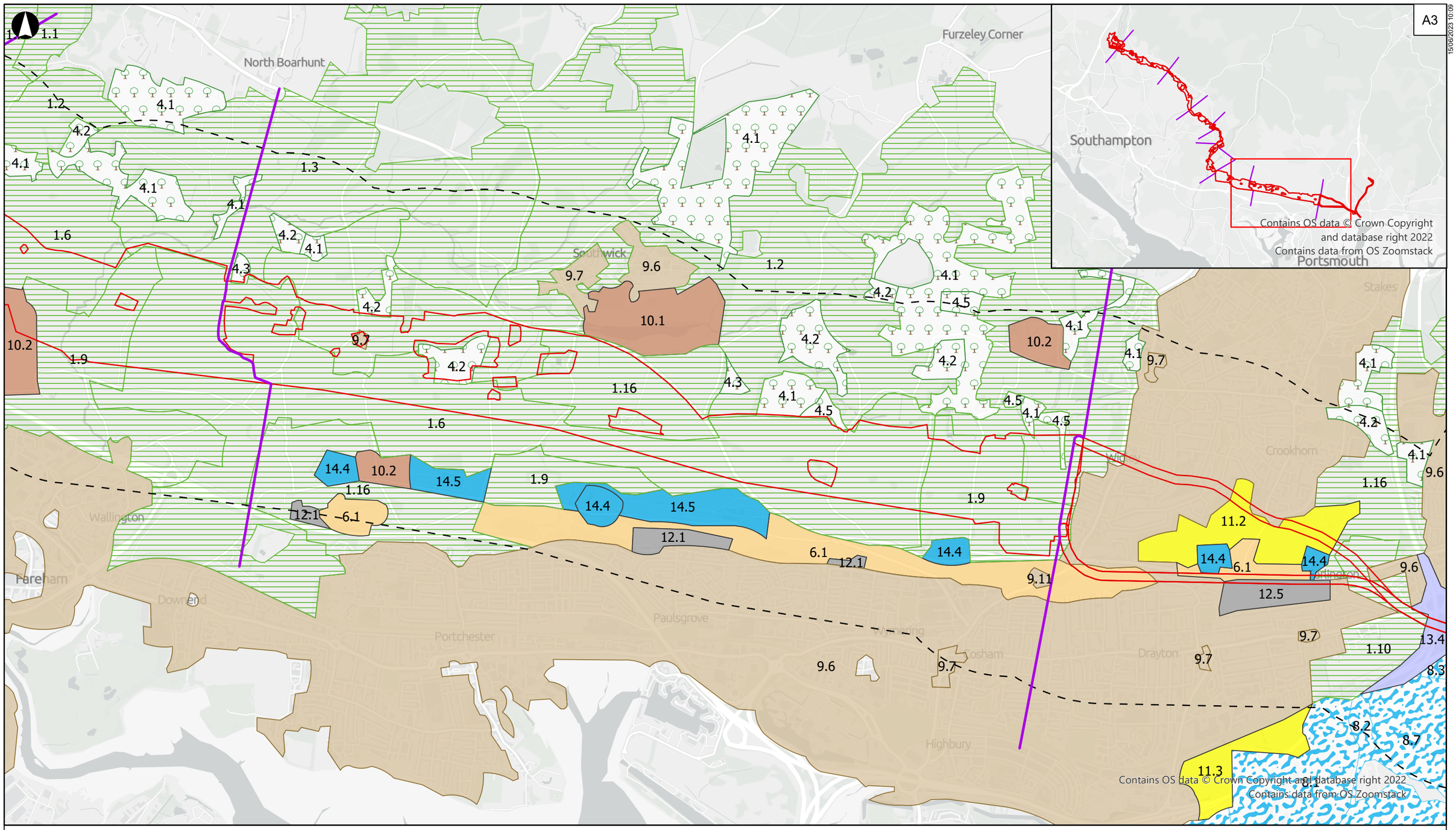
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Drawing Name

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Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 1km Data Collection Area (Study Area)

HLC Assessment Broad-type

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Project Name

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Drawing Title

Drawing 20 - Historic Landscape Character

Scale at A3

1:30,000

Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

Project Number

279300

Rev

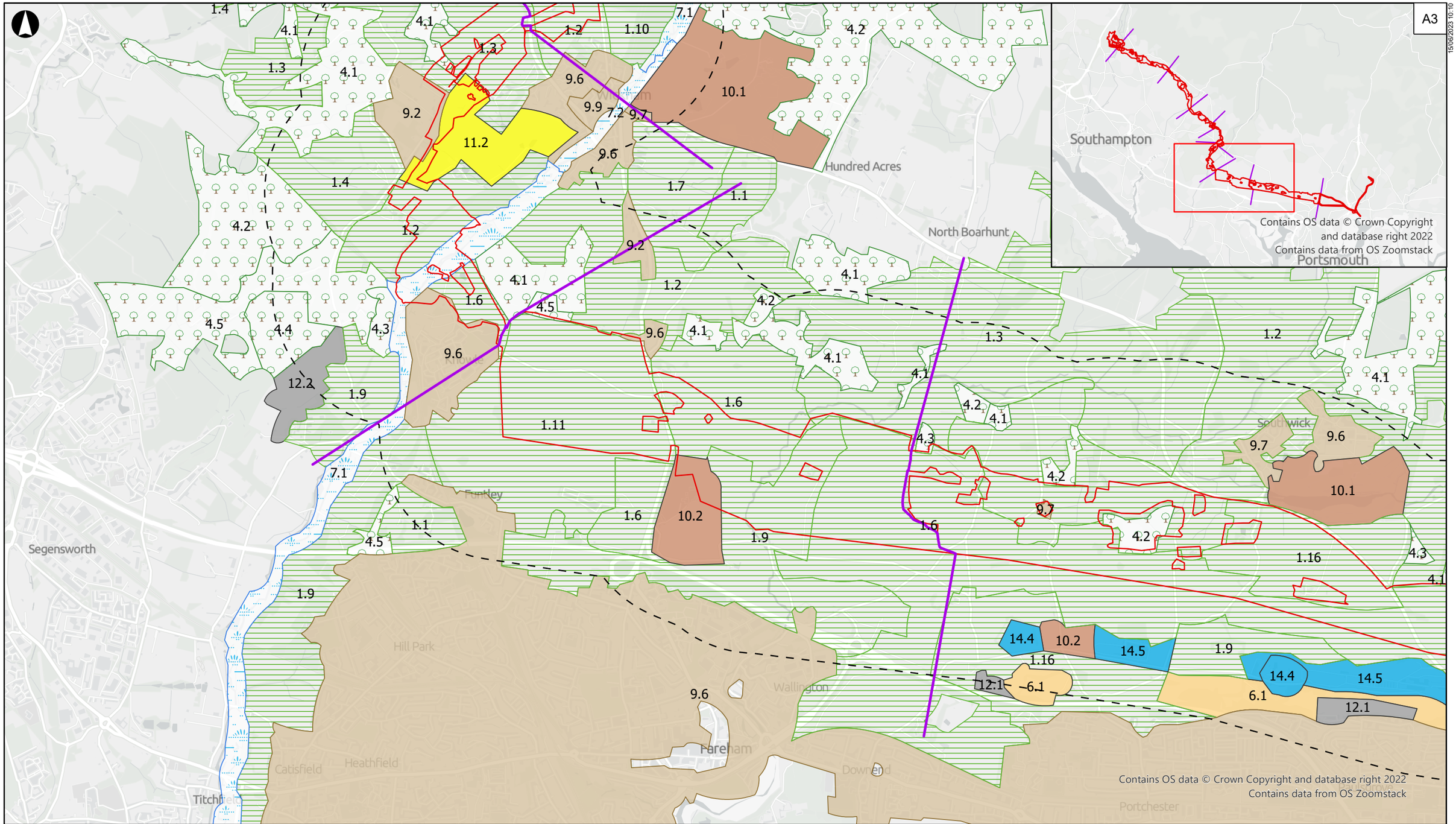
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Drawing Name

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Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
- 1km Data Collection Area (Study Area)

HLC Assessment Broad-type

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Project Name

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Drawing Title

Drawing 20 - Historic Landscape Character

Scale at A3

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Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

Project Number

279300

Rev

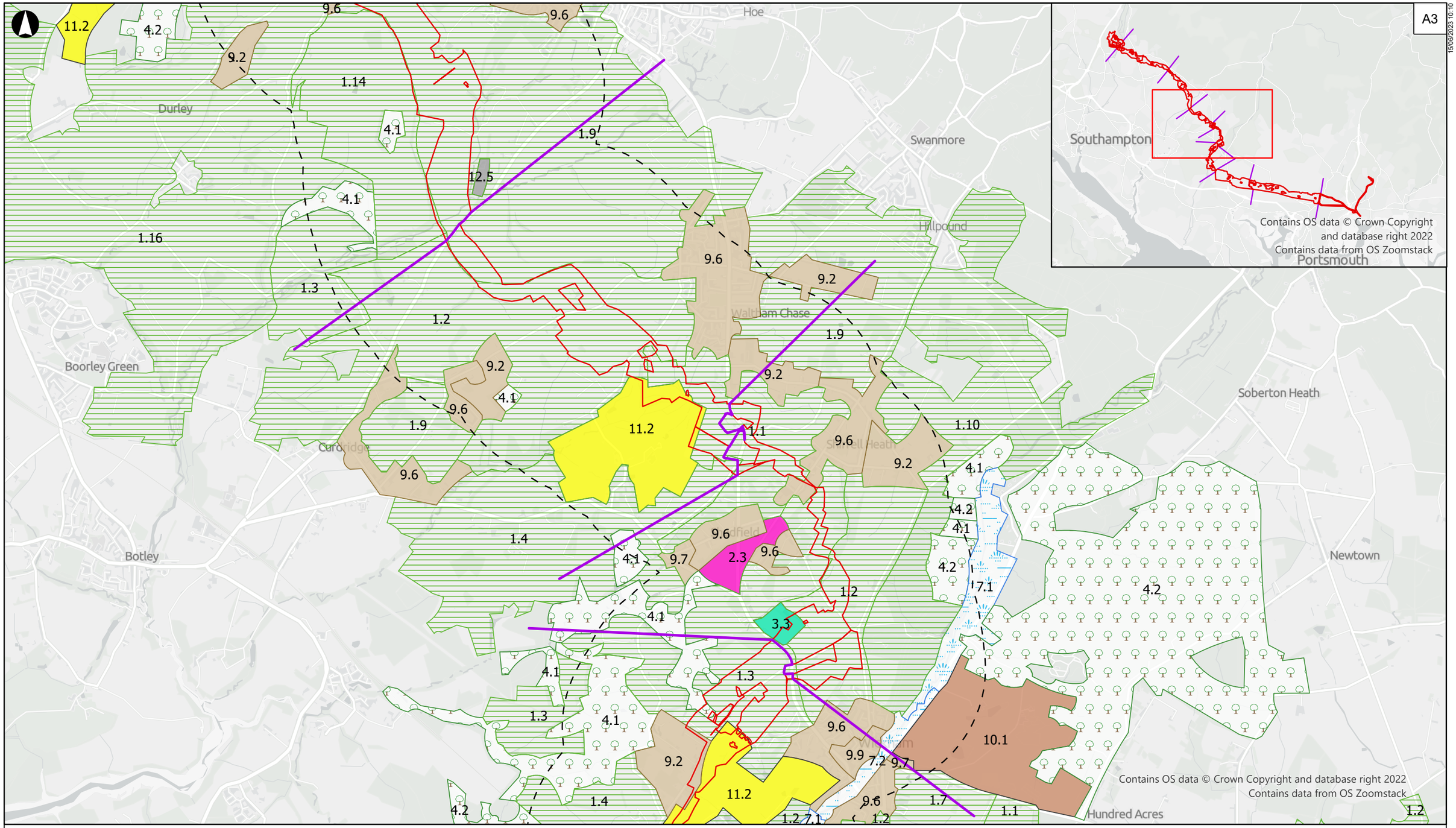
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Drawing Name

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Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
- Pipeline Corridor Section Boundary
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HLC Assessment Broad-type

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Project Name

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Drawing Title

Drawing 20 - Historic Landscape Character

Scale at A3

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Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

Project Number

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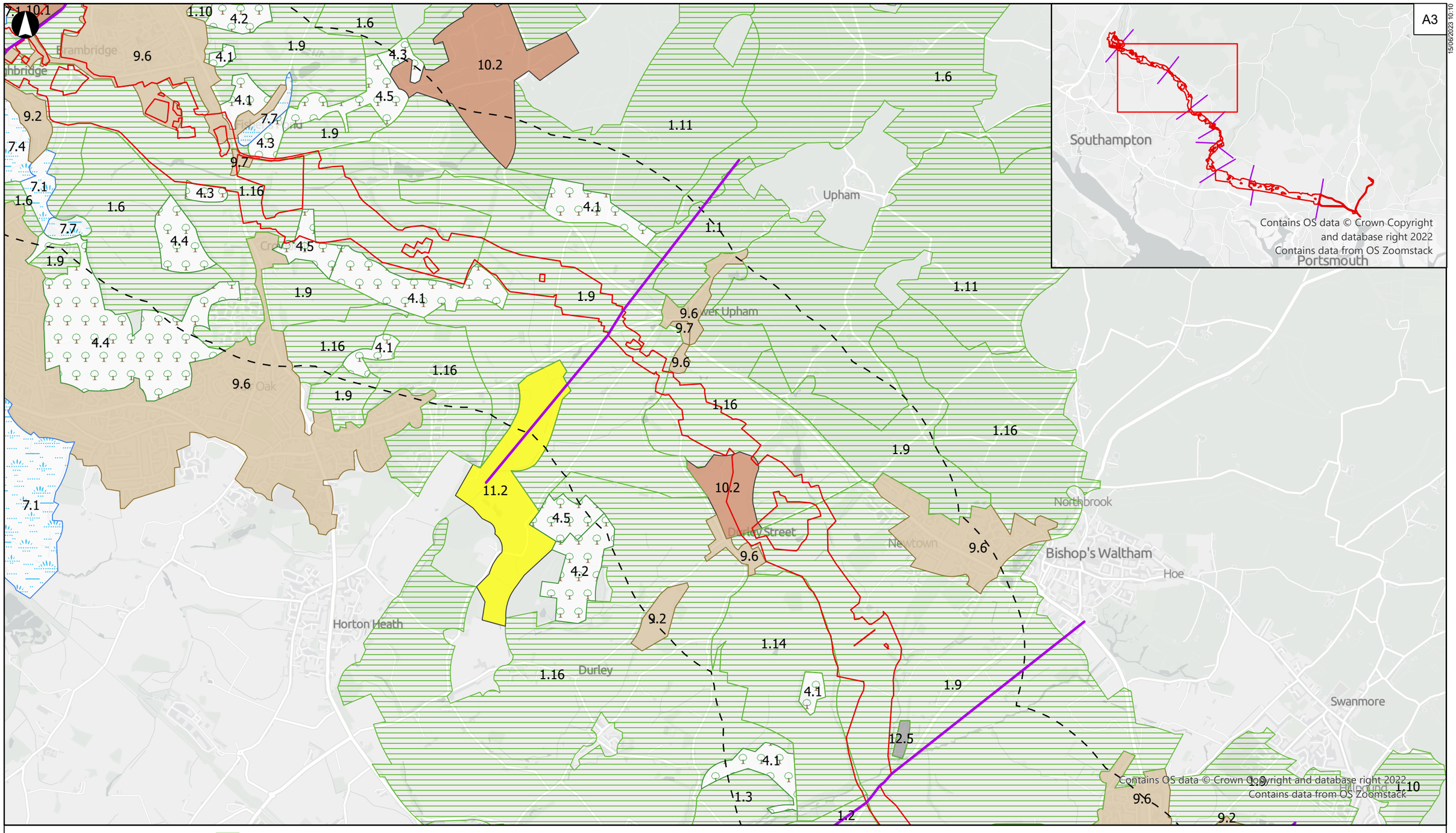
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Drawing Name

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Project

- Preferred Pipeline Corridor
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Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Drawing Title

Drawing 20 - Historic Landscape Character

Scale at A3

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Role

Information and reference

Suitability

Issue

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Rev

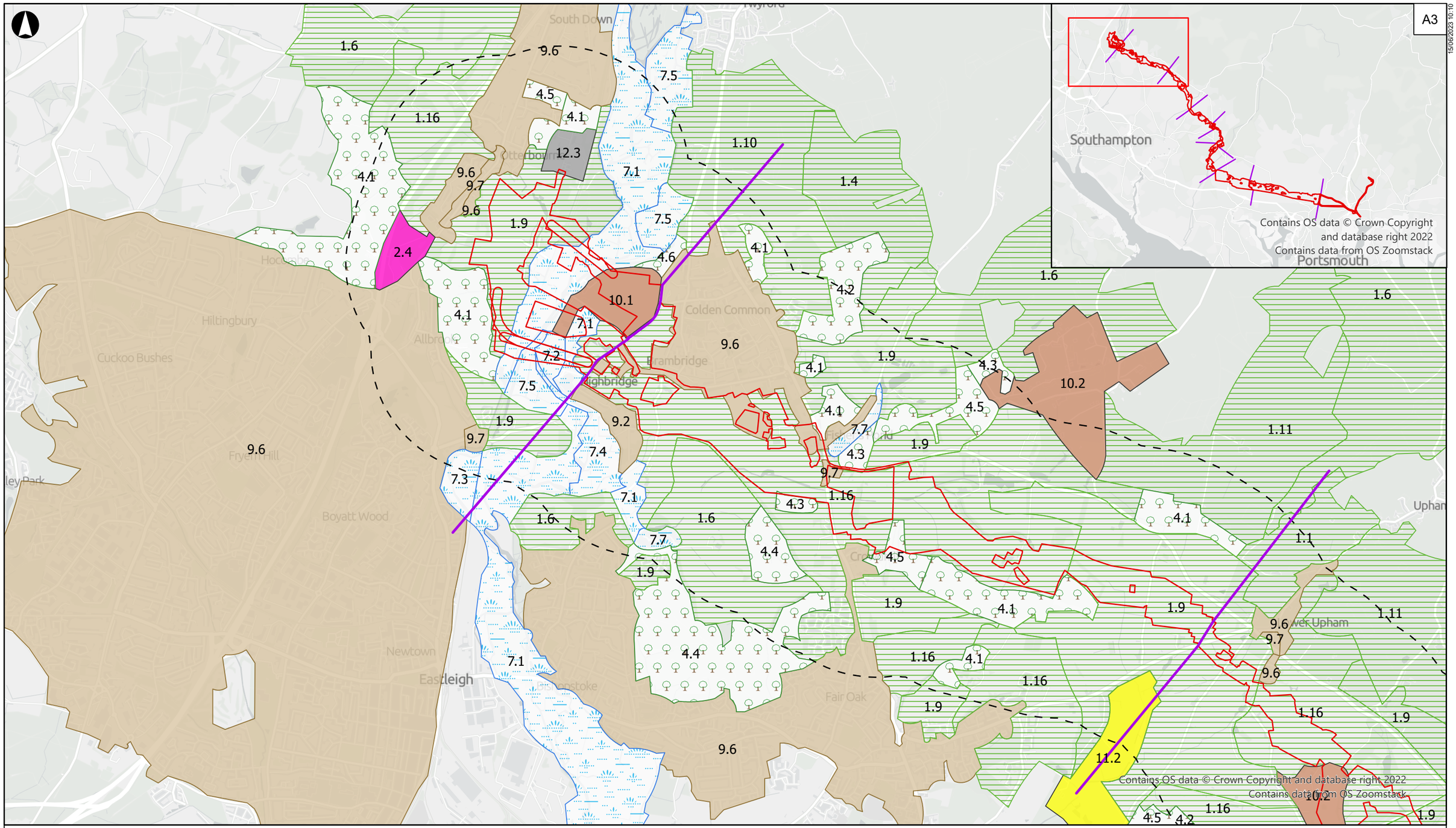
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Drawing Name

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Project

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Project Name

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Drawing Title

Drawing 20 - Historic Landscape Character

Scale at A3

1:30,000

Role

Information and reference

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Rev

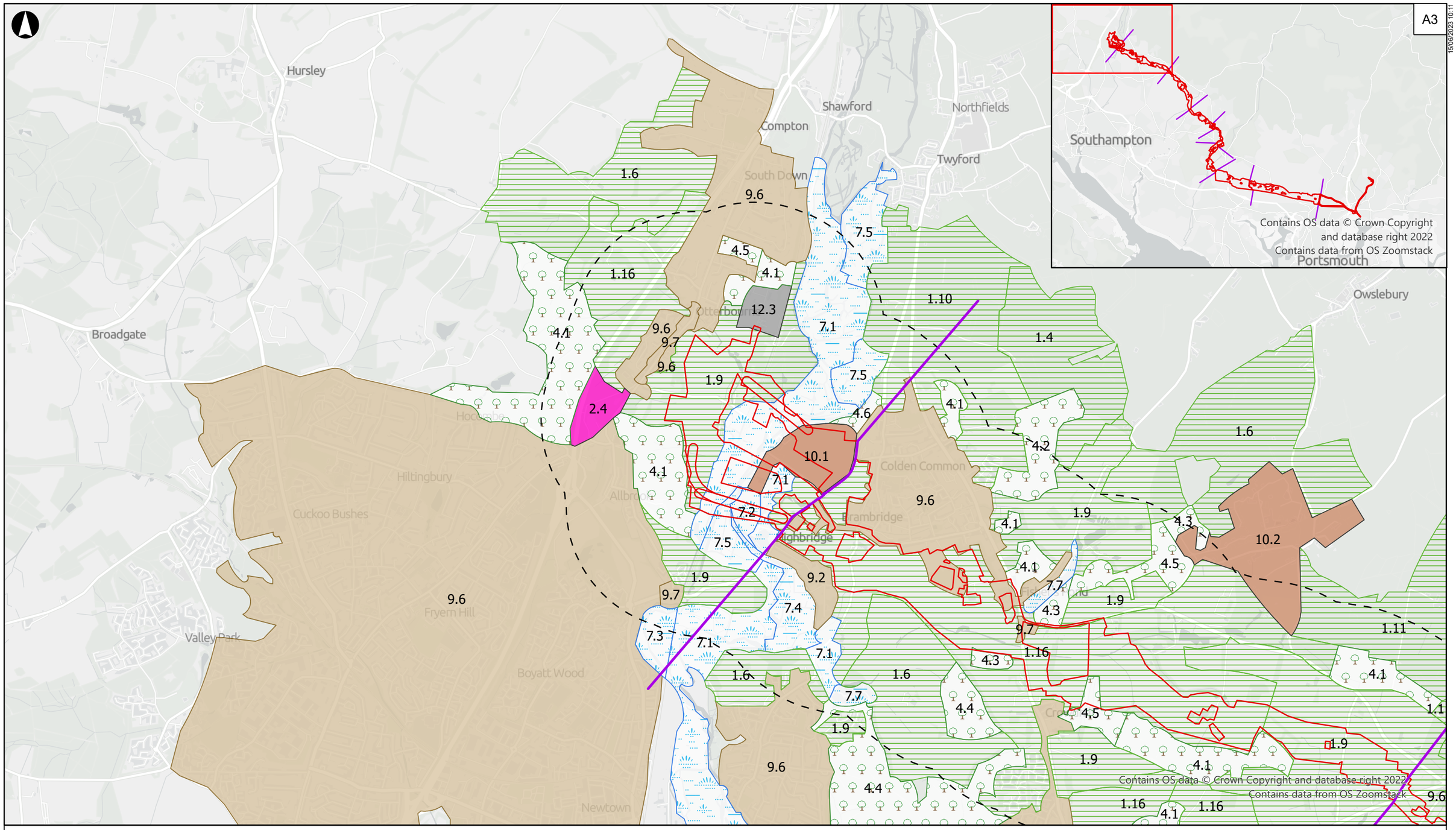
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Drawing Name

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Drawing Title

Drawing 20 - Historic Landscape Character

Scale at A3

1:30,000

Role

Information and reference

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Issue

Project Number

279300

Rev

1

Drawing Name

Sheet 7 of 7

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Record of walkover surveys within the Priority Survey Corridor

Record of walkover surveys.

Land Parcel ID	Corridor (A-M)	Surveyed	Survey type	Notes
SH13990	A and partially in B	Yes	Walkover	
Z2600	B, C, D	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
SH28289	C	Yes	Walkover	
SH30145	D(c)	Yes	Walkover	
SH29857	D(c)	No	Walkover	No access - Gate closed with a chain and horses within the field
SE265	D(c)	Partially	Walkover	Survey not completed due to shooting happening very close to the site area
SE105	E	Yes	Walkover	
SE81	E	Yes	Walkover	
SE74	E	Yes	Walkover	
SE94	E	Yes	Walkover	
SE60	E	Yes	Walkover	
SE22	E	Yes	Walkover	
SE24	E	Yes	Walkover	
SE12	E	Yes	Walkover	
SE28	E	Yes	Walkover	
SE49	E	Yes	Walkover	
SE42	E	Yes	Walkover	
SE18	E	Yes	Walkover	
SE53	E	Yes	Walkover	
SE33	E	Yes	Walkover	
SE38	E	Yes	Walkover	
SE30	E	Yes	Walkover	
SE37	E	Yes	Walkover	
SE10	E	Partially	Walkover	Partially surveyed due to lack of time. When re-booked, the access was not granted
SE104	E	Yes	Walkover	
SE129	E	Yes	Walkover	
SE91	E	Yes	Walkover	
SE75	E	Yes	Walkover	
SE72	E	Yes	Walkover	
SE63	E	Yes	Walkover	
SE58	E	Yes	Walkover	
SE21	E	Yes	Walkover	
SE204	E	Yes	Walkover	
SE203	E	Yes	Walkover	
SE174	E	Yes	Walkover	
SE12	E	Yes	Walkover	
SE55	E	Yes	Walkover	
SE188	E	Yes	Walkover	
PM24580	E	Yes	Walkover	
SE189	E	Yes	Walkover	
SH51440	E	Yes	Walkover	
SE107	E	Partially	Walkover	Survey not completed due to shooting happening very close to the site area

Land Parcel ID	Corridor (A-M)	Surveyed	Survey type	Notes
SE100	E	Yes	Walkover	
SE266	E, partially D(b)	Partially	Walkover	Survey not completed due to shooting happening very close to the site area
SE390	F	Yes	Walkover	
SE391	F	Yes	Walkover	
HP847890	F	Partially	Walkover	Partially surveyed due to machines working on site
SE362	F	No	Walkover	No parking / No access
SE7	F	Yes	Walkover	
SE5	F	Yes	Walkover	
SE4	F	Yes	Walkover	
SE8	F	Yes	Walkover	
SE375	F	No	Walkover	No parking / No access
SE6	F	Yes	Walkover	
ZR3211	F	Yes	Walkover	
HP809096	F	No	Walkover	No access / horses in the field
HP584869	F	Yes	Walkover	
HP165475	F	Yes	Walkover	
SE9	F	Partially	Walkover	Partially surveyed due to cows in the field
SE390	F	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
SE391	F	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP815031	G	Yes	Walkover	
HP855524	G	No	Walkover	No parking / No access
HP747763	G	No	Walkover	No parking / No access
HP710570	G	No	Walkover	No parking / No access
HP685681	G	No	Walkover	No parking / No access
HP721366	G	Yes	Walkover	
ZR3227	G	Yes	Walkover	
Z3004	G	Yes	Walkover	
HP787120	G	Yes	Walkover	
HP713382	G	No	Walkover	No parking / No access
HP815033	G	No	Walkover	No parking / No access
HP718649	G	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP663745	G	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP828977	H	Yes	Walkover	
HP487700	H	Yes	Walkover	
620363	H	Yes	Walkover	
HP780301	H	Yes	Walkover	
HP445637	H	Partially	Walkover	Surveyed from outside as the field was at the back of a private house and no access was identified
HP567499	H	Partially	Walkover	Surveyed from outside as the field was at the back of a private house and no access was identified
HP781203	H	Partially	Walkover	Surveyed from outside as there were horses in the field
Z3092	H	Partially	Walkover	Surveyed from outside as the field was at the back of a private house and no access was identified
HP428159	H	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP717267	H	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP370105	H	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP351530	H	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP475849	H	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted

Land Parcel ID	Corridor (A-M)	Surveyed	Survey type	Notes
HP440993	H	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP715020	H	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP491264	H	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP580064	H	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP810829	H	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP585327	H	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP601486	H	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP744071	H	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP436557	H	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP843902	H	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP581041	H	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP829942	H	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP347508	J	Yes	Walkover	
HP400903	J	No	Walkover	No access to the LP due to farm dog blocking the access
HP404002	J	No	Walkover	No access / horses in the field
HP843392	J	Yes	Walkover	
Z3001	J	Yes	Walkover	
HP829692	J	Yes	Walkover	
HP796159	J	Yes	Walkover	
HP240977	J	No	Walkover	No parking / No access
HP679142	J	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP713920	J	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
Z1077	J	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP666893	J	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP702911	J	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP657340	J	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP752475	J	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP705458	J	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP608055	J	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP844934	J	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP588521	J	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP64746	J	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
Z2128	J ext.	Yes	Walkover	
HP679144	J ext.	Yes	Walkover	
HP621479	K	Partially	Walkover	Partially surveyed due to landowner working in the field which asked us to leave
HP487549	K	Yes	Walkover	
HP727671	K	Yes	Walkover	
HP618296	K	Yes	Walkover	
HP618876	K	Yes	Walkover	
HP534223	K	Yes	Walkover	
HP697822	K	Yes	Walkover	
HP491539	K	Yes	Walkover	
HP727671	K	Yes	Walkover	
19530	K	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
Z10660	K	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
Z1066	K	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP718377	K	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted

Land Parcel ID	Corridor (A-M)	Surveyed	Survey type	Notes
HP484610	K	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP704719	K	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP689513	K	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP691128	K	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP738173	K	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP747336	K	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP465865	K	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
ZR3243	K	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP842131	K	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
ZR3245	K	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
Z3034	K	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
ZR3247	K	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP627465	K	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP212744	K	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP228243	L	No	Walkover	No parking
HP238951	L	No	Walkover	No parking
HP322075	L	Yes	Walkover	
HP651625	L	Yes	Walkover	
HP692890	L	No	Walkover	No access
HP706103	L	Partially	Walkover	Surveyed from outside due to llamas within the site boundaries
HP816696	L	Yes	Walkover	
HP396977	L	No	Walkover	No access
HP650780	L	Yes	Walkover	
HP759708	L	No	Walkover	No parking
Z3819	L	Yes	Walkover	
HP760793	L	Partially	Walkover	Partially visited due to available access for the western fields only. No access found for the eastern fields
HP655462	L	Yes	Walkover	
HP620948	L	Yes	Walkover	
HP701141	L	Partially	Walkover	Partially surveyed due to horses in the field
HP783623	L	Partially	Walkover	Partially surveyed due to cows in the field
HP558233	L	Yes	Walkover	
HP652710	L	Yes	Walkover	
HP368061	L	Yes	Walkover	
HP219493	L	Yes	Walkover	
HP725982	L	Yes	Walkover	
HP576260	L	Yes	Walkover	
HP661277	L	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP549729	L	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP549728	L	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP466748	L	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP731767	L	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
Z2175	L	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP495799	L	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP392431	L	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP220424	L	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP684886	L	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted

Land Parcel ID	Corridor (A-M)	Surveyed	Survey type	Notes
Z3031	M	Yes	Walkover	
HP599961	M	Yes	Walkover	
Z3027	M	No	Walkover	No access (horses within the field)
HP704093	M	Yes	Walkover	
HP717197	M	Yes	Walkover	
HP784997	M	Yes	Walkover	
HP778669	M	Partially	Walkover	Surveyed from outside due to a watercourse preventing the access
HP722061	M	No	Walkover	No access
HP735904	M	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP786678	M	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted
HP708012	M	No	Walkover	Requested but No access granted