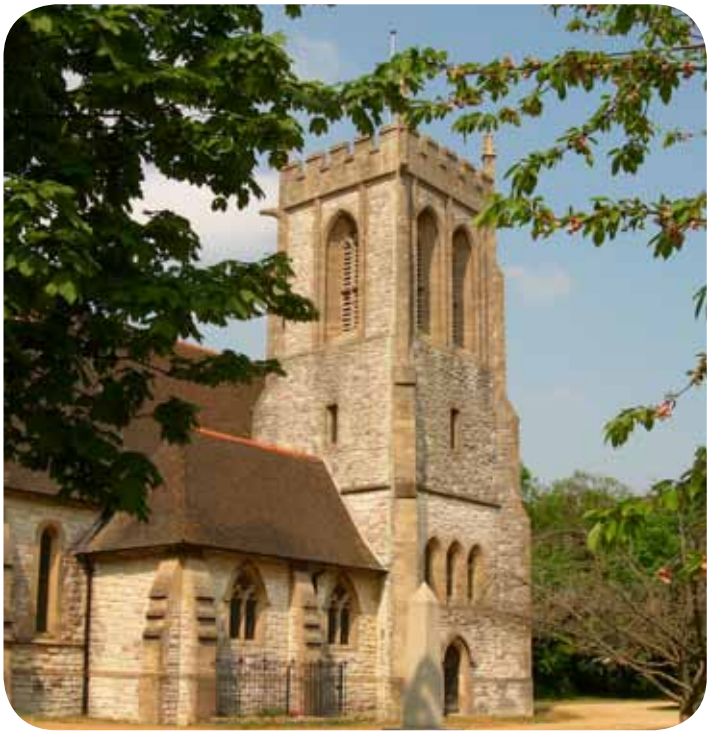
EASTLEIGH BOROUGH COUNCIL

Heritage

Background Paper



JULY 2014

Preface

Title of Document

Heritage Background paper.

Purpose of Document

This document provides part of the technical evidence base that informs the Local Plan.

Consultation

Whilst there is no statutory obligation to consult on Local Plan background papers, it is considered best practice for this process to be undertaken. As such, the document will be made available on the Borough Council's website www.eastleigh.gov.uk, and the Borough Council's consultees have been informed through the Planning Policy Newsletter.

Statement of Publication

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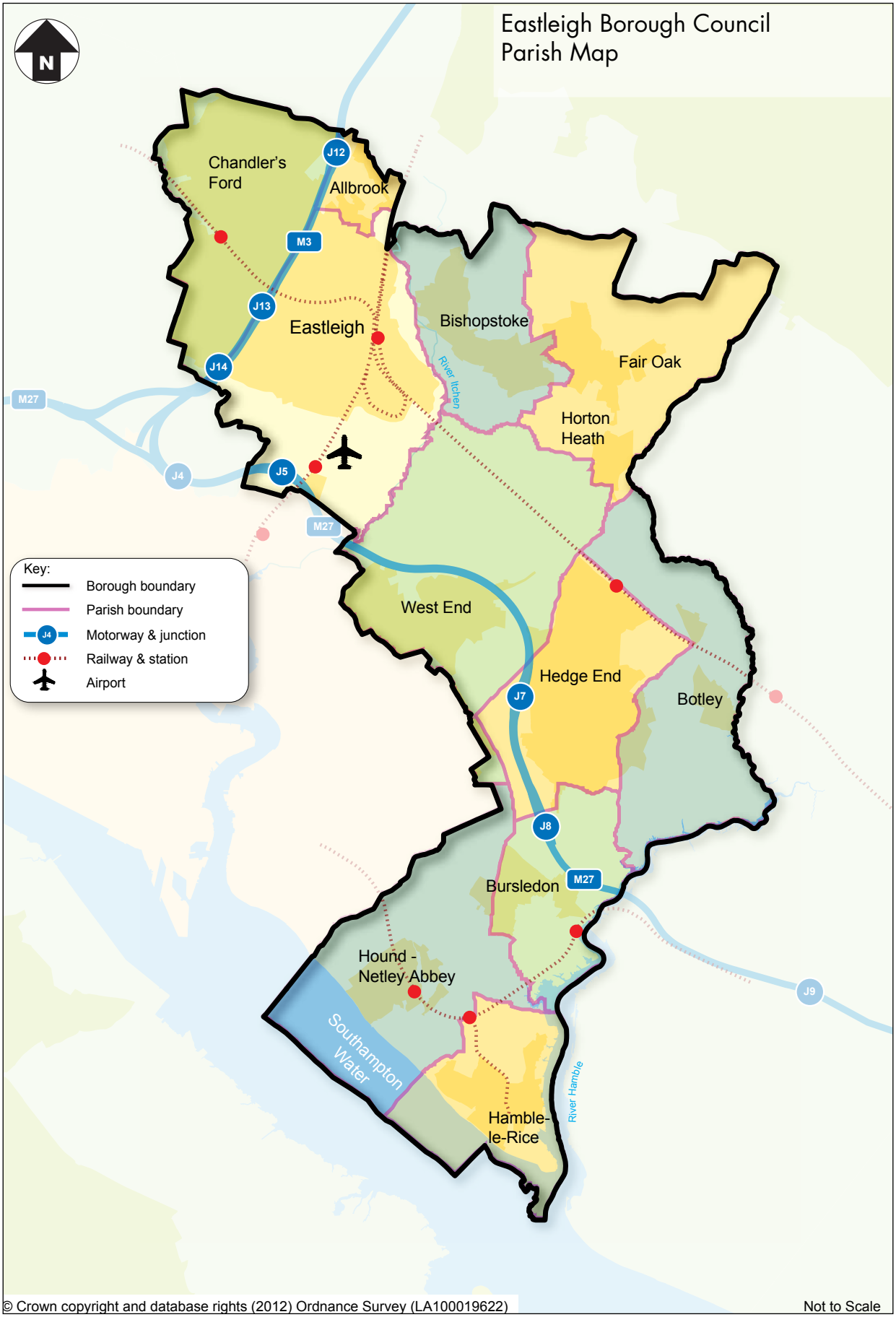


Map 1. Map of Parishes in Eastleigh Borough

1 - Introduction

Background

1.1 This paper is one of a number of background papers that have been written to provide information about different issues that will need to be understood to develop of the Council's Local Plan. It assesses the borough's historic assets to help guide policy and future decisions that may impact on heritage assets, (these terms are defined in the 'Context' section of this document).

1.2 The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England 2010[1] offers their vision 'that the value of the historic environment is recognised by all who have the power to shape it; that Government gives it proper recognition and that it is managed intelligently and in a way that fully realises it contribution to the economic, social and cultural life of the nation.'

1.3 This paper forms part of the evidence base constituting part of the Borough's Local Plan. The Local Plan will provide the Council with a vision and guidance for the future planning of the borough until 2029.

1.4 The paper sets out the current national and local policy context and guidance relating to heritage assets and the historic environment, including the legislative background for statutorily designated assets.

1.5 The paper then briefly reviews the history of the settlements in Eastleigh borough, split into the parish areas. This leads into an assessment of the heritage assets of the borough. Lists of the recognised assets are in Appendix A, p33.

Definitions

1.6 There are numerous terms relating to heritage and historic assets that are used for similar purposes. To avoid confusion, the definitions used in this paper are as set out in annex 2 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF):

- Heritage asset – a building, monument, site, place, or area of landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. Heritage assets are the valued components of the historic environment. They include designated heritage assets (see below) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process (including local listing).
- Designated heritage asset – a world heritage site, scheduled monument, listed building, protected wreck site, registered park and garden, registered battlefield or conservation area designated as such under the relevant legislation.

1 http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+/http://www.culture.gov.uk/reference_library/publications/6763.aspx

- Historic environment – all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora. Those elements of the historic environment that hold significance are called heritage assets.
- Significance – the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic.

2 - Legislative and policy and context

Legislation

Listed buildings and Conservation Areas

2.1 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 gives specific protection to buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest. This legislation provides protection through statutorily designated Listed Buildings (section 7) and Conservation Areas (section 72):

- Listed buildings

"Subject to the following provisions of this Act, no person shall execute or cause to be executed any works for the demolition of a listed building or for its alteration or extension in any manner which would affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest, unless the works are authorised".

- Conservation Areas

"In the exercise (of planning functions), with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any functions under or by virtue of any of the provisions mentioned in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area".

2.2 Appendix A of this paper sets out the location of listed buildings and conservation areas in Eastleigh Borough. There are approximately 180 listed buildings in Eastleigh Borough and eight conservation areas at Bishoptoke, Botley, Hamble, Old Bursledon, Old Bursledon Windmill, and Orchards Way at West End, Gaters Mill & Romill Close at West End and Netley Abbey.

Scheduled monuments

2.3 Scheduled monuments are protected by The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. This act provides for nationally important archaeological sites to be statutorily protected as scheduled monuments (section 2):

"(1) If any person executes or causes or permits to be executed any works to which this section applies he shall be guilty of an offence unless the works are authorised under this Part of this Act.

(2) This section applies to any of the following works, that is to say—

(a)any works resulting in the demolition or destruction of or any damage to a scheduled monument;

(b)any works for the purpose of removing or repairing a scheduled monument or any part of it or of making any alterations or additions thereto; and

(c)any flooding or tipping operations on land in, on or under which there is

a scheduled monument.

(3) Without prejudice to any other authority to execute works conferred under this Part of this Act, works to which this section applies are authorised under this Part of this Act if—

(a)the Secretary of State has granted written consent (referred to below in this Act as "scheduled monument consent") for the execution of the works; and

(b)the works are executed in accordance with the terms of the consent and of any conditions attached to the consent".

2.4 Scheduled monuments in Eastleigh Borough are listed in Appendix A,p33.

Protected historic wrecks

2.5 Protected wreck sites in the UK are designated by order under the *Protection of Wrecks Act 1973* for their historical, architectural or artistic importance. This legislation controls activities on these sites. People wishing to dive, or undertake archaeological investigations and certain types of geophysical survey, on these wrecks can only do so with an appropriate licence.

2.6 Section 3 (para. 3.72) refers to an historic wreck event in Hamble River.

Register of historic parks and gardens of special historic interest in England

2.7 The national register of historic parks and gardens lists designed landscapes considered to be of national importance to encourage appropriate protection. Although the inclusion of an historic park or garden on the register does not provide statutory controls, local authorities are required by government to make provision for the protection of the historic environment in policies and resource allocation. The National Heritage 1983 Act includes a reference to gardens in the context of ancient monuments. The inclusion of a site on the national register constitutes a material consideration in planning terms, and a local planning authority must take account of the historic interest of a site when determining a planning application. The heritage significance of the site will indicate the priority that is given to protection of the site.

2.8 There is one site in the borough on the national register at the Royal Victoria Country Park, Netley. There are several more on the local Hampshire register – see paras. 2.34-2.35 below and Appendix A.

National policies

NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK (NPPF)

2.9 On 27 March 2012, the Government published the National Planning Policy

Framework (NPPF). The NPPF replaces Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS25) along with all of the other PPSs.

2.10 The need to specifically address the historic environment in Local Plans is clearly stated in the NPPF. The conservation of the historic environment is identified as one of 12 core land-use principles that should underpin both plan-making and decision-taking, and planning should:

'Conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations' (NPPF para. 17)

2.11 Importantly, the historic environment is identified as one aspect of achieving sustainable development. There is also a positive requirement to link heritage assets to economic growth. To achieve this, the Local Planning Authority is tasked with seeking positive improvements in the historic environment. Recognition should be given to the irreplaceable nature of heritage assets and local plans should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

2.12 The NPPF requires that Plans are based upon up-to-date data about the historic environment to allow for the delivery of a positive and proactive strategy for the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment. (NPPF paras. 126-141)

2.13 For this background paper, the section of the NPPF relating to plan-making is of particular importance. It states that Local Plans should set out strategic priorities for the area including those to deliver 'conservation and enhancement of the natural and historic environment' and crucially that Plans should 'contain a clear strategy for enhancing the natural, built and historic environment' (para. 156).

PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide

2.14 The NPPF and the more recent National Planning Practice Guide (18a) supersedes the former Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment as Government policy for managing the historic environment. However the PPS5 Practice Guide remains a valid and Government endorsed document pending the results of the review of guidance supporting national policy. This practice guide

was intended to assist in the interpretation and implementation of policies set out in *PPS5.* It was produced by English Heritage and was fully endorsed by the government's Communities and Local Government department. It will be replaced in the summer of 2014 by good practice advice currently being developed by English Heritage in conjunction with the Historic Environment Forum.

2.15 English Heritage recognises the value of the historic environment, stating that, *"the historic environment provides a tangible link with our past and contributes to our sense of national, local and community identity. It also provides the character and distinctiveness that is so important to a positive sense of place. It can support the regeneration and sustainable economic and social development of our communities. It can assist in the delivery of housing, education and community cohesion aims. It is a key part of England's tourism offer",* (p6, para.5).

2.16 The practice guide comments that PPS5, *"identifies the historic environment as a non-renewable resource. Its fragile and finite nature is a particularly important consideration in planning. Conserving this resource for future generations accords with the principles of sustainable development"* (p7, para.6). However it does recognise that, *"sometimes change will be desirable to facilitate viable uses that can provide for (heritage assets) long term conservation"* (p7, para.7).

2.17 The guide emphasises the term heritage assets includes, *"buildings, parks and gardens, standing, buried and submerged remains, areas, sites and landscapes, whether designated or not and whether or not capable of designation"* (p7, para.10). It states that, *"the difference between a heritage asset and other components of the environment is that a heritage asset holds meaning for society over and above its functional utility. It is this heritage significance that justifies a degree of protection in planning decisions"* (p7, para.11).

2.18 Para.15, p8, states that, *"local authorities may formally identify heritage assets that are important to the area, for example through local listing as part of the plan-making process. The process of deciding planning permissions, listed building or conservation area consents may also lead to the recognition that a heritage asset has a significance that merits some degree of protection. Though lacking the statutory protection of other designations, formal identification by the local authority through these processes is material in planning decisions. Local authorities will hold evidence of a wide range of non-designated heritage assets in their areas through the information held on their Historic Environment Records."* For Eastleigh Borough Council, these records are held by Hampshire County Council.

English Heritage publications

2.19 English Heritage is the government's statutory advisor on the historic environment. The publication, *Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance, April 2008*[2], offers guidance about a range of issues in the historic environment.

2 http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/advice/conservation-principles/ConservationPrinciples/

2.20 It sets out six principles which English Heritage consider "provide a comprehensive framework for the sustainable management of the historic environment", (p7, para.3; p19-24):

"Principle 1: The historic environment is a shared resource
Principle 2: Everyone should be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment
Principle 3: Understanding the significance of places is vital
Principle 4: Significant places should be managed to sustain their values
Principle 5: Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent
Principle 6: Documenting and learning from decisions is essential".

2.21 The guidance refers to conservation as, *"the process of managing change to a significant place in its setting in ways that will best sustain its heritage values, while recognising opportunities to reveal or reinforce those values for present and future generations"* (p.7, para.4). These heritage values can be used to identify what is important for an area that is believed to have high value:

"Evidential value: the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.
Historical value: the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present – it tends to be illustrative or associative.
Aesthetic value – the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.
Communal value - the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory"
(p7, para.5, p27-32).

Local policy and guidance

Saved local plan policies

2.22 For the interim period until the Local Plan is adopted, a number of policies from the Eastleigh Borough Council Local Plan Review 2001-2011, (adopted May 2006 and saved by the Secretary of State on May 2009), still stand as local policy.

2.23 The policies that are relevant to the borough's heritage assets, in a range of ways, are as follows:
18.CO, 19.CO, 22.NC, 23.NC, 59.BE, 159.TA, 166.LB, 167.LB, 168.LB, 169. LB, 170.LB, 171.LB, 172.LB, 173.LB, 174.LB, 175.LB, 176.LB, 177.LB. There are also several site-specific policies referring to particular conservation areas and other heritage assets (see Special policy areas below). In due course, the saved local plan review policies will be replaced by Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2011 - 2029.

2.24 The Borough Council has prepared conservation area appraisal supplementary

planning documents for most of its conservation areas. The most recent two appraisals for Old Bursledon and Old Bursledon Windmill conservation areas were adopted in in December 2011 and February 2012 respectively.. You can see details of the conservation areas and the appraisal documents at: http://www.eastleigh.gov.uk/planning--building-control/planning-policy-and-design/conservation-and-heritage/conservation-areas.aspx

Locally listed buildings

2.25 The NPPF states that, "*Local planning authorities should have up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and use it to assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment. They should also use it to predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future. Local planning authorities should either maintain or have access to a historic environment record.*" (NPPF para. 169)

2.26 In order to achieve this requirement, local authorities can drawn up local lists of buildings and structures that are deemed to be of local architectural or historic interest. It is a local designation and completely separate from national listing which is undertaken by the government.

2.27 Placing buildings on the local list draws attention to their local importance. Owners are encouraged to retain these buildings, because the loss of them or their setting would be detrimental to the appearance, character and townscape quality of the borough. It offers no statutory protection, but local planning authorities are expected to take account of the historic environment when preparing plans and policies. Policy 175.LB of the Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Review 2001-2011 saved policies offers guidance for locally listed structures when determining planning applications. The emerging Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2012-2029 also includes policies to guide the determination of planning applications for locally listed structures.

2.28 English Heritage published non-statutory best practice guidance for the identification and management of significant local heritage assets using a local list in May 2012.

2.29 Appendix A lists 'buildings of local architectural and historic interest' that have been identified in the borough's parishes. This designation is similar to that of the local list and affords each of the same protection.

Local register of historic parks and gardens

2.30 Work has been progressing for some years on compiling a local register of historic parks and gardens, led by Hampshire County Council and the Hampshire Gardens Trust. This helps to inform the plan-making process. The register is held by HCC. Known sites on the local register are listed in Appendix A, p33 and itemised in more detail in Appendix B, p42.

2.31 As with the national register, the local historic parks and gardens are not statutorily protected. However policy 177.LB of the Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Review 2001-2011 currently guides the determination of planning applications that affect gardens on the list. The emerging Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2012-2029 also includes policies to guide the determination of planning applications that affect gardens on the list.

Special policy areas

2.36 Existing policies identify a number of older areas of the borough as 'special policy areas'. Whilst generally not of sufficient quality to merit full conservation area status, these are locally valued areas whose character is to be preserved and enhanced. These include Old Bursledon (most of which is already also in a designated conservation area), parts of Hiltingbury, Bournemouth Road in Chandler's Ford, the Aviary Estate in Eastleigh, Campbell Road in Eastleigh, and Crowsport in Hamble-le-Rice (now a Conservation Area). There is also a special policy for Botley Mill, which is in the Botley Conservation Area and parts of which are Grade II listed.

Note: these designations are not proposed to be carried forward into the Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2011 - 2029.

3 - History of Eastleigh Borough

General

3.1 The borough of Eastleigh sits between Southampton and Winchester cities and extends to Southampton Water and the Hamble River in the south and east of the borough. It is approximately 31 sq miles/ 80 sq km with an estimated population in 2011 of 123,400 (HCC, Eastleigh Key Facts, 2011).

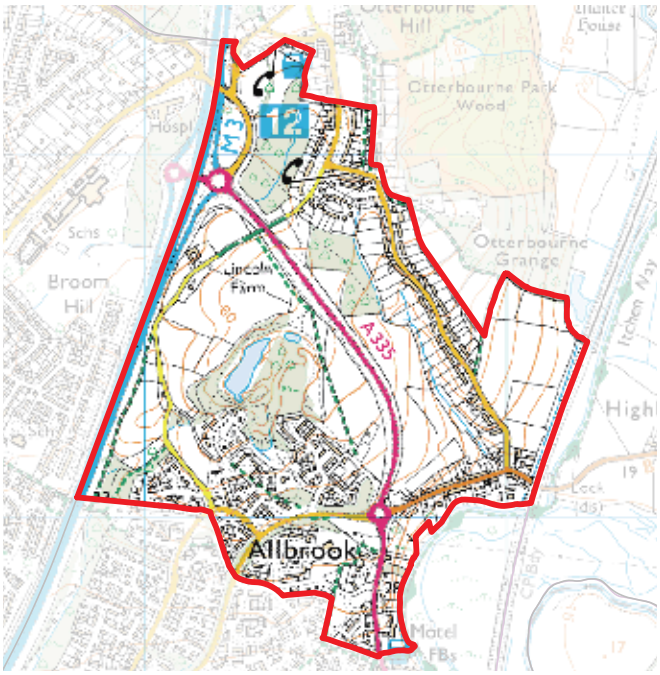
3.2 The original settlements in the borough were focused around the coastline and the river valleys, and it is no coincidence that these are the locations for most of the borough's conservation areas and listed buildings. Over the last century, the railway and road networks have had a greater influence on the location of development.

3.3 The largest settlement in the borough is the town of Eastleigh. This town extends out to the surrounding settlements of Chandler's Ford, Bishopstoke and Boyatt Wood. In the south of the borough, Hedge End is the largest settlement.

3.4 There are 10 parishes in the borough. Chandler's Ford and Allbrook parishes were formed in April 2010, leaving the town of Eastleigh as the only part of the borough that is not in a parish. Some of the parishes incorporate a number of smaller settlements, such as Fair Oak and Horton Heath.

A history of each parish:

Allbrook

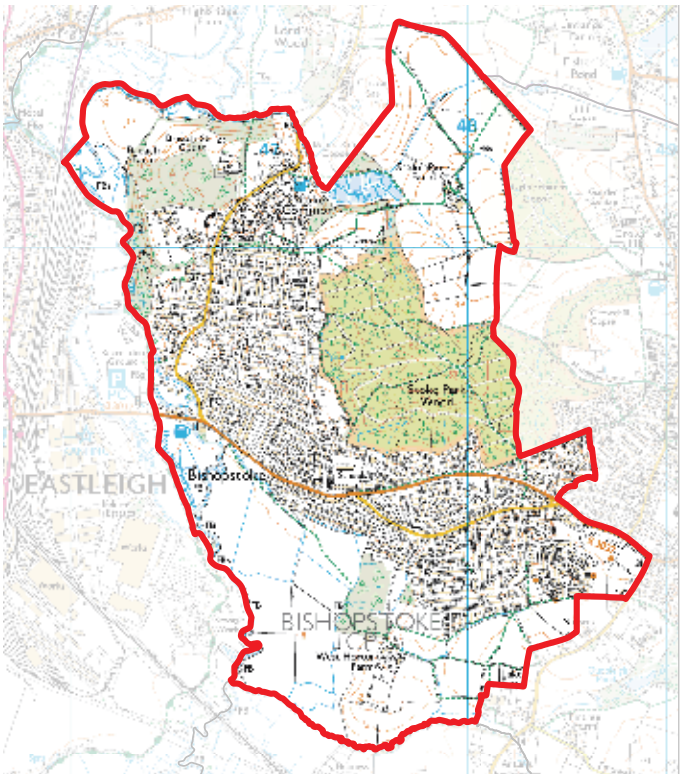


3.5 The name 'Allbrook' is derived from the Norse 'hol', 'a hill and brook' – The

Brook of The Hill. In the 16th century the land belonged to the Wells family of the Brambridge House Estate. In the 17th century Magdalen College Oxford took ownership. The 1841 census recorded only a handful of families living in the area, primarily agricultural labourers. This changed when many village men found work as the railway carriage works expanded in 1891.

3.6 Although a small area, there have been several significant buildings, however a number of these have disappeared over time and the sites redeveloped for housing. Allbrook Farmhouse was built in the mid-seventeenth century and served as the residence and studio of Mary Beale, one of the few professional women painters in the sixteenth century. This building currently stands empty, however planning permission was granted in 2009 to develop the site, enabling the retention of the listed building. Hams Farm was built in the eighteenth century and now serves as a public house.

Bishopstoke



3.7 The name 'Stoke' or 'Stoches' is interpreted as meaning a place situated on or near the river, containing a mill or a church. The Domesday Book of 1084 mentions both a mill and a church in this location.

3.8 The earliest existing document referring to Bishopstoke is a Saxon charter of 948, when King Edred granted land to a thane called Aelfric. The boundaries of that land coincide with the boundaries of part of the current Parish of Bishopstoke, although the modern parish is much smaller. Subsequently, the land was held by the See of Winchester which possessed a string of villages along the east bank of the River Itchen, including Bishopstoke.

3.9 This settlement has a horticultural significance as in 1807 the Reverend Thomas Garnier became Rector of Bishopstoke. He was a keen botanist and a member of the Linnean Society who indulged his interest when he came to Bishopstoke. His garden contained many new specimens of plants brought back by the plant hunters of the time, particularly his brother-in-law, William Edward Perry, a noted explorer. He frequently travelled to Kew to examine the latest acquisitions and converse with the Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Sir William Hooker. H.R.H. Albert, Prince Consort, visited his gardens in 1851. His influence encouraged others to plant rare and unusual species in Bishopstoke and that influence can still be seen in the area of Old Bishopstoke today. This is part of the reason for Old Bishopstoke being designated a conservation area. There are a small number of significant buildings that fall within the conservation area.

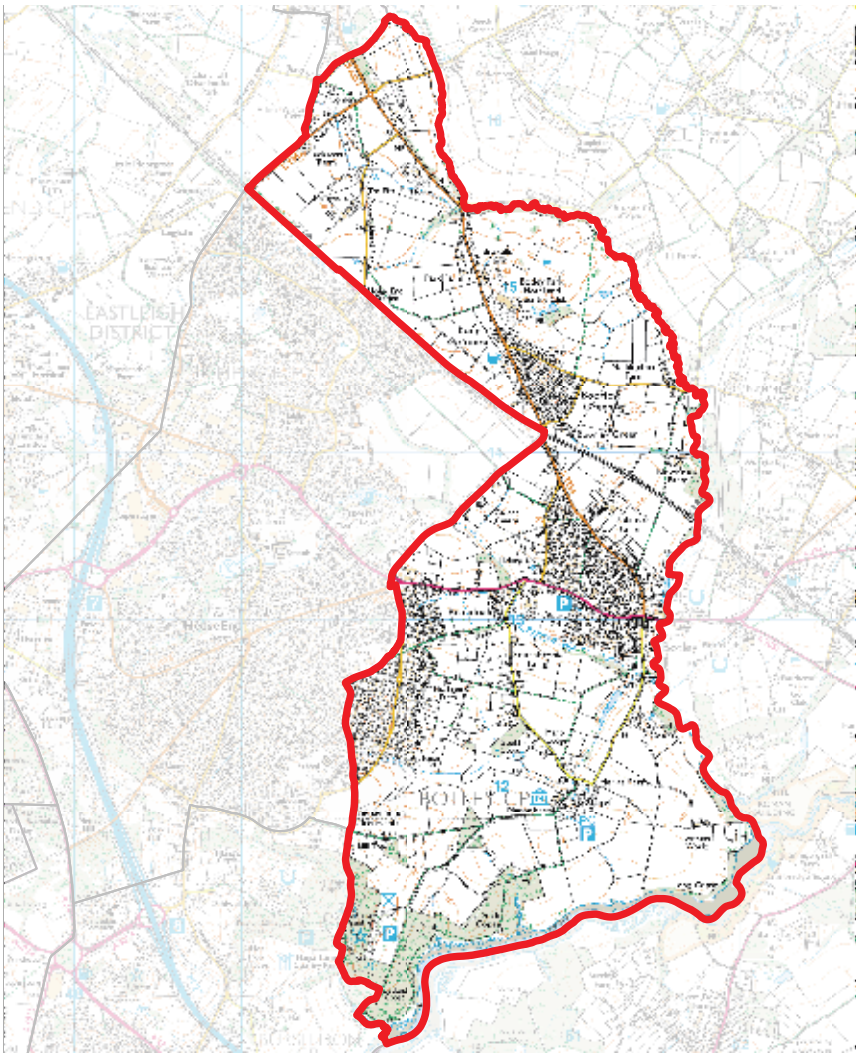
3.10 Bishopstoke was an agricultural area until the coming of the railway through the opening of the London to Southampton line in 1840. At this point the train station, now in Eastleigh Town, was called Bishopstoke Junction as this was the main settlement close to the railway junction. Wealthier families found Bishopstoke provided them with pleasant rural surroundings to build a house in the country. Houses were built for railway workers as the railway works moved down from Nine Elms to Eastleigh, the carriage works in 1890 and the locomotive works in 1909. Over time, Bishopstoke Junction became Eastleigh Station.

3.11 Bishopstoke adjoins and has a close relationship with the River Itchen. The river was used for centuries for transporting goods from Southampton Water up as far as Winchester. In the 17th century legislation was enacted to enable improvements to the river to aid the passage of vessels, and eventually the 'Itchen Navigation' (canalised sections of the river) was constructed. With the advent of the railways and improved road links it gradually fell out of use, the last vessel tying up at Winchester in 1869. As it was created by acts of Parliament that have never been repealed it remains legally a navigable waterway. In 2005 a request was made to the Heritage Lottery Fund for funds to restore the watercourse. Known as The Itchen Navigation Heritage Trail Project, funding was granted and restoration is now underway. The navigation has been designated a European Special Area of Conservation as well as a Site of Special Scientific Interest due to the rich diversity of wildlife found along the system, and its historical importance.

3.12 Bishopstoke Water Mill was located on the junction of Riverside and Bishopstoke Road. The mill no longer exists having been demolished in 1934. However, the Mill's turbines, believed to be the only linked pair of turbines still in existence today, remain below the waterline. At present, the only visible sign of the mill is the dilapidated corrugated shed at the corner of Bishopstoke Road and Riverside housing the turbines and associated equipment. There was a planning application granted to build a visitor centre in 2006, but no progress made and the consent has expired.

3.13 In more recent years, the village of Bishopstoke has expanded eastwards towards Fair Oak, with areas of farmland to the north and south of Fair Oak Road being developed for housing.

Botley



3.14 The name 'Botley' has evolved from 'Botelei' in the 11th century, to 'Bottele', as in 'Botta-Leah', 'Botta's Lea', in the 13th.

3.15 There has been a settlement at Botley since at least the tenth century, when it was held by Cheping, a Saxon thegn until he has dispossessed at the time of the Norman conquest by Ralph de Mortemar. In 1267, John de Betele obtained a charter from King Henry III for a market and annual fair. A number of significant buildings in this area were built in the 18th century. The nineteenth century political commentator William Cobbett made his home in Botley in 1805.

3.16 The site of Botley Mill has been used for milling since at least 1086, when the Domesday Book shows the site being used for milling. The site was part of the Manor of Botley and came into the ownership of Ralph de Mortemar. The mills remained in possession of the Mortimer family until the early part of the 14th century, although during this time the manor and therefore the mills were held on their behalf by a family who had taken the name 'Botley'.

3.17 In 1304 the entire manor, including the mills, was granted under a trust to the

order of St Elizabeth of Hungary in Winchester. During the dissolution of the monasteries (1536-1539) the manor of Botley was given to Thomas Wriothesly who became the Earl of Southampton. It is believed the oldest part of the existing mill buildings date from this time.

3.18 When the third Earl died without a male heir, the manor and mills passed by marriage to the Dukes of Portland. In the second half of the 18th century there was a significant increase in the population along the south coast of England, due to Britain's involvement in the European wars. As a result, the demand for flour in the area rose with the increase in population and in 1757 plans were drawn up for the expansion of the mills.

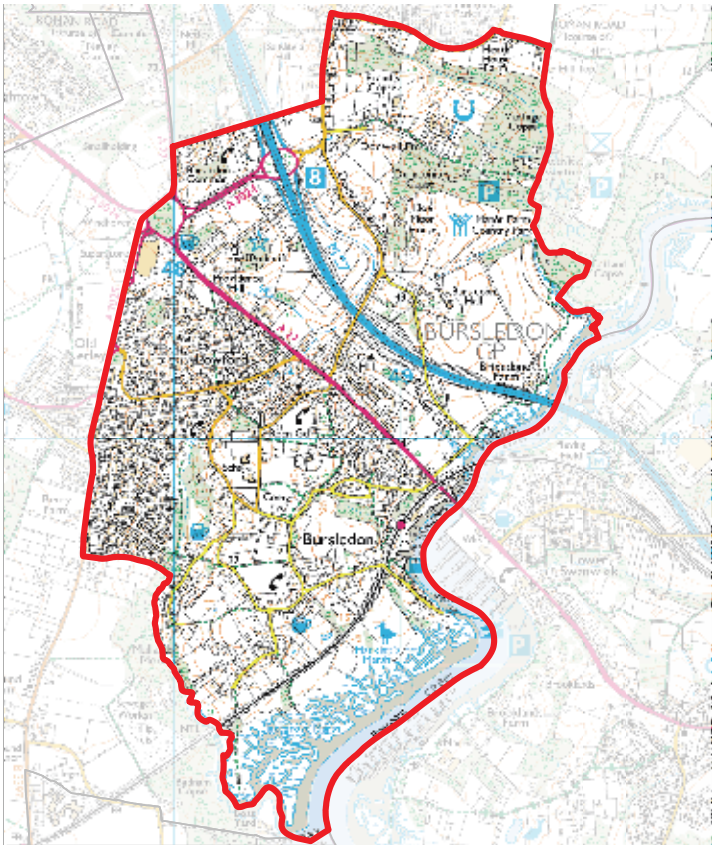
3.19 At the end of the Napoleonic era peace in Europe resulted in a fall in population in the south coast region. The Portlands had already sold the mills and by 1819 they were put up for sale again. In 1838 the site was brought by W and J Clarke. The mills traded under that name until 1921. As well as grinding and trading in cereals, the company also traded in coal brought in by barges that came up the River Hamble at high tide. Grain was also imported this way until 1914.

3.20 In 1921 the Botley Flour Milling Company Ltd was formed and in 1928 the control of it was sold to the Appleby family. It remains in their ownership today. In the latter half of this century, the business of manufacturing and supplying animal feeds has grown and following a serious fire in 1980 a new feed mill was built on another site close to the M27 motorway. Commercial white flour production continued at Botley until 1990 and stoneground flour until 1993. Today the mill is a craft and business centre. (http://botleymillsshops.com/).

3.21 In addition to the mill, Botley became an important centre for strawberry growing. During the mid 19th century, the climate in Hampshire was ideal for strawberry growing and Botley quickly became the largest growing area in Europe. By the 1930's there were 36 commercial growers in Botley who relied on the railway to distribute their goods across the country. When the line was built from London to Southampton in the 1840's, a link in the Botley region provided access to the Fareham-Gosport line. After WWII, competition from Italy and Spain became too great for the Botley growers and many businesses folded, (http://hampshire.greatbritishlife.co.uk/article/bygone-botley--the-history-behind-the-much-loved-village-william-cobbett-23397/, downloaded 07/12/10).

3.22 The centre of Botley and Botley Mill now lie in a designated Conservation Area and contain a number of listed buildings, including parts of the Mill.

Bursledon



3.23 The name Bursledon has been acquired over 7 centuries – 'Brixedone' to 'Bristledone' to 'Busstleton' and finally to 'Bursledon'. Much of the development and history of Bursledon is associated with ship building and yacht building on the River Hamble carried out from the beaches and yards on the narrow terrace on the sharp bend of the river up stream from Lincegrove and Hacketts Marshes on the west bank of the River. Inland from the terrace and the marshes the land rises steeply up onto a wooded plateau, where the village of Old Bursledon has developed. Old Bursledon existed as a Norman village and is believed to have been there is some form since Roman or earlier times.

3.24 Warships for the Royal Navy were built in Bursledon throughout the centuries. In 1338 the first man o'war, St George, was launched in the presence of Kind Edward III. The principal families involved in shipbuilding were the Wyatts, Ewers and the Parsons. Philemon Ewer, a master shipbuilder, started to accumulate copyholds (a tenure of land) in the centre of the village in the 18th century, which began the creation of Greyladyes Park.

3.25 While shipbuilding had an important role in contributing to the local economy and reputation of Bursledon, the river was an important highway for merchant ships to transport brick and iron. Many people made their living from fishing, saltworking, iron-making or as lightermen (workers who transported goods between ships and quays).

3.26 Saltworking played a major part in the medieval economy and made significant contributions to the Bishop of Winchester before going into decline around the time of the dissolution. Saltworking influenced the settlement pattern that survives to this day in the long narrow agricultural fields leading down to the salterns from High Street.

3.27 At the beginning of the 20th century Bursledon was composed of 3 main clusters of houses – Hungerford and Lowford in the valleys of a stream which runs into the Hamble River at Badham Creek and Old Bursledon beside the main river. The lands between these areas were cultivated as strawberry fields.

3.28 To cross the Hamble there was a ferry from Swanwick shore to the hard at Lands End Road. The ferry was an important feature in the locality. In 1797 local land owners petitioned Parliament to build a bridge over the river. Permission was given and a toll wooden bridge was open in 1800. The County Council bought the wooden bridge and built the present A27 road bridge in 1934. The M27 motorway bridge further up stream was completed in 1975.

3.29 Old Bursledon became separated from the river by the railway, when the Netley to Fareham line was built in an embankment across the marshes before crossing the river on a curved iron bridge. The railway was opened on 2 September 1889.

3.30 Strawberry growing was an important local industry between 1879 and 1939 and the goods yards at Bursledon Station were used by the 'strawberry trains'. The goods yard closed in 1960, the sidings were removed in 1962 and the station has been unstaffed since 1968.

3.31 The main house in the village at the junction of High Street and School Road was Bursledon Lodge (later to become Elm Lodge), the home of Richard Trench in the early 1800's. The next owner was W. C. Humphreys, the High Sherriff of Hampshire. He owned most of the land between the High Street and St Leonards Church.

3.32 In 1873 the estate was purchased by Mrs Emmaline Shawe Storey. She was not a native of Bursledon but was born in 1841 in Carmlington, Northumberland. When her father died in 1862 and her brother in 1869 she became one of the richest women in Northumberland. She married Captain Lawrence Paulet Shawe of the Royal Marines Light Infantry based in York – nephew of Viscount Bolingbroke. It was whilst on her honeymoon in the south of England that she visited Bursledon.

3.33 When she saw Elm Lodge she decided that she wanted to buy the house however Humphreys initially leased the estate to her. Humphreys had no objection to her changing the name of the house to Greyladyes – relating to a haunting story from her home at Arcot Hall in Northumberland. Mrs Shawe Storey exerted considerable influence on the development of the village by restoring and improving many houses.

3.34 Her husband Captain Shawe Storey died in 1905 and was buried in a small graveyard by the mausoleum that she built off Church Lane. Mrs Shawe Storey became Roman Catholic and converted the ballroom of Greylaydes into the chapel of Our Lady of The Rosary. She died in 1937 and her estate passed to her great-nephew Ralph Alger, except for the chapel which was left to the Abbots of Douai Abbey, a Benedictine community in Upper Woolhampton, Berkshire. The chapel was made redundant by the Roman Catholic church in 2004. The Greyladyes Art Foundation was subsequently created to preserve the chapel and convert it into a contemporary arts centre for the community. The house was then taken over by the Army for the duration of the War. Afterwards it was divided into several houses and the outbuildings were also converted to dwellings.

3.35 Today Old Bursledon is one of the largest conservation areas in the borough, highly valued for its semi-rural lanes, local landscape quality, views of the river Hamble and its historic buildings.

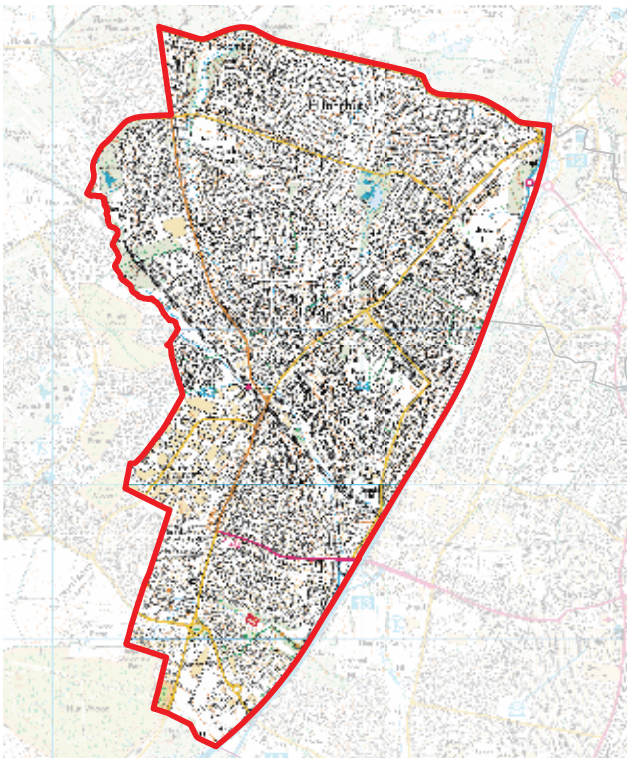
3.36 The parish also includes Bursledon Windmill, which lies in a separate conservation area.

3.37 Bursledon Windmill is a rare surviving example of a traditional tower mill containing its original timber machinery. Constructed before the introduction of cast-iron machinery, the mill was considered archaic by Victorian standards and following a short working life fell into disuse in 1885.

3.38 The Mill is five storeys high and its main structure is a circular tapering brick tower. It displays other design features typical of the ancient tradition of millwrights and, now restored, is unique among British windmills. Associated with eighteenth century windmills, these features include the cap which is used instead of a fantail to turn the sails into the wind manually by a means of an endless chain mill and gearings.

3.39 The mill fell out of use in 1872. However the Hampshire Buildings Preservation Trust brought the mill and undertook a full restoration programme in 1976 which was completed in 1991. The mill is now managed and run as a working mill and museum.

Chandler's Ford



3.40 Chandler's Ford was originally similar in character to the New Forest – mixed woodland, heathland and wet meadow. The settlement developed around 3 fords located on tracks which have become major roads – Winchester-Southampton Road, Hursley Road and Leigh Road. It is likely the name 'Chandler's Ford' came from either the ford on Winchester-Southampton Road or Hursley Road. The origins of 'Chandlers', however, are no longer known.

3.41 In the later part of the 16th century and the start of the 17th century farms and farm workers cottages were built, belonging to Hursley Park Estate and the Manor of North Stoneham. Hiltonbury Farm is probably the earliest – the original building is shown on a 1588 map. Hiltonbury Farm House formed part of the estate that was owned by Richard Cromwell, Oliver Cromwell's son. This property ceased as a working farm in the late 1970s and is now a public house.

3.42 Other early farms were Ford farm, Hursley Road; Titlark, Velmore and Hut farms, Southampton Road; and North End farm, Oakmount Road. These all belonged to the Manor of North Stoneham.

3.43 The establishment of the brickmaking industry around 1870 was highly significant for Chandler's Ford. Two small brickworks were established at Scantabout and the northern side of Common Road, but the principal brickworks was located on the site of the present Brickfield Industrial Estate. It was the largest in the country and supplied bricks for the development of Chandler's Ford, Eastleigh and the Eastleigh Railway Carriage Works. 3 million bricks were also supplied to build the Courts of Justice in The Strand, London. Work ceased around WWI.

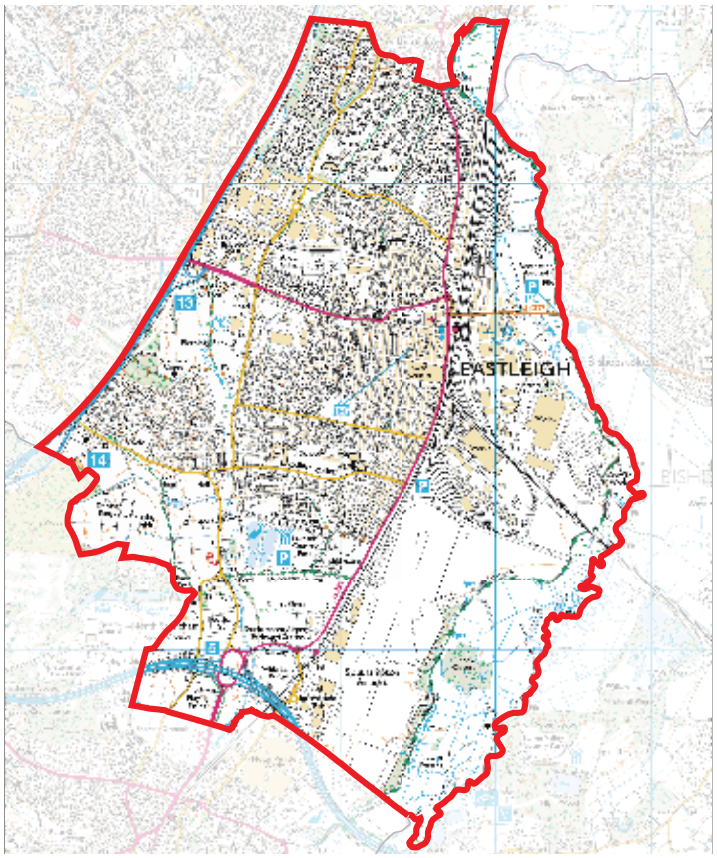
3.44 In 1892 Mrs Mary Wallis brought the Brownhill Estate from the trustees of the late Sir William Heathcote of Hursley Park and laid it out for development. In the 1920s, the land belonging to Kings Court, Merdon House and Hut farm was all sold for development. Linked to this growth, the Bournemouth Road shopping parade was built in the 1930s, together with the south side of Fryern Hill. Bournemouth Road is now valued locally for its character, although it is recognised to be in need of enhancement in places.

3.45 During the WWI, troops rested at the Fryern Hill recreation ground on their way to the troop ships in Southampton. Prior to the D day landings of WWII, it is estimated that 10,000 troops were encamped in Chandler's Ford, mainly between Hiltingbury and Hocombe roads. Shortly after WWII ended, the army camp along Hiltingbury road became the Polish Dependants Hostel Hiltingbury.

3.46 In the mid 50s, the western side of Hursley Road was developed, swiftly followed by Hiltingbury, Scantabout, Peverells Wood and Springhill and Oakmount areas. The central precinct was also developed. The Fryern Arcade was erected in the mid 1960s.

3.47 Subsequently, the Velmore area was developed, followed by the land surrounding Hiltonbury Farm becoming North and South Millers Dale. An additional parade of shops was added at Fryern Hill in the 80/90s. Chandler's Ford Railway Station, closed in 1969, was reopened in 2003.

Eastleigh



3.48 For centuries Eastleigh was a small agricultural settlement that changed little. The bulk of its development has occurred in the 19th and 20th centuries, driven by the advent of first the rail and then the aviation industries.

3.49 In the 1086 Domesday, this area was known as Estleie and the land owned by the King's treasurer. Between the 11th-16th centuries the manorial estates of Eastleigh, Barton Peverel, Shamblehurst were created. In the 14th-16th century, the modern North Stoneham Park, mansion, church and village were established. In 1791, Estleie was renamed to Eastley. Prior to the arrival of the railway, just 12 families called 'Eastley' home. It was the arrival of the railway which brought dramatic change and the majority of the development that can be seen today. Most of the buildings in the town date from the late 19th century and 20th century, with few areas of architectural interest; however, the former public housing of the Aviary estate is locally valued, and there are a few listed buildings and some locally listed structures (see Appendix A).

The Railway

3.50 In 1838, the London and Southampton railway company (later London and South Western railway company) built the main line linking Winchester and Southampton. In 1841 and 1847 two branch lines were added creating a junction to the north of Southampton in the tithings of Barton and Eastley. Barton (Bishopstoke) station was built in 1839 having been designed by William Tite. The station became known as Bishopstoke Junction in 1842, named after Bishopstoke as the nearest centre of population.

3.51 The Bishopstoke Cheese Market was established in 1852 on land leased by the Chamberlayne Estate. Situated at the junction and including sidings, the market was a significant draw for the surrounding areas. It closed in 1860.

3.52 The agricultural interest in Eastley focused on three farms, Barton, Great Eastley and Little Eastley farms, leased by two land owners – William George Craven and Thomas Chamberlayne of Cranbury Park (Otterbourne). In February 1861, Chamberlayne brought Eastley farm and part of Boyatt farm from the estate of Craven and became the sole owner of the land around the railway station. He sold land to the railway company to enable them to build a factory and released land to speculative builders who provided accommodation for migrant workers.

3.53 In 1884, London and South Western Railway applied to parliament for permission to buy land on which to build new carriage and wagon works. In 1889 land was acquired to the east of the station and work commenced on new workshops with 26 miles of additional sidings. In 1890-91 the carriage and wagon works opened. The carriage works occupied approximately 40 acres, and included an area of railways workers' housing now known as Campbell Road, valued because of its character and association with the borough's rail heritage. The railway company started to refer to the station as Eastleigh because travellers were confusing Bishopstoke with Basingstoke. It was renamed Eastleigh and Bishopstoke, then shortened to Eastleigh.

3.54 In 1910 the Mechanical Engineering Department transferred to Eastleigh from Nine Elms. The Locomotive works occupied a further 30 acres. In 1911 Leigh Road was widened and new shopping premises were built.

3.55 The Railway Act of 1921 merged the railways of Great Britain into four groups. Southern Railway began trading in January 1923 and Eastleigh became the main centre for construction and overhaul. Around the same time, the Pirelli-General Cable Works came to Eastleigh.

3.56 During WWII, no serious damage was done to railway facilities, though some offices were destroyed. The workshops were used for fabrication of bomb trolleys, tail units for aerial torpedoes and a number of assault landing craft. The decline in steam locomotive work meant that in 1967 the Carriage Works closed down and transferred to the locomotive works to the south.

3.57 In 2005 the Eastleigh locomotive works closed; however, rail activity there has since resumed. The site now forms part of the Eastleigh River Side regeneration area.

The Airport

3.58 As well as railways, Eastleigh has a very close association with aviation. The first flight from what was then North Stoneham Farm was made by a local man, Edwin Rowland Moon in his home-made Moonbeam II aircraft in 1910. In 1917 Stoneham Farm was requisitioned by the War Office to build an Aircraft Acceptance Park. The uncompleted base was given to the US Navy to develop an assembly area for future bombing operations in Northern Europe. However, flying operations did not start fully until the late 1920s, and Southampton Corporation established Southampton Municipal Airport in 1932. The site was used also for aviation research including the development of Skeeter helicopters. In 1936 the first prototype Spitfire flew from the airport. The Spitfire rapidly went into production - the aircraft were designed and built in nearby Woolston and assembled and tested at the airport. During WWII, production was moved to a number of other sites round the country to escape the bombing.

3.59 In 1945 commercial flights resumed, including flights to the Channel Islands. The airport passed through a number of ownerships and underwent improvements and developments, including the two business parks, before being bought by its present owners, BAA, in 1990. The new Southampton Airport was opened in 1994, and following various improvements has become a modern regional airport handling over 1 million passengers per year.

The town

3.60 Over the 19th century, Eastleigh grew rapidly. In 1851 there were fewer than 200 inhabitants, in 1881, the population exceeded 1,000. In 1868 Eastley was renamed Eastleigh. It became an ecclesiastical parish with its own church, incorporating Barton Peveril and a portion of Barton. The name Eastleigh was officially adopted having been chosen by Charlotte Yonge in recognition of her fund raising for the new church.

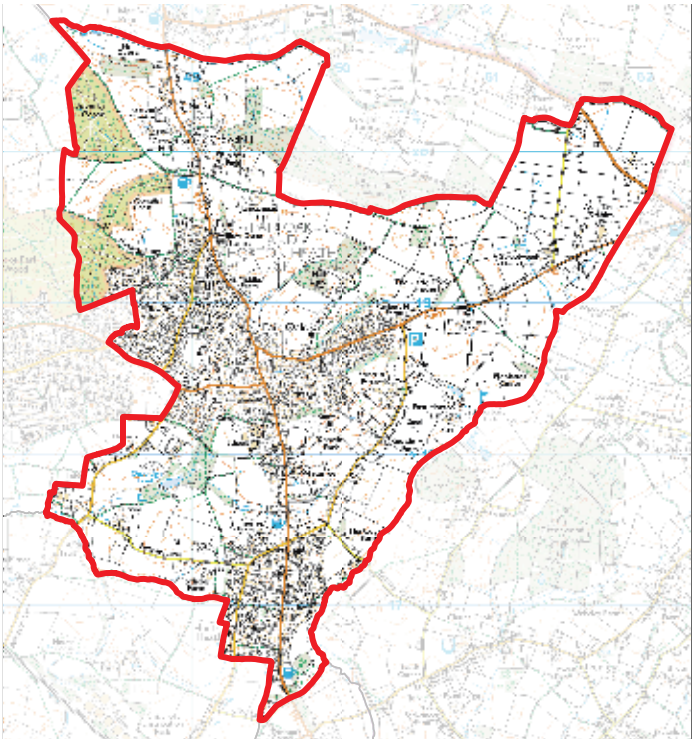
3.61 In 1893, a lack of proper sewage system, a street cleansing system, street lighting and streets deep in mud when wet, facilitated the formation a Local Board from the existing Ecclesiastical District (excluding a portion of Boyatt). In January 1895 the Local Board was replaced by the Urban District of Eastleigh. The boundaries to this district were expanded 3 years later to include parts of North and South Stoneham. In 1899 the enlarged district was amalgamated with the parish of Bishopstoke, forming the Urban District of Eastleigh and Bishopstoke.

3.62 On 10 October 1896, Emily Nichols sold the Leigh Road recreation ground to Eastleigh Urban District Council for £4926. The recreation ground served as a hospital transit camp during WW1.

3.63 In 1928-30 Fleming Park was built in response to a public demand for sports facilities. To this end 27 acres were acquired from Fleming estate. In 1936 Fleming Park was considered the finest sports ground in the south of England and included 5 football pitches, 2 cricket pitches, 2 hockey pitches, 4 hard tennis courts, 2 grass tennis courts, a putting green, a midget golf course, clock golf, children's playground, large pavilion and a grass running track. It was used for the county championships and the railway international sports.

3.64 1990 the Swan Centre opened and the major M3 link was completed in the early 1990's. The Swan Centre Leisure Development was completed in 2010.

Fair Oak and Horton Heath



Fair Oak

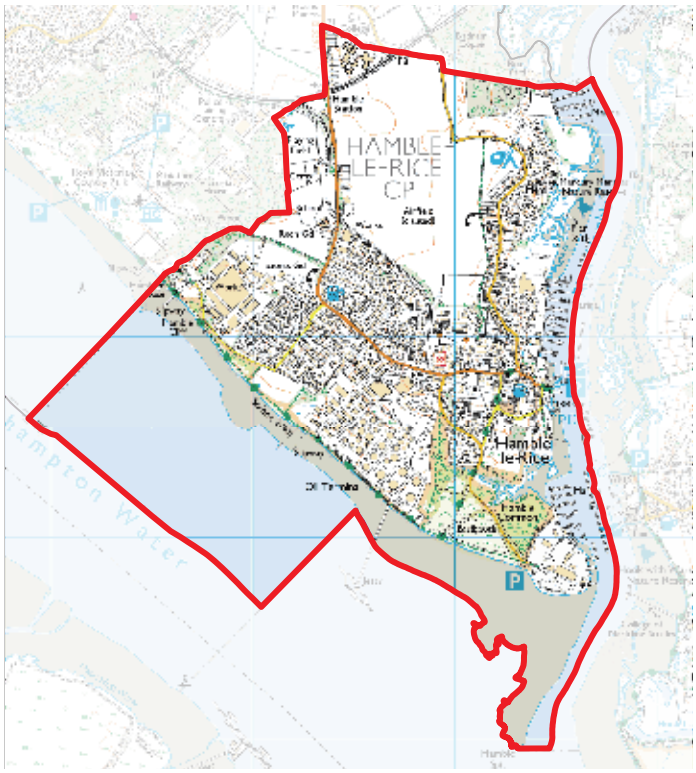
3.65 The name Fair Oak is believed to come from a venerable Oak which stood where the dirt roads from Bishopstoke and Winchester met. This Oak tree stood alongside the Old George Inn, and had to be felled in 1842 due to rot. A replacement Oak was planted in December 1843.

3.66 Fair Oak was a small village set in a rural area that formed part of the Bishopstoke parish until 1871. For a period of time, sand quarrying was a significant enterprise in the area. In recent years this village has expanded to a residential area of just over 8,000 population.

Horton Heath

3.67 The old Heath, after which Horton Heath is named, stretched from East Horton Farm to West Horton Farm in what was then Bishopstoke. This area was wild, uncultivated heathland, until the passing of the Enclosures Act. Heathland was subsequently subdivided into small parcels of land and people started to make their homes. Horton Heath remains still a small community.

Hamble-le-Rice



The village

3.68 The village name has varied considerably over the centuries, examples being Hamelea circa 730, Hammel in 1496, and Ham-en-le-Rice in 1846. Today it is officially known as Hamble-le-Rice. Its derivation is uncertain, but 'Hamel' is Old English for 'crooked,' which could refer to the course of the river. 'Le-Rice'

means 'brushwood' or 'the rise,' which would be appropriate since the church stands 50 ft above sea level. The name, however, could come from a Saxon Thane called 'Hamele.'

3.69 In 1391 William of Wykeham brought the priory and its property for his college at Winchester after which he repaired and rebuilt much of the church. This was the start of the Winchester College connection and how the college became Lord of the Manor of Hamble.

3.70 The centre of the village has been developed with some notable properties over the years, many of which are now listed. Together with its frontage to the Hamble River estuary it is now included in a Conservation Area. The Conservation Area was extended in 2009 to include a 1920s development at Crowsport, formerly holiday villas, now permanent dwellings that are distinguished by the contemporary architecture of that era.

3.71 Outside the village on the coast lie the remains of one of Henry VIII's forts, St Andrew's Castle, built in 1543 around the same time as the forts at Netley, Calshot and Hurst. Today only its foundations remain. Nearby are the remains of WWII fortifications and gun emplacements.

Maritime Hamble

3.72 As early as the 13th and 14th centuries, records show Hamble as a significant maritime centre. It remains a nationally important centre for yachting, with related boatbuilding and repair facilities. A number of notable ships have been built in Hamble. The Grace Dieu built by William Super in 1418 and the largest ship built in England at that time was both fitted out and wrecked here - its wreckage still lies in the river. Moody Janverin was master shipwright and built a number of ships for the Royal Navy including the Lively which was launched from Hamble in 1756. Nelson's ship 'The Elephant' was built on the Hamble as were many other naval vessels. The Hamble/ Warsash ferry was operating in the 16th century, and continues to operate today.

3.73 Hamble also had a nautical training school known as T.S.Mercury. Founded in 1885 by Charles Hoare to train boys for the Royal and Merchant navies, it was closed due to financial difficulties in 1968.

The Airfield

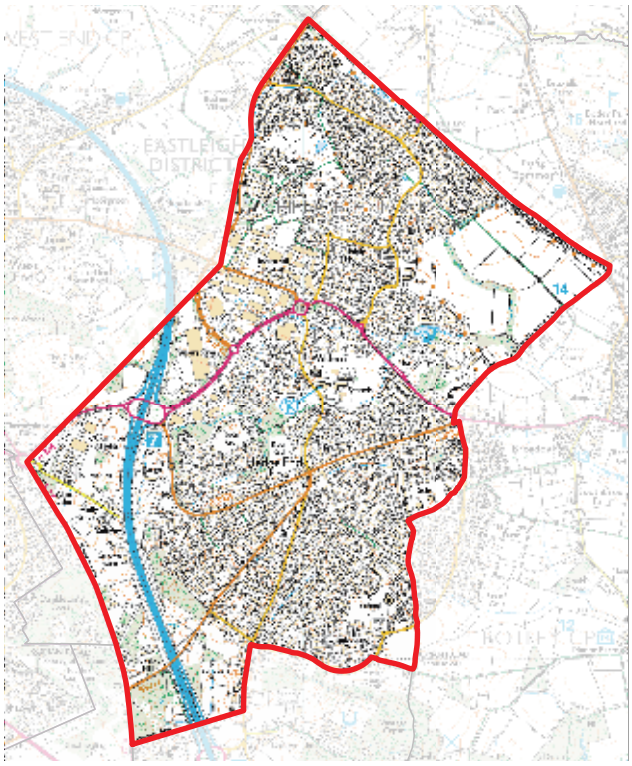
3.74 Hamble first attracted seaplanes because of its geographical location. Local boatbuilders 'Lukes' tried to build their own plane. During WWI, the first person to fly over British soil in an all-British designed aeroplane, A.V.Roe, built a large aircraft factory in Hamble, as did Fairey Aviation. In 1931, airfield premises were taken over by the Air Service Training to train pilots and became known as Britain's Air University. During WWII, it was used as a large aircraft repair base, repairing a large variety of aircraft including the Spitfire. It was home to the Air Transport Auxiliaries, and used by a number of famous pilots and engineers. It was also associated with the Folland Gnat, flown by the "Red Arrows" R.A.F

aerobatic team, and the Harrier jump jet. Air Service Training ceased in 1960, and the airfield was sold to developers in 1984. It remains undeveloped, but an important part of the heritage of the village. The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan 2013 allocates the site for mineral extraction (sand and gravel).

Oil storage

3.75 Hamble has also become a centre for oil storage and distribution. Originally a ship named 'British Maple' was moored in Southampton Water as a floating oil storage facility, but by the middle of the 1920s, an oil terminal and pier were built to supply oil products to the surrounding area. During WWII the Pluto (Pipe Line Under The Ocean) pipeline, which supplied fuel to the Allied forces involved in the D-Day landings, went through the Hamble depot. Today, among its many other tasks, it feeds into pipelines from the depot to Gatwick and Heathrow airports to supply aviation fuel.

Hedge End



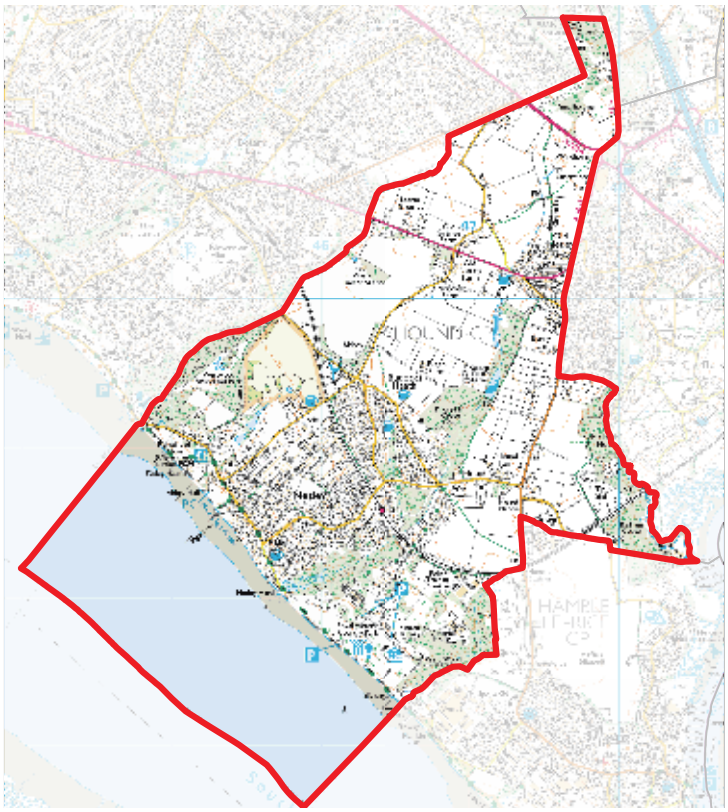
3.76 A small rural farming community known as Hedge End developed on Botley common land in the 13th century. Following the Enclosures Act, farms were established on this common land during the late 18th and 19th century. The village of Hedge End grew to approximately 700 in 1900 and was known as 'the Strawberry Village'. In the late 19th Century, Hedge End, like many neighbouring villages in the area, was a strawberry growing area. Its produce was dispatched to London and Scotland by train service from Botley station.

3.77 In 1799 the Northern Bridge Company built a turnpike road from Southampton to Botley via Hedge End. This road was tolled and there was a tollgate at Lower

Northam Road. The road was brought by Hampshire County Council and made free in 1929.

3.78 The development of the M27 motorway enabled Hedge End to expand in the 1970s and 80s. In the early 1990's the village opened their own railway station and in 1992 the Parish Council was renamed a Town Council.

Hound (Netley Abbey)



3.79 Hound is the parish name for the area including Butlocks Heath, Netley Abbey and Old Netley. The name is believed to have been derived from the name of a plant called Horehound, which abounded in the area and was more commonly known as 'Stinking Roger'. It is the tithing and ecclesiastical parish formed in 1855 from the civil parish of Eling. Hound is the northern part of the parish, formerly covered with heaths which constituted its extensive commons. It was similar in character to Beaulieu Heath.

3.80 Netley Abbey is mentioned in the Domesday book as 'Latelie', held by one of William the Conqueror's thanes. It is suggested that Netley is a corruption of Lettley, derived from Latin 'laetus', joyful and Saxon 'ley', a meadow. The name Latelie or Lettly was retained until the beginning of the 16th century. From reformation times, to the present day, it has been called Netley, a common name implying cow pasture.

3.81 Netley Abbey was built in 1239 by Cistercian Monks from Beaulieu, with Henry III as the patron. After the reformation, it became the residence of Sir William

Paulet, Henry VIII's fort builder, in 1536. It is now a Scheduled Monument in the ownership of English Heritage. Netley Abbey has been depicted by noted artists such as JMW Turner, Francis Towne and John Constable.

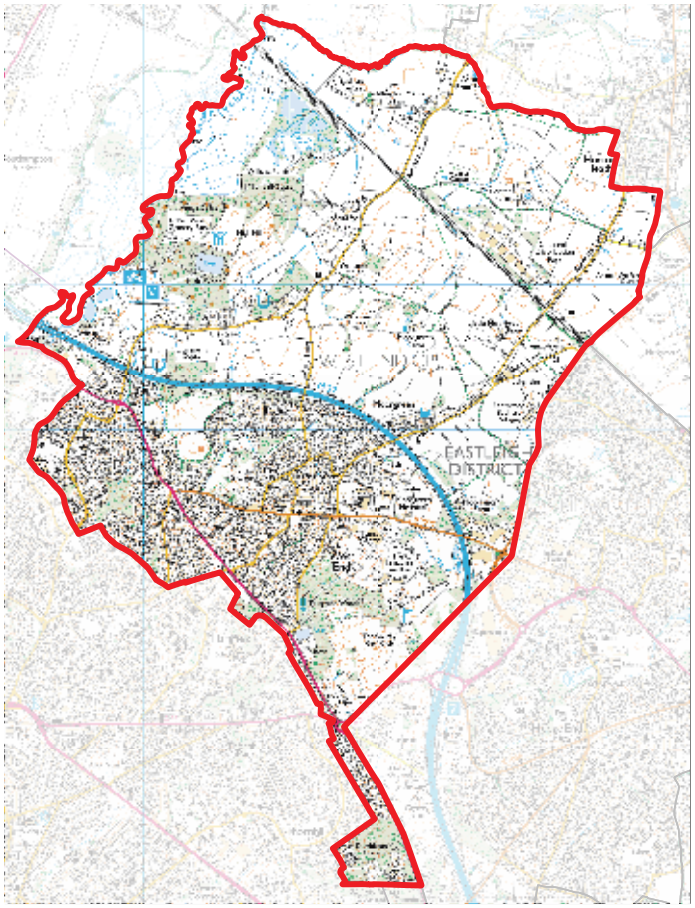
3.82 Westwood Country Park was associated with Netley Abbey and is 150 acres of wood and open grassland, with the remains of formal Victorian water gardens. Throughout the woods are giant ditches known as conduits, built by the monks of Netley Abbey in the 12th century. There are also concrete foundations for an experimental rocket launching station built during WWII.

3.83 Netley Castle is a Solent fort built by Henry VIII in 1542. It was converted to a residence in 1627 and enlarged by Sedding in the latter part of the 19th century.

3.84 The village of Netley grew up around the gates of the military hospital. The Netley Military Hospital was built in 1856 after the Crimean War, with its building being influenced by Florence Nightingale and supported by Queen Victoria. Queen Victoria laid the foundation stone in May 1856 and the hospital opened in March 1863. The hospital was a quarter of a mile long with 1000 beds. It was also home, until 1902, to the Army Medical School. The majority of the hospital was destroyed by a fire in 1963, and demolished in 1966, apart from the chapel which remains. The army left Netley in 1978. The Royal Victoria Country Park surrounding the remaining building opened to the public in 1980. The eastern part of the 200 acre country park is occupied by a military cemetery.

3.85 The village centre of Netley and the nearby Abbey and Castle are now included in a Conservation Area extending to the coast.

West End



3.86 West End derives its name from its position at the west end of the tithing of Shamblehurst. It was on the main Turnpike road from Portsmouth to Romsey via Botley and Swaythling. The area was well known for agriculture and market gardening.

3.87 It was also known for its mill on the River Itchen. Gaters Mill is a group of buildings sited a mill pond on Mansbridge Road. There have been mills on the site since the 13th or 14th century. Fulling mills occupied the site until 1685, when a white paper mill known as Up Mill was established. The manufacture of paper stopped in 1865 and the mills were largely demolished and rebuilt for use as flour mills. A major fire occurred in 1916/17 damaging the buildings of which a number had to be replaced. Further damage was suffered during WWII when the mill was used to store munitions.

3.88 After the war the buildings were occupied by a number of small businesses. In 1990 planning permission was granted to selectively redevelop and refurbish all the buildings for office use. The mill site was designated a conservation area in 1989 with an extension to the conservation area to include Romill Close in 1991.

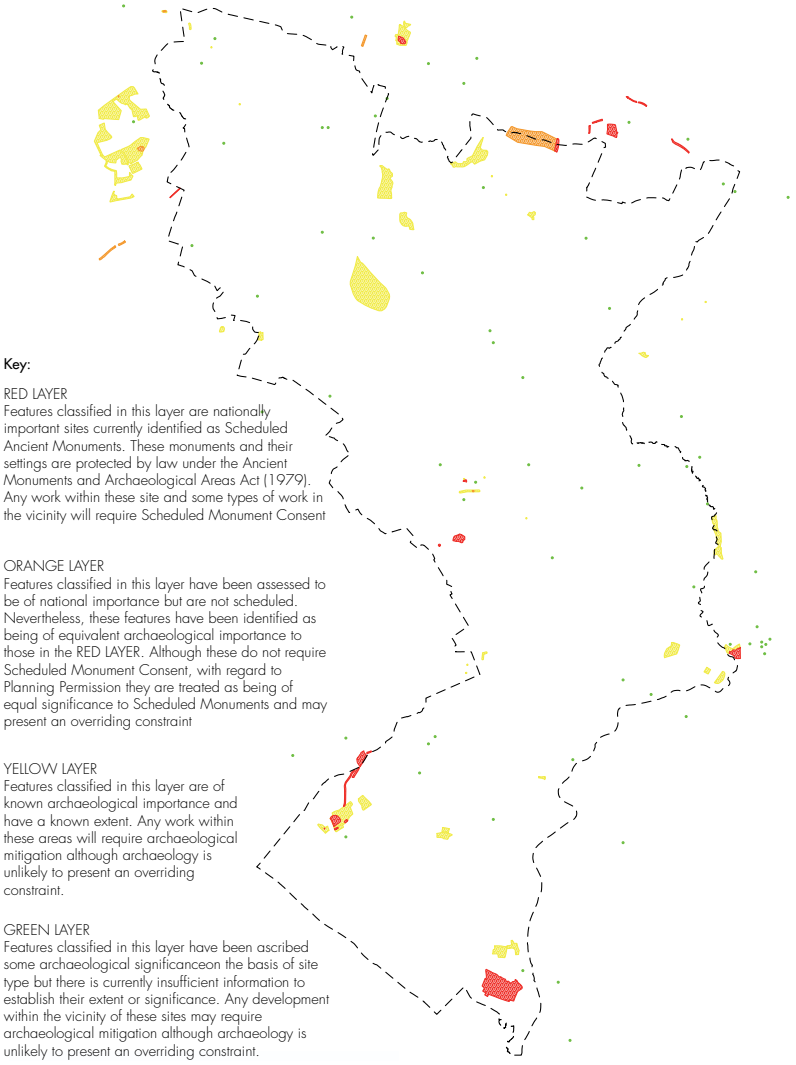
3.89 The Itchen Valley Country Park is located partly within West End and partly in Eastleigh. It consists of 440 acres of wetland meadows, including former managed water-meadows, woodland and other meadows. It also includes a stretch of the Itchen Navigation, a waterway that provided a route for boats to reach Winchester from Southampton Water (see para. 3.11 above).

4 - Heritage assets in Eastleigh Borough – a future

4.1 From the foregoing, it is apparent that the borough contains a wealth of heritage assets. These have the potential to provide a focus for community identity, and to contribute to the local economy by providing business opportunities and jobs, for example through tourism enterprises, and by helping to create a quality of environment that is attractive to residents and business. In summary, the main areas of interest include:

Built heritage

4.2 The older settlements in the borough vary in quality but most contain buildings and streets of considerable charm. Conservation area, listed building and local list designations protect those that are most highly valued, and a number of individual features are also protected as scheduled monuments. In addition, there is one nationally registered historic landscape at Netley, and numerous locally registered historic parks & gardens (see Appendix B). The borough also contains archaeological remains, see map 2 below.



Map 2. Archaeological remains in Eastleigh Borough

4.3 The borough's built heritage also includes a number of mills, including the windmill at Bursledon and the water mills at Botley and Gaters Mill (and the remains of the one at Bishopstoke). Of these the most significant are the mills at Bursledon and Botley.

4.4 Bursledon Windmill is now managed and run as a working mill and museum. It is a rare surviving example of a traditional tower mill containing its original timber machinery. Uncertainty around funding for the mill may have potential implications for its continued use as a functional mill. This site would benefit from ancillary uses to encourage an increase in visitor numbers and provide an improved source of income.

4.5 Botley Mill occupies a large site just outside the village centre on the river Hamble. Part of the existing building dates from 1304, with the central building dating from around 1757. This site is presently used as an equestrian, pet and livestock supplier, with a few small businesses located in some buildings on the site. The main buildings are in poor repair and there are two corrugated structures, at least one of which contains asbestos. This site has considerable potential to become a real asset for Botley and the borough as a whole. Part of the mill is in the process of being restored to a working mill. This should be promoted upon its completion and made accessible for the general public. The reminder of the site would benefit from investment to improve and expand the small business element with a range of craft or individual stores with a café or restaurant and outdoor space to draw people in.

4.6 These mills could potentially be linked with other mills in the south Hampshire and the south east, perhaps as part of a heritage mill trail.

Green heritage

4.7 The nationally registered park & garden at the Royal Victoria Country Park is one of the most visited in Hampshire. In addition there are numerous other locally registered parks and gardens and local historic landscapes, and other landscapes that provide settings for, or are integral to the borough's conservation areas, for example at Old Bursledon. These areas contribute significantly to the environmental quality of the borough and its attractiveness to residents, visitors and businesses.

Transport heritage

Rail

4.8 The arrival of the railway has had a dramatic influence on the way Eastleigh Borough has developed. Whilst Bishopstoke evolved considerably with the arrival of the railway, it is Eastleigh town that grew up around the railway. The railway has also made a significant contribution to the economic development of Botley, Hedge End and Bursledon through its involvement in transporting strawberries grown in this area around the country. Chandler's Ford also has a role in the railway heritage of the borough as the brickworks that grew up in 1870 supplied the bricks for the Eastleigh Railway Carriage Works.

4.9 This historic connection to the railway suggests significant potential to generate tourism income for Eastleigh. Although the employment influence of the railway has gradually reduced, with the locomotive works closing in 2005, the railway still has a strong physical presence with the railway sidings and associated buildings to the east of the town centre. A heritage centre/museum based in Eastleigh would draw tourists to Eastleigh, supporting the regeneration successes in the town centre and encouraging further investment. The redevelopment of Eastleigh River Side, which stretches from Bishopstoke Road to the Airport, including the sidings and former carriage works, presents an obvious opportunity to develop a railway heritage centre, perhaps incorporating a section of line to run heritage trains. There are examples of similar projects elsewhere in the country that have been successful and could be researched.

Aviation

4.10 Both Eastleigh and Hamble have strong associations with the development of aviation including some of the most historic and iconic aircraft to be built and flown, as well as renowned aviators and aviatrix's. Aviation remains a strong presence in the borough, with Southampton Airport and aviation-related industries at Hamble and elsewhere contributing substantially to the local economy. Some means of recognising, celebrating and sharing the borough's aviation heritage could also provide economic benefits.

Marine

4.11 With its location on the River Hamble estuary and the coast of Southampton Water, the borough has a very long history of involvement with sailing and the building and repair of ships and yachts that is recognised nationally and indeed worldwide. Much of this activity remains ongoing and marine-related activity in the River Hamble provides substantial economic benefits for the borough and south Hampshire. Again, however, some means of recognising the long heritage on which it is based would also provide economic and cultural benefits.

Rivers

4.12 The use of the rivers for transport, agriculture and leisure is also part of the heritage of the borough. As well as the Hamble, the Itchen Navigation forms an important part of the borough's heritage, and is the subject of an ongoing project of restoration justified by its historic importance and its recreational and biodiversity potential.

Appendix A - Heritage assets in each parish area and Eastleigh

List of Assets

Listed buildings	Grade	Locally listed buildings	Scheduled monuments	Conservation Area	National historic park/ garden	Hants historic park/ garden	Other historic feature
Allbrook							
• Allbrook Farmhouse, Allbrook Hill	II	None	None	None	None	None	None
Bishopstoke							
• 1&2 West Horton Farm Cottages • 117 & 119 Spring Lane • 148 Church Rd (Weymouth House), • Church Of St Mary, Church Rd • Itchen House, Riverside • Manor House, Riverside • Old Rectory, Church Rd • Stoke Lodge, Church Rd	II	• Lodge to Stoke Lodge, Church Road • The Mount, Church Road • K6 Telephone Box, Longmead Road	None	Bishopstoke	None	• The Mount Hospital, Church Rd • Stoke Park Woods • Bishopstoke Manor, • St Mary's Churchyard Garden, • Glebe Meadow, • Bishopstoke Rectory, • Longmead House, Sedgewick Rd area	Itchen Navigation
Botley							
• 2 & 4 Winchester St • Church of St Bartholomew (Old), Church La • 1 & 3 High St • 11 (Market Hall), High St • 12 (Ivy Cottage), Church La • 13 & 14 Mill Hill, Fareham Rd • 13 & 15 High St • 15 Mill Hill, Fareham Rd • 16 Mill Hill, Fareham Rd	II II* II	• Peartree Inn, Winchester Rd, Boorley Green • Maddoxford Farmhouse, Maddoxford La	None	Botley/ Winchester Road	None	• Holmesland, Holmesland Rd • Manor Farm/ Upper Hamble Country Park, Dodwell La	

Listed buildings	Grade	Locally listed buildings	Scheduled monuments	Conservation Area	National historic park/ garden	Hants historic park/ garden	Other historic feature
• 19 Winchester St • 21 High St • 23 High St • 25 High St (Botley House) • 29 High St (Portland House) • 3 Winchester St • 31 High St • 34 High St • 38 Winchester St (Hope House), • 5 Winchester St • 7 Winchester St • 8 Winchester St • 87 (Old Gate House), Winchester St • Botley Floor Mill, Mill Hill, Fareham Rd • Bridge South of the Mill, Mill Hill • Brook House, Brook La • Bugle Inn, High St • Church of All Saints, High St • Cobbett's Cottage, Church La • Farmhouse at Uplands Farm, Winchester St • Manor Farm, Farmhouse, Church La • Manor Farm granary • Manor Farm shed • Manor Farm barn • Manor Farm barn • Manor Farm Shed • Manor Farm workshop • Marks Farm Cottages, Church La • Marks Farm cart shed • Marks Farm barn • Marks Farm barn • Marks Farm granary • Newhouse Farm barn • Newhouse Farm granary • Newhouse Farm barn • Steeple Court, Church Lane	II						

Listed buildings	Grade	Locally listed buildings	Scheduled monuments	Conservation Area	National historic park/ garden	Hants historic park/ garden	Other historic feature
• The Dolphin Hotel, 9 High Street • The Mill House, Mill Hill, • The Old Rectory & The Little House, Brook Lane • Uplands Farm building, Winchester Street • Uplands Farm, barn 30 yds SW of farmhouse • Wall from Cobbetts Cottage to S of 12 Church Lane	II						
Bursledon							
• Church of St Leonards, Church La • 3 Lamp-posts path to Jolly Sailor Pub,Lands End Rd • 7,8,9,10 Greyladyes, School Rd • 9, The Dolphin Public House, High St • Boundary wall to Greyladyes, School Rd • Chapel of our lady of the Rosary, School Rd • Dale Cottage, High St • Dodwell Cottage, Dowell La • Ewers, Land's End Rd • Greywell, Station Rd • Hoe Moor House, Dodwell La • Jolly Sailor Public House, Lands End Rd • K6 Telephone Kiosk, High St • Ladymead, School Rd • Lattice Cottage, High St • Myrtle Cottage, Lands End Rd • Redcroft Farmhouse, Oak Hill • Rosewood, High St • The Lodge, Grayladyes Park, Church La	II* II	• Heath House Farm, Heath House Lane • Crofton House, Dodwell La • Brook Cottage, School Rd • Bursledon Hall, Long La		• Old Bursledon • Bursledon Windmill			• Old Bursledon Special Policy Area

Listed buildings	Grade	Locally listed buildings	Scheduled monuments	Conservation Area	National historic park/ garden	Hants historic park/ garden	Other historic feature
• The Old Cottage, High St • The Old Rectory, School Rd • The Thatched Cottage, Portsmouth Rd • Upcot, Station Rd • Walnut Tree Cottage, High St • Woodbine Cottage, High St • Yew Tree Cottage, High St • Granary relocated by Bursledon Windmill • Bursledon Windmill, Windmill Lane	II II*						
Chandler's Ford							
• 3 (Cuckoo Bushes Cottage), Cuckoo Bushes La • Fortune & Ford Cottages, Fortune Court, Hursley Rd • Hiltonbury Farmhouse, Hursley Rd	II	• Church of St Boniface, Hursley Rd • Monks Brook Public House, Hursley Rd • K6 Telephone Box, Bournemouth Rd				• Hiltingbury Lakes, Hiltingbury Road • Marian Kennedy Open Space, Forest Road • Calluna - 54 Merdon Ave	• Hiltingbury Special Policy Area • Bournemouth Road Special Policy Area
Eastleigh							
• Church of St Nicholas, Stoneham La • 188 & 192 Chestnut Ave • 208 & 210 Chestnut Ave • 227 (The Old Forge), Chestnut Ave • 234-244 Chestnut Ave • Church of the Resurrection, Romsey Rd • Eastleigh Railway Station, Southampton Rd • Entrance gateway to The Olde Rectory, Stoneham Lane	II* II	• 1-35 Barton Road • All houses in Campbell Road • Lincoln Farm House, Boyatt Lane • Bungalows, Cherbourg Road				• Brookwood Ave Cemetery, • The Park, Leigh Road • Fleming Park, Passfield Ave • North Stoneham, Stoneham Lane	• Aviary Estate Special Policy Area • Campbell Road Special Policy Area • Southampton airport • Railway works, Cambell Road

Listed buildings	Grade	Locally listed buildings	Scheduled monuments	Conservation Area	National historic park/ garden	Hants historic park/ garden	Other historic feature
• Ham Farmhouse, Tywford Rd • Home Farm; Barn 30 yds NE of Farmhouse, Leigh Rd • Home Farm; Granary, Leigh Rd • Home Farmhouse, Leigh Rd • The Old Rectory, Stoneham La	II	• Cricketers Arms Public House, Chestnut Avenue • All Saints Church, Derby Road • Two terraces, 1-51 Dutton Lane • 4-108 Dutton Lane • Parish Hall, Grantham Road • Grantham Arms, Chamberlayne Road • The Leigh Public House, Leigh Road • The Police Station, Leigh Road • Former Town Hall, Leigh Road • Park Bandstand, Leigh Road • K6 Telephone Box, Twyford Road					

Listed buildings	Grade	Locally listed buildings	Scheduled monuments	Conservation Area	National historic park/ garden	Hants historic park/ garden	Other historic feature
Fair Oak & Horton Heath							
• 1 Poplar Cottage, 2 Pyle Hill Cottage,Winchester Rd • Barn South Of East Horton Farmhouse, Knowlehill La • Barn SW of Mortimers Farmhouse, Mortimers La • Crowdhill Farmhouse, Winchester Rd • East Horton Farmhouse, Knowlehill La • Firtree Farmhouse, Firtree Lane • Granary to west Mortimers Farmhouse,Mortimers La • Mortimers Farmhouse, Mortimers La • Ramblers Cottage, Chapel Drove • Saxon Court, Burnetts La • Stroudwood Farmhouse, Winchester Rd • The Bush, Botley Rd • The Cockpit, Durley Rd • The Old George Public House • Willow Cottage, 3 Winchester Rd	II	• Fair Oak Lodge, Allington Lane • Church of St Thomas, Botley Road • The Lodge, Botley Road • Tudor Cottage, Winchester Road • K6 Telephone Box, Scotland Close • K6 Telephone Box, Sandy Lane	• Park Pale At Marwell, South of Fisher's Pond, (20001)			• Fair Oak Park, Hall Lands Lane • Lakesmere House School, Allington Lane	
Hamble							
• Church of St Andrew, High St • Sydney Lodge including stable, Kings Ave • 1 & no 2-5, The Square • 1 Sydney Cottages, Green La • 1-5 & 7-8 Copperhill Terrace, Satchell La • 2 Sydney Cottages, Green La • 3 Sydney Cottages, Green La • 4 Gun Bollards along boundary Gun House, High St	II* II* II	None					

Listed buildings	Grade	Locally listed buildings	Scheduled monuments	Conservation Area	National historic park/ garden	Hants historic park/ garden	Other historic feature
• Capstan House, High St • Castleton House and compass point, High St • Church Cottage, High St • Coastguard Cottage, Rope Walk • Ferryside Cottage, Green La • Gun House and stables, High St • Hamblecliff House, Kings Ave • Henville House • House Between Victory Inn & King & Queen Pub, High St • K6 Telephone Kiosk • King and Queen Public House, High St • Leonard House, Rope Walk • Manor Cottage, Jasmine Cottage & West Cottage, Green La • Manor Farm, High St • Margery Cottage & Pump Cottage, High St • Mariners, Rope Walk • Portland House & smaller north cottage, High St • Quay House, The Quay • Stable block to Hamblecliffe House, Kings Ave • Sun Dial House & Royal Southern Yacht Club, The Quay • The Bugle Inn, The Quay • The Cottage And South House, School La • The Myrtles, High St • The Old House, The Square • The Old Vicarage, High St • Victory Inn, High St • Ye Old White Hart Public House, High St	II		• Promontory Defined By An Iron Age Linear Earthwork, St Andrew's Castle And Additional Remains On Hamble Common, (24323)	Hamble (now includes former Crowsport Special Policy Area)		• Sydney Lodge, Kings Avenue • The Copse, Copse Lane	

Listed buildings	Grade	Locally listed buildings	Scheduled monuments	Conservation Area	National historic park/ garden	Hants historic park/ garden	Other historic feature
Hedge End							
• 16 Freegrounds Rd • Church of St John the Evangelist, St Johns Rd • Dowd's Farmhouse, Botley Rd • Shamblehurst Farmhouse, Shamblehurst La	II	Botleigh Grange Hotel, Grange Road				• Botleigh/ Botleigh Grange, Grange Road • Hedge End Cemetery, Albert Road	
Hound							
• Chapel in the grounds of Royal Victoria Hospital • Church of St Mary, Hound Rd • Netley Castle, Abbey Hill • Bradgate Manor, Abbey Hill • Church of St Edward the Confessor, Grange Rd • Empire House, Royal Victoria Country Park • Hound Farmhouse • Lodge to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Victoria Road • Netley Castle, Abbots Lodge, Abbey Hill • Netley Grange, Grange Rd • Netley Lodge, Netley Lodge Close • Netley Railway Station, Station Rd • Officers' Mess At Royal Victoria Hospital, RVCP • Prince Consort Public House, Victoria Road • Victoria House, Victoria Hospital, Netley • West Lodge, Netley Castle, Abbey Hill	II* II* II* II	• 1 and 2 Hamble Lane, Hound • K6 Telephone Box, Station Road, Netley	• Netley Castle, (Ha233) • Netley Abbey; Precinct Wall And Moat, (Ha5a) • Netley Abbey, (Ha5) • Western Aqueduct Near Netley Abbey, (24324) • Eastern Aqueduct And The Water Catchment Area Of A Western Aqueduct, At Netley Abbey, (24325)	Netley Abbey	• Royal Victoria Country Park	• Netley Abbey, Abbey Hill • Netley Castle, Abbey Hill • Royal Victoria Country Park, Victoria Road • Military Hospital Cemetery, (Royal Victoria Country Park), Victoria Road	

Listed buildings	Grade	Locally listed buildings	Scheduled monuments	Conservation Area	National historic park/ garden	Hants historic park/ garden	Other historic feature
West End							
• 1 & 2 (The Farmhouse) Gaters Hill, Mansbridge Rd • Barnsland Cottages, Swaythling Rd • Church of St James, Church Hill • Granary to south-east of Moorgreen Farmhouse • Moorgreen Farmhouse, Burnetts La • 21 Swaythling Rd	II	• Keepers Cottage, Allington Lane	• Bowl Barrow 200m West Of Moorgreen House, (12148) • Hickley Wood Hillfort, (31152) • Telegraph Woods Beacon, 170m North Of Fir Cottage, (31157)	• Orchards Way • Romill Close • Gaters Mill		• Allington Manor, Allington Lane • Hatch Grange, High Street	

Appendix B - Historic Parks and Gardens – Eastleigh Borough

B.1 Historic Parks and Gardens can contribute to the setting of historic and/or listed buildings, and are valued as 'works of art', perhaps by a well known designer, or for their horticultural interest or association with a notable person or event, and as a focus for community identity and sense of place. Historic Parks and Gardens make an important contribution to the environment and we need to ensure that they are recognised, and wherever possible conserved and protected.

Hampshire Gardens Trust

B.2 The Hampshire Gardens Trust working with Hampshire County Council continue to record and research historic parks and gardens throughout Hampshire. The Trust created and continues to update the Hampshire Register which is a database of parks, gardens, and other designed landscapes in Hampshire, based on survey, research and recording of sites carried out by Hampshire County Council, Hampshire Gardens Trust and others. The information varies from sites that are fully documented to those that may have little more than a site name and location. Research continues and the database is continually being added to; some records may be confidential to respect the wishes of particular owners.

Historic parks and gardens in Eastleigh Borough

B.3 English Heritage List:

- **Royal Victoria Country Park. (**Ref No:5063 NGR: SU4607)
  Grade:II
  Registered: Jan 28, 2002

B.4 The grounds of what was, before it was demolished in 1966, the largest military hospital, opened in 1863 overlooking Southampton Water, incorporating a lunatic asylum set in its own grounds. The grounds were probably laid out by the Southampton landscape designer William Bridgwater Page.

Hampshire Register of Historic parks and gardens:

1. Allington Manor (HEWEB)
2. Botleigh Grange (HEWEB)
3. Hatch Grange (HEWEB)
4. Hedge End Cemetery (HEWEB)
5. Holmesland (HEWEB)
6. Manor Farm Country Park (HEWEB)
7. Botley House (HEWEB)

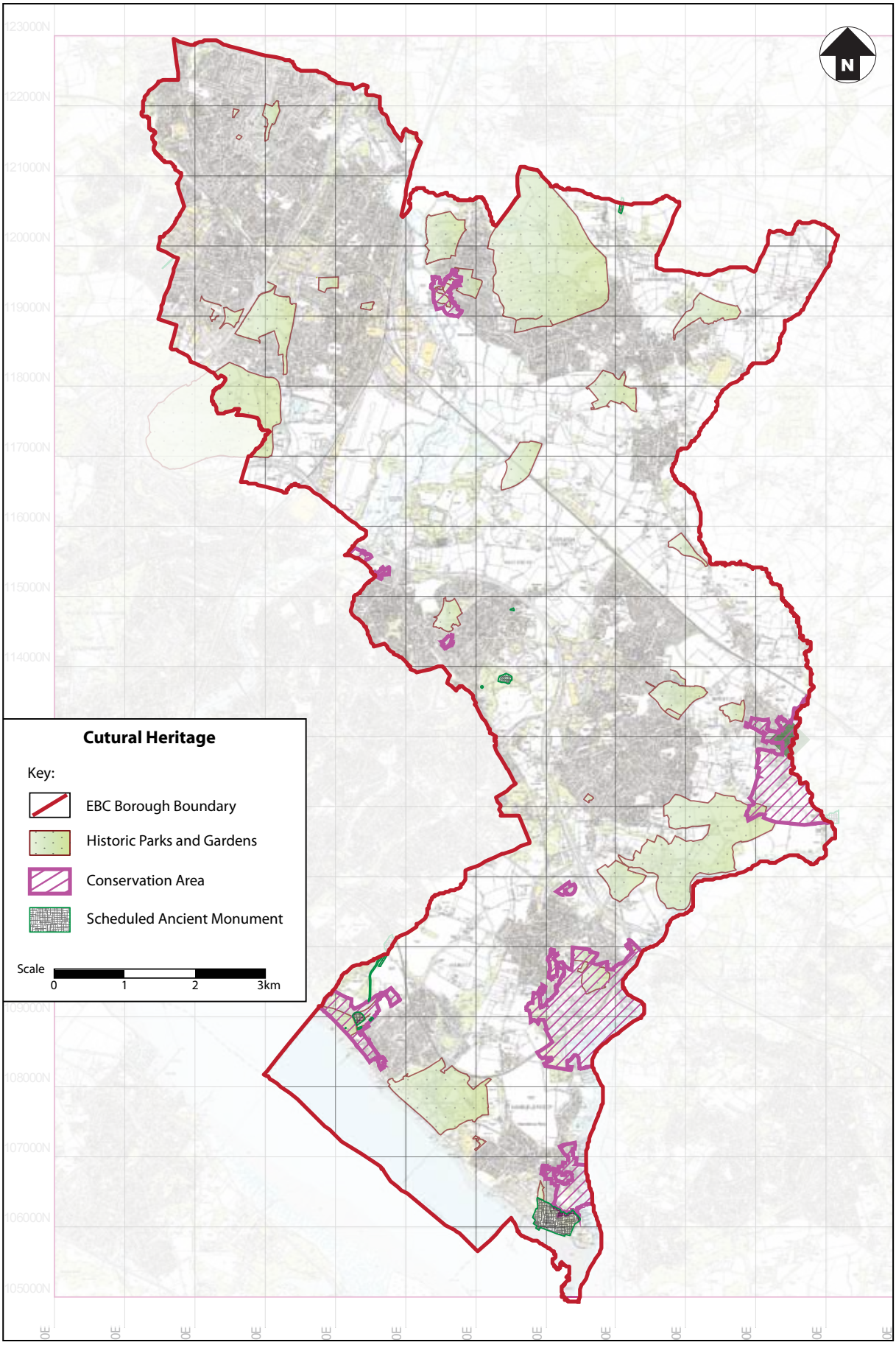
8. The Croft (HEWEB)
9. Calluna (CFH)
10. Hiltingbury Lakes (CFH)
11. Marian Kennedy Open Space (CFH)
12. Bursledon Cemetery (BHH)
13. Ploverfield (BHH)
14. Royal Victoria Country park and Military hospital cemetery (BHH)
15. Freehills/Hoe moor house (BHH)
16. Greyladyes (BHH)
17. The Copse (BHH)
18. Maidenstone (BHH)
19. Netley abbey (BHH)
20. Netley Castle (BHH)
21. Sydney Lodge (BHH)
22. The Park, Leigh Road Recreation Ground (ELAC)
23. Brookwood avenue cemetery (ELAC)
24. Fleming Park (ELAC)
25. North Stoneham Park (ELAC)
26. Bishopstoke Manor (BIFOHH)
27. Bishopstoke Rectory (BIFOHH)
28. Fair Oak Park (BIFOHH)
29. Glebe Meadows (BIFOHH)
30. Lakesmere house school (BIFOHH)

Longmead House (BIFOHH)

31. St Marys Church (BIFOHH)
32. Stoke Park Woods (BIFOHH)
33. The Mount (BIFOHH)

Site Information

B.5 Details of each of these sites are set out in the following section. The key pieces of information and dates for each historic garden are documented as well as a map with the boundary of each site. This information gives a brief overview of each site and highlights its importance as a historic asset however it is not exhaustive and more detailed information is available from sources such as the Hampshire Gardens Trust.

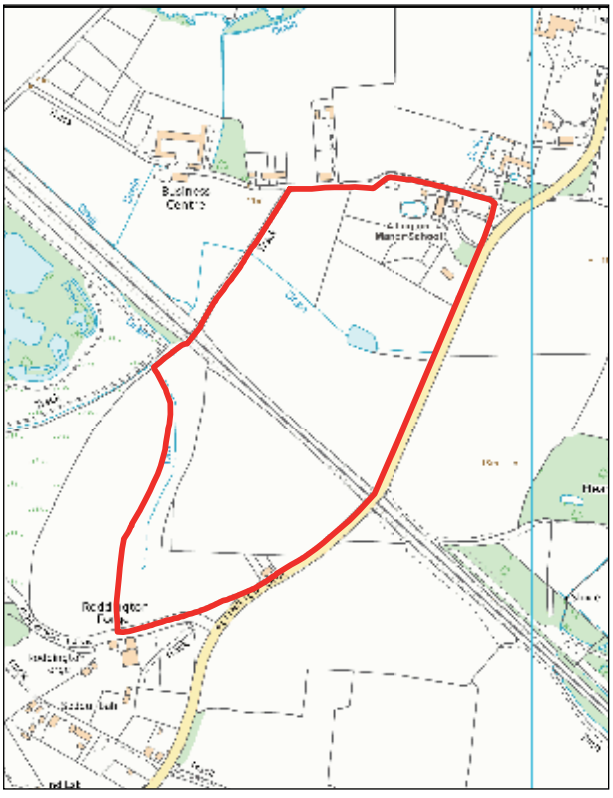


Map 3. Map of Cultural Heritage in Eastleigh Borough

Hedge End, West End and Botley

1. Allington Manor

Name of Site	Allington Manor
Address	Allington Lane
Parish/LAC	HEWEB
Grid Reference	Easting 477, Northing 169
Area/Size	22ha
Ownership	Private
Site type/ description	Residential/Business
Designation	Countryside, SINC, Proposed bridleway
Features	Fishpond, 2 Luccombe Oaks and a Metasequoia glyptostroboides
History of site and key dates	An early 19th century estate with parkland and 2 ponds dissected by the building of the Eastleigh to Portsmouth and Gosport railway line around 1841. In the early 20th century the house was extended. In 1967, the sporting estate was divided up, with the manor house and upper ornamental fishpond remaining.



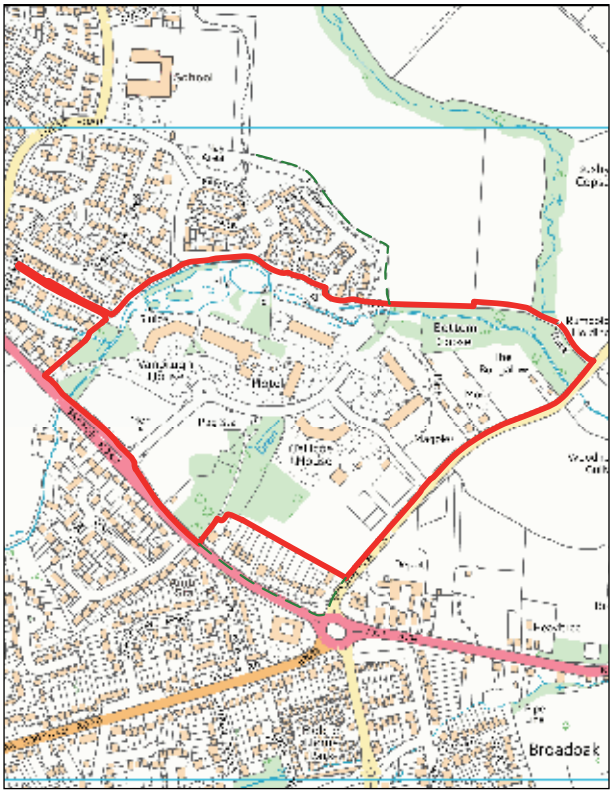
Hedge End, West End and Botley

1. Allington Manor (cont.)

Current description of site 2012	he manor house remains with the upper fishpond. The lower fishpond has been designated a SINC. The listed barn has been converted to residential use with the former walled garden becoming its garden.
References	Research by Hampshire Gardens Trust

Hedge End, West End and Botley

2. Botleigh Grange



Name of Site	Botleigh Grange
Address	Grange Road
Parish/LAC	Hedge End
Grid Reference	Easting 497, Northing 136
Area/Size	25ha
Ownership	Legacy Hotels Group
Site type/ description	Hotels
Designation	Existing employment site, countryside, SINC, Local Gap, Open space, Flood zone 2 and 3 and TPO.

Hedge End, West End and Botley

2. Botleigh Grange (cont.)

Features	• Approach Drive • Deer Park • Cascade • Fishpond • Fountain • Ice House • Lake • Lawn • Lodge • Pond • Steps • Summer House • Sundial • Terrace • Walled Garden • Weir • Woodland garden
History of site and key dates	The house was probably built in the 17th century when the estate consisted of over 100 acres. Sales Details of 1829 describe an estate of 333 acres, a large walled garden, farmyard and mansion in 30 acres of well-timbered park. By 1868 the estate had been reduced to 100 acres and the new owner, Mr T H Foord, introduced a herd of 200 deer into the park. The 1st edition OS map (1869) shows a large fishpond as well as a smaller pond and the 2nd ed (1896) indicates that the grounds had been developed further with fountains, a weir and cascade probably added at this time. The house became derelict after WW1 and the deer had disappeared. In 1919 the estate was broken up with much agricultural land sold off, leaving the house and grounds of 25 acres. The house was converted to a private hotel in 1932; bought by the Plumpton family in 1949, it became Botleigh Grange Hotel.

Hedge End, West End and Botley

2. Botleigh Grange (cont.)

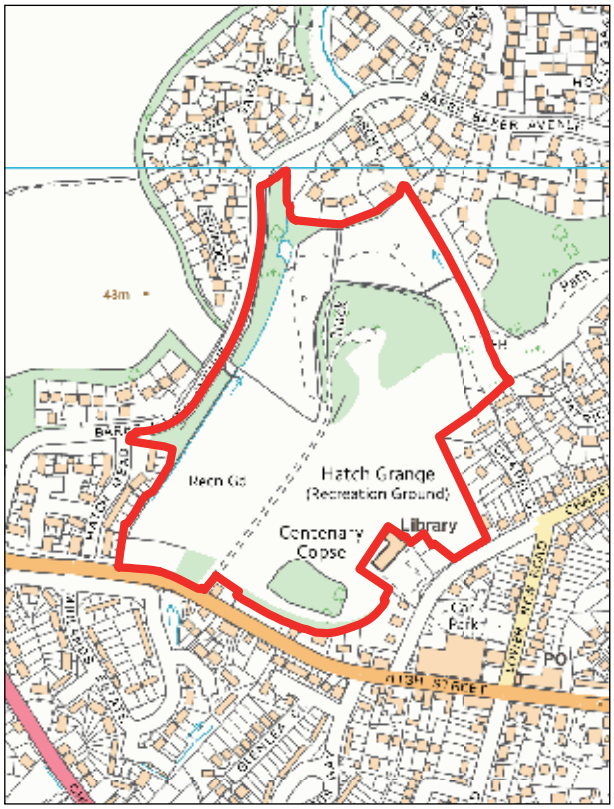
Current description of site 2012	The old deer park is now a small housing estate of approx. 80 houses. Street names reflect its history. Land to north of the Lakes is now residential, south of the lakes still laid out in formal fashion with a few specimen trees and grass to the water. A stone balustrade round the house remains. Land to east and west, business premises. Hotel much extended in style sympathetic to the old building. The two lodges private houses. Access to the hotel through open grass parkland with grazing highland cattle. (Site visit.)The hotel was managed by the Legacy Group and was renamed the Legacy Botley Grange Hotel. In 2012, the Plumpton family decided to put the hotel on the market after 60 years of ownership.
References	Research by Hampshire Gardens Trust

Hedge End, West End and Botley

3. Hatch Grange

Name of Site	Hatch Grange (Previously Hatch Farm and Grange Farm)
Address	Barbe Baker Avenue
Parish/LAC	West End
Grid Reference	Easting 466, Northing 147
Area/Size	11.6 ha
Ownership	EBC
Site type/ description	Public/Recreation ground
Designation	Tree Preservation Order. Flood zones 2 and 3, SINC, Open Space.
Features	• Limes Avenue • Bridge • Drive • Embankment (ancient boundary) • Gatepiers • Greenhouse (destroyed) • Grove (1983) • Herbaceous borders (formerly) • Kitchen garden (formerly walled) • Lawn • Railings (removed) • Rock Garden (formerly) • Rose garden (formerly) • Rustic Work • Seat • Stream • Vineyard (formerly vinery) • Walkway • Well (filled in)

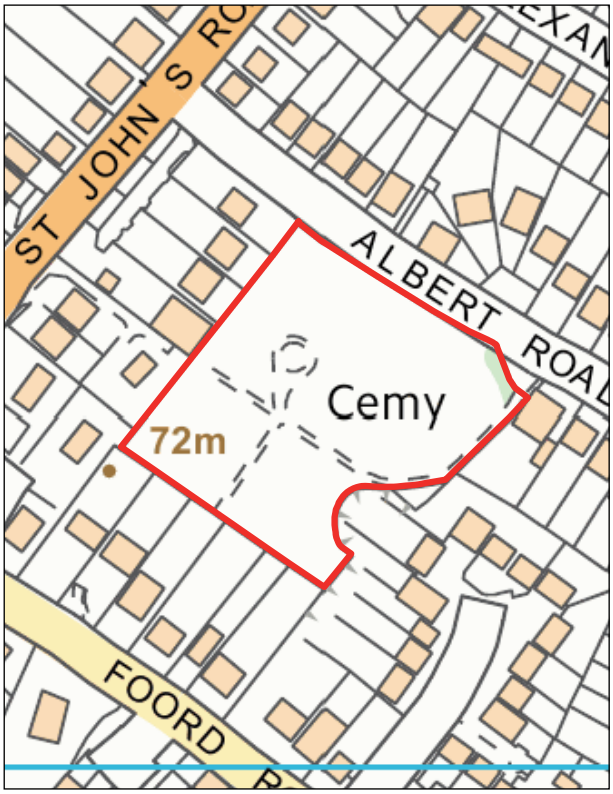
History of site and key dates	1320 Hatch Grange recorded as Home of John de Hache. In 1863 there were two farms, Hatch Farm and Grange Farm. Purchased by the Gater family who created the Hatch Grange estate of 300 acres. Acquired by Wareford Fletcher in 1872 who planted the avenue of trees/The Jubilee Clump which was planted to celebrate Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee in 1897. On Fletcher's death in 1928 the estate was sold to developers and Hatch Grange to a builder. In 1938 West End Parish Council purchased 30 acres of parkland woods and meadows , soon after which the derelict house burnt down. Grove was planted in 1983 as a memorial to Dr. Richard Barbe Baker. In 1988 a beacon to celebrate anniversary of sighting of Armada was bought to the site and developers Wimpey/Bovis wanted to purchase 5 acres but local parish council voted not to sell. In 1989 'Friends of Hatch Grange' formed.
Current description of site 2012	Site much appreciated by public who come from wide area to visit. Very well-maintained by Parish Council and much volunteer effort. There is an impressive liquidambar is in the lower part.
References	Research by Hampshire Gardens Trust



Hedge End, West End and Botley

4. Hedge End Cemetery

Name of Site	Hedge End Cemetery
Address	Albert Road
Parish/LAC	HEWEB
Grid Reference	Easting 486, Northing 121
Area/Size	0.9ha
Ownership	Hedge End Town Council
Site type/ description	Institutional
Designation	Within the urban edge
Features	Information not currently available
History of site and key dates	Information not currently available
Current description of site 2012	Cemetery



Hedge End, West End and Botley

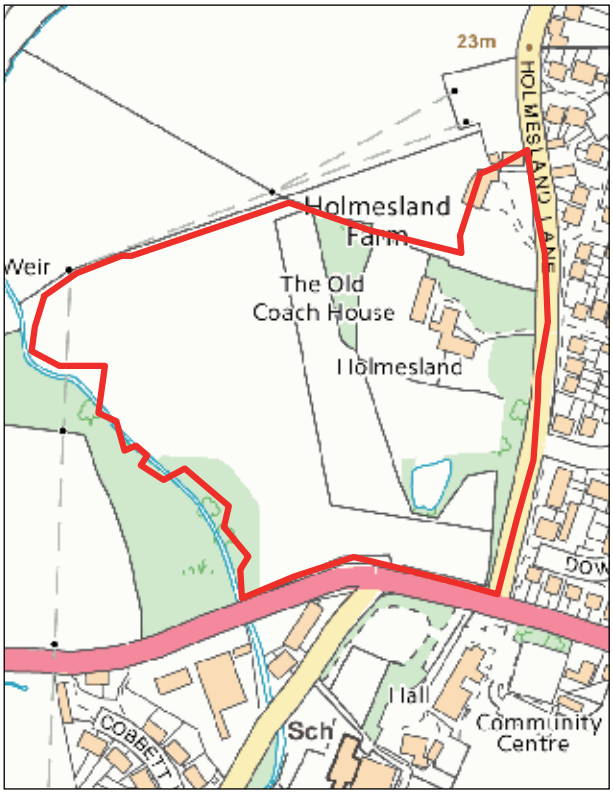
5. Holmesland

Name of Site	Holmesland
Address	Holmesland Lane
Parish/LAC	HEWEB
Grid Reference	Easting 507, Northing 133
Area/Size	7ha
Ownership	Private
Site type/ description	Private post 1810 park
Designation	Flood zones 2 and 3, countryside, local gap
Features	In the 19th century a walled kitchen garden (extant). Orchard, stream, lake, avenue of limes (extant)
History of site and key dates	Situated on Holmesland Lane on the western edge of Botley, originally a farm (shown on OS Old Series 1855) and occupied early 19th century by a James Warner who also owned other surrounding land (Tithe Map 1839-40); later in the century became more a gentleman's residence with ornamental grounds of c 8.67 ha, a walled kitchen garden, orchard and coach house. A stream borders the edge of the parkland. (1st ed OS map, 1869). By 1894 Admiral Charles Rowley was in residence and there is a lake in the grounds (Hampshire Advertiser, 1894 and 2nd ed OS map 1896). A lime avenue is shown to the east of Holmesland Lane on the 2nd ed OS map and a shelter belt of trees on the west side (1896). Glasshouses outside the walled garden also are now shown. In 1968, Lt Com. And Mrs. Ralph Oliphant were in residence (Times on-line 1968); late 1970s Holmesland estate built to east of the lane on land owned also by the Oliphants and the house, Holmesland, was sold. The Oliphants restored the old milking shed as a dwelling naming it Holmesland Farm and moved in. In 1976, they also sold the derelict Old Coach House for restoration (Stokes 2007, 17).

Hedge End, West End and Botley

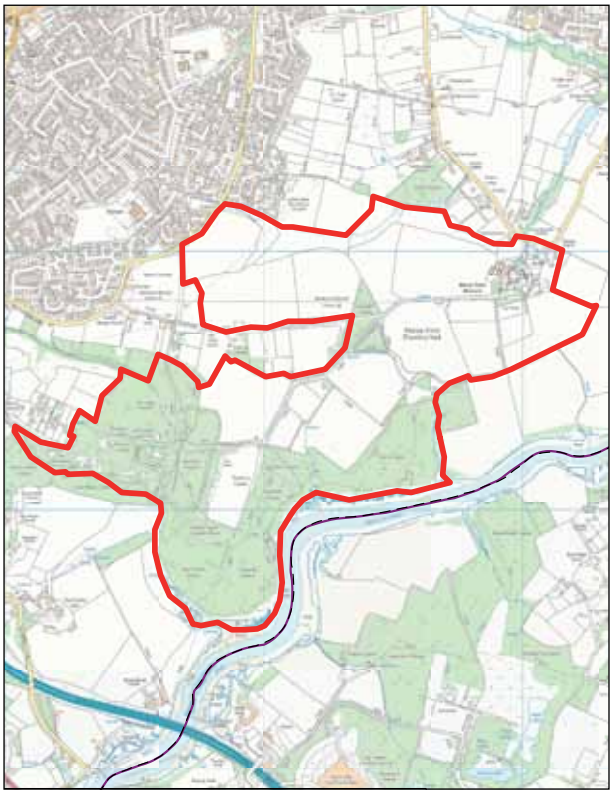
5. Holmesland (cont.)

Current description of site 2012	Originally surrounded by arable and pasture lands, there are now four separate residences - Holmesland, The Old Coach House, Holmesland Farm and Holmesland Cottage. The walled garden, belonging to the Old Coach House, is laid to lawn with a door leading through to woodland. The glasshouses have gone. The grounds are well maintained with lawn and shrubs. The pond (lake) has been dredged and is still in use. The lime avenue to the east of Holmesland lane and the shelter belt to the west remain. Old Hampshire Mapped Tithe map and OS maps - HRO Times On-Line 19th century Newspapers British Library Personal communication Book - Stokes, Dennis, 2007, Botley and Curdridge, Southampton
References	Research by Hampshire Gardens Trust



Hedge End, West End and Botley

6. Manor Farm Country Park



Name of Site	Manor Farm Country Park
Address	Pylands Lane
Parish/LAC	BHH
Grid Reference	Easting501 Northing113
Area/Size	161.32ha
Ownership	Hampshire County Council
Site type/ description	Public Park
Designation	Countryside, open space, river corridor, proposed nature reserve, SSSI, SINC, European nature conservation site, TPOs, Flood zones 2 and 3
Features	Information not currently available

Hedge End, West End and Botley

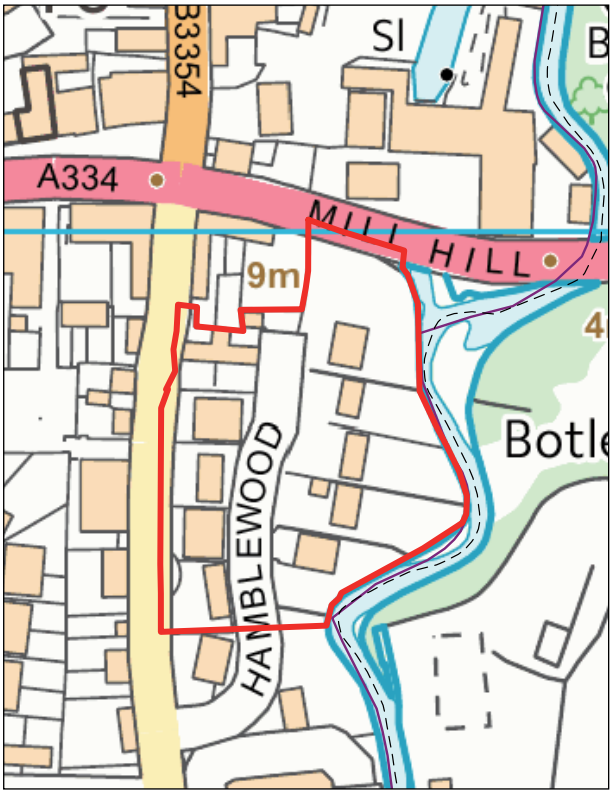
6. Manor Farm Country Park(cont.)

History of site and key dates	The Park is on the site of the former Royal Navy shore establishment named HMS Cricket. Decommissioned in 1946, the buildings left behind used to house Southampton citizens displaced after WWII and known as Cricket Camp until 1952 when no longer needed. Initially known as Upper Hamble Country Park it was first opened in 1979 then became Manor Farm Country Park. A Museum is sited in what was once the heart of the village of Botley and the ancient duckpond and the neighbouring St Bartholomews Church are mentioned in the Domesday Book.
Current description of site 2012	Country Park, play areas, visitor centre. Featured in 2012 BBC programme The Wartime Farm (Reference: Manor Farm Website)
References	Research by Hampshire Gardens Trust

Hedge End, West End and Botley

7. Botley House

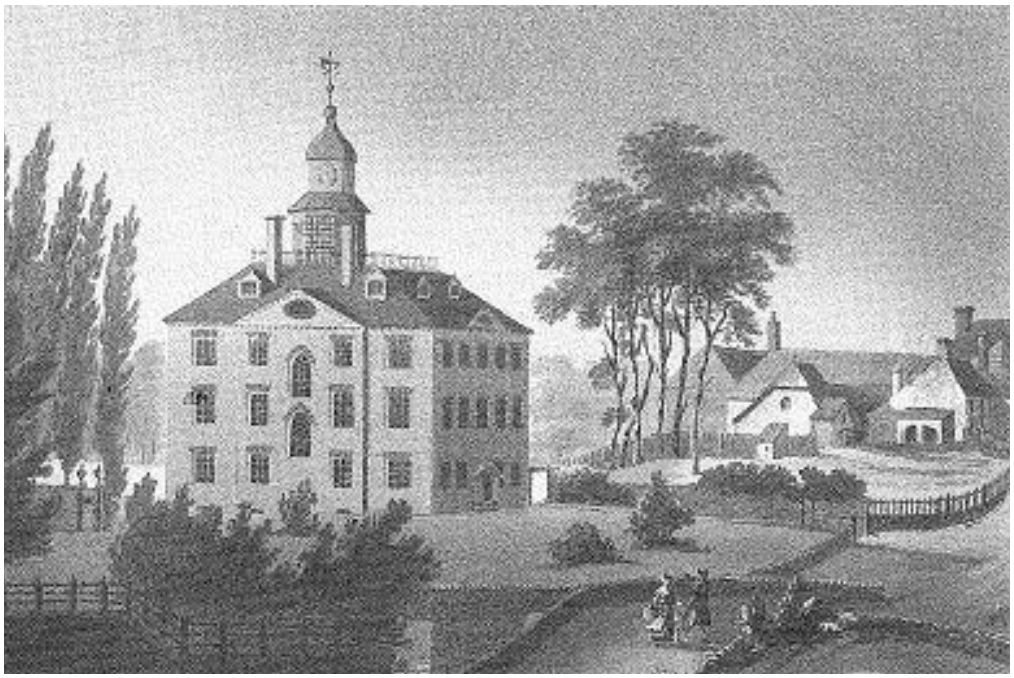
Name of Site	Botley House
Address	Church Road
Parish/LAC	Botley
Grid Reference	Easting514 Northing129
Area/Size	1.19ha
Ownership	Private
Site type/ description	Large House with gardens
Designation	Private gardens
Features	• Bridge over river Hamble linked to property on east banks of river Hill house and kitchen garden. • House has 8 bedrooms, 2 stair cases, 2 kitchens. 50 feet long, forty wide and three storeys with high chimneys. • 4 acres of gardens and meadow



Hedge End, West End and Botley

7. Botley House (cont.)

History of site and key dates	House was built in 1790 by Robert States (1729-98) who was a merchant, farmer and Botley miller. It was built on the west bank of the river Hamble and was the home to William Cobbett from 1805 to 1812. Cobbett was a radical politician, journalist and pamphleteer and keen gardener who planted a number of trees. It was demolished in the mid 19th century however some outbuildings and walls remain. These can be seen from on the left hand side of Church Lane and also from behind the property called Cobbett's Cottage
References	Research by Hampshire Gardens Trust

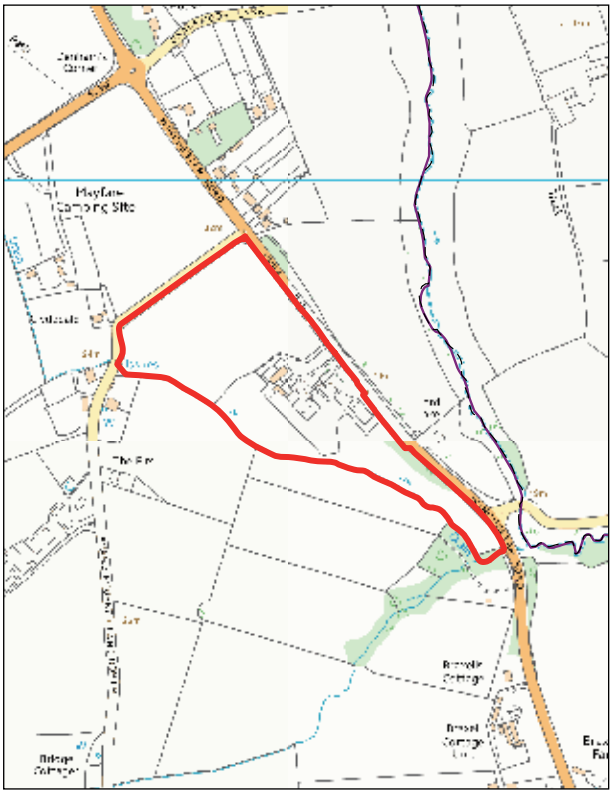


Botley House and the bridge over the Hamble in a 19th century engraving from 'River Hamble a history' D. Chun 2009

Hedge End, West End and Botley

8. The Croft

Name of Site	The Croft
Address	Winchester Road
Parish/LAC	HEWEB
Grid Reference	Easting 500, Northing 156
Area/Size	1.6ha
Ownership	Information not currently available
Site type/description	Information not currently available
Designation	Countryside, local gap, Flood zones 2 and 3
Features	Information not currently available
History of site and key dates	Information not currently available
Current description of site 2012	Residential use



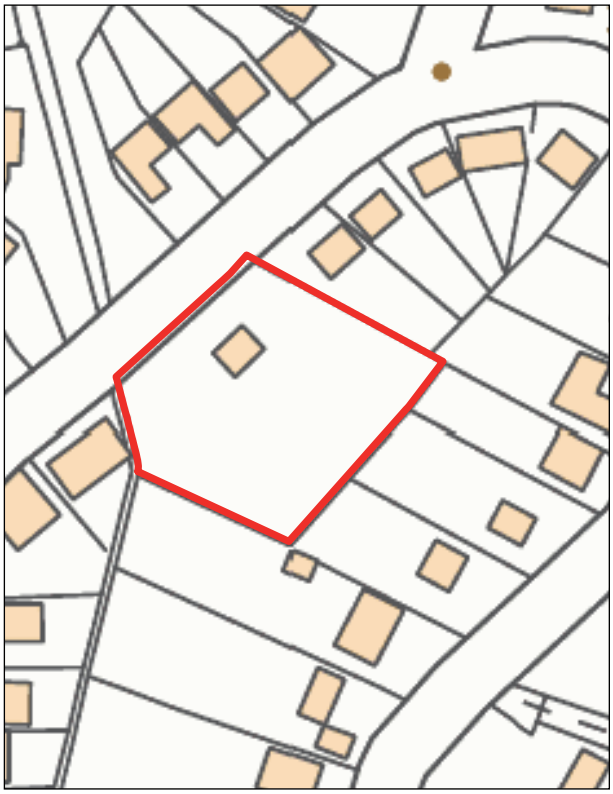
Chandler's Ford and Hiltingbury

9. Calluna

Name of Site	Calluna
Address	Valley Road
Parish/LAC	CFH
Grid Reference	Easting 436 Northing 215
Area/Size	0.3ha
Ownership	Private
Site type/ description	Plantsman's private garden
Designation	TPOs, Special policy area
Features	Lawn, woodland and specimen plants and trees.
History of site and key dates	1930s house. Previous garden of well-known plants-woman, Amy Doncaster. Collection of plants including snowdrops, narcissus, species and hybrids with woodland plants. Considered by English Heritage for listing but not included.
Current description of site 2012	Specimen plants removed by Roy Lancaster before re-development following planning permission in 2011 for three separate dwellings and demolition of original 1930s house. Three houses built in the grounds (2012). Some trees remain.
References	Article in RHS journal the garden in 1886 by R. Lancaster and research by Hampshire Gardens Trust

Chandler's Ford and Hiltingbury

9. Calluna (cont.)



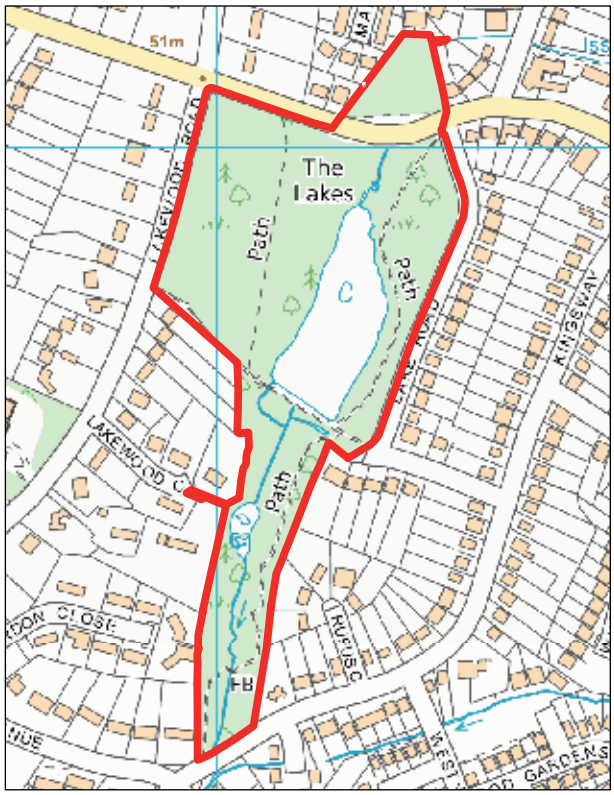
Chandler's Ford and Hiltingbury

10. Hiltingbury Lakes

Name of Site	Hiltingbury Lakes (Previously Hiltingbury Common-Merdon House Gardens)
Address	Lakewood Road
Parish/LAC	Chandler's Ford
Grid Reference	Easting 440, Northing 219
Area/Size	7 hectares
Ownership	EBC
Site type/description	Public
Designation	Tree Preservation Order
Features	• Bog Garden • Bridge • Lake • Stream • Woodland
History of site and key dates	Possibly a medieval fish pond. First confirmed reference, 1588 Hursley Estate map, clearly shows a lake and buildings east of Malibres on Hiltingbury Common. Ist ed OS 25" shows marshland; clearly defined as a lake by 2nd ed. In early 1900s Mr Wallis built Merdon House and landscaped the gardens with ornamental water gardens (today lower Hiltingbury Lakes). At this time larger lake area was a local recreational amenity. 1932 Merdon House grounds divided and water gardens were no longer in garden boundaries. In 1933, water garden fell into disrepair; the lake north of Hiltingbury Road completely silted up but the larger lake remained unchanged. Lower lakes were restored to their Edwardian design in 1970s by Hampshire County Council.
Current description of site 2012	Today the area is well wooded with a mix of pine, oak, birch and many other tree varieties. The Lakes and surrounding land is today managed by Eastleigh Borough Council.
References	*Keble's Parish*, Charlotte M Yonge, 1896 Chap16, Macmillan Domesday Book *Story of Chandlers* Ford Hillier, B *Story of Hiltingbury Lakes* Research at HGT

Chandler's Ford and Hiltingbury

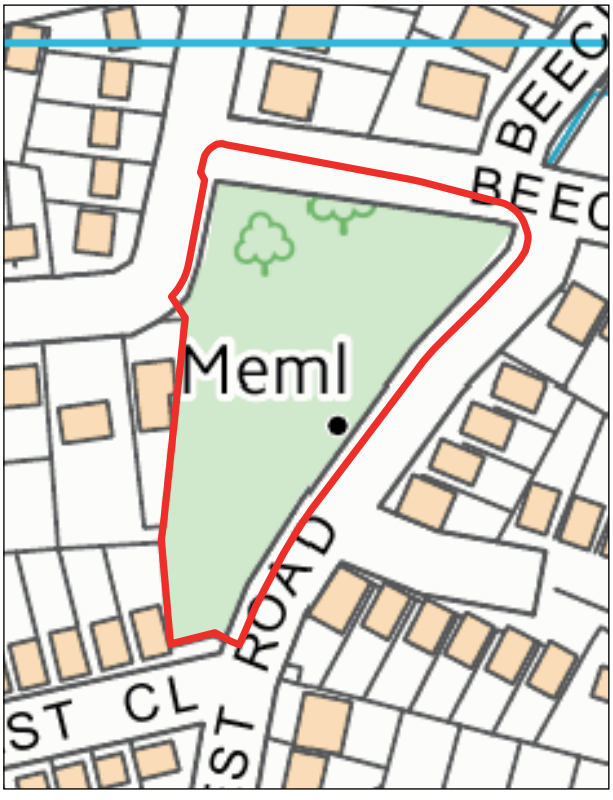
10. Hiltingbury Lakes (cont.)



Chandler's Ford and Hiltingbury

11. Marian Kennedy Open Space

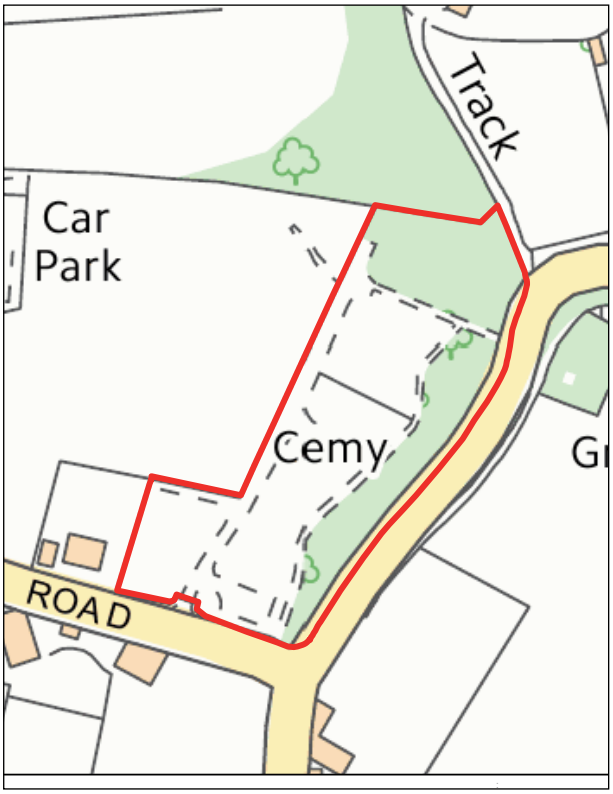
Name of Site	Marian Kennedy Open Space
Address	Forest Road
Parish/LAC	CFH
Grid Reference	Easting 435, Northing 219
Area/Size	0.6ha
Ownership	EBC
Site type/description	Public Park
Designation	Open space, Flood zones 2 and 3
Features	Path through wooded site
History of site and key dates	Information not currently available
Current description of site 2012	Public open space, well treed site with path through centre



Bursledon, Hamble-Le Rice and Hound

12. Bursledon Cemetery

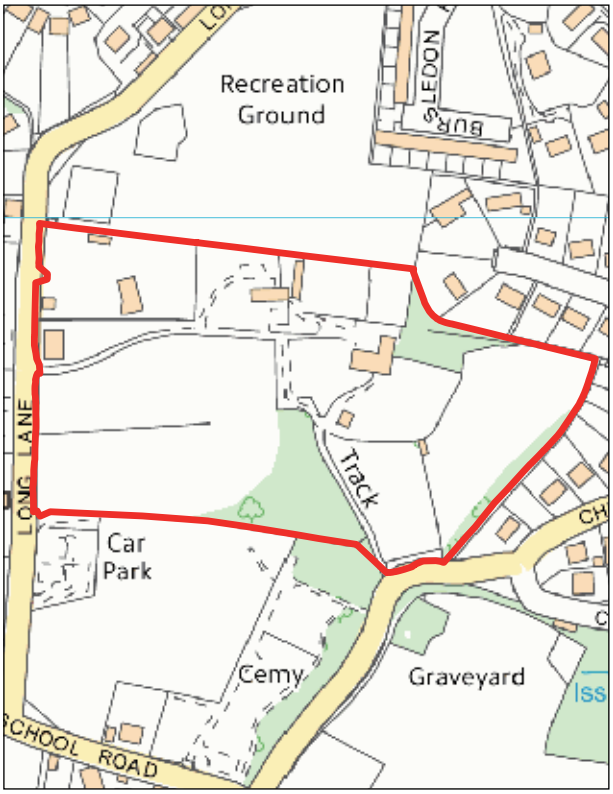
Name of Site	Bursledon Cemetery
Address	School Road
Parish/LAC	BHH
Grid Reference	Easting 485, Northing 097
Area/Size	1.1ha
Ownership	Bursledon Parish Council
Site type/ description	Institutional
Designation	TPO, Countryside, Special policy area, conservation area
Features	Information not currently available
History of site and key dates	Information not currently available
Current description of site 2012	Cemetery



Bursledon, Hamble-Le Rice and Hound

13. Ploverfield

Name of Site	Ploverfield
Address	Long Lane
Parish/LAC	BHH
Grid Reference	Easting 485, Northing 097
Area/Size	5.5ha
Ownership	Information not currently available
Site type/ description	Information not currently available
Designation	TPO, countryside, conservation area, Special policy area
Features	Information not currently available
History of site and key dates	Information not currently available
Current description of site 2012	Residential



Bursledon, Hamble-Le Rice and Hound

14. Royal Victoria Country Park and Military Hospital

Name of Site	Royal Victoria Country Park and Military Hospital Cemetery
Address	Victoria Road
Parish/LAC	BHH
Grid Reference	Easting 468, Northing 077
Area/Size	56.644 ha
Ownership	Hampshire County Council
Site type/ description	Information not currently available
Designation	Countryside, local gap, public open space, special policy area, SINC
Features	Information not currently available
History of site and key dates	Information not currently available
Current description of site 2012	Country Park, coastal location, wooded, recreation ground, trails, play areas, cemetery

Bursledon, Hamble-Le Rice and Hound

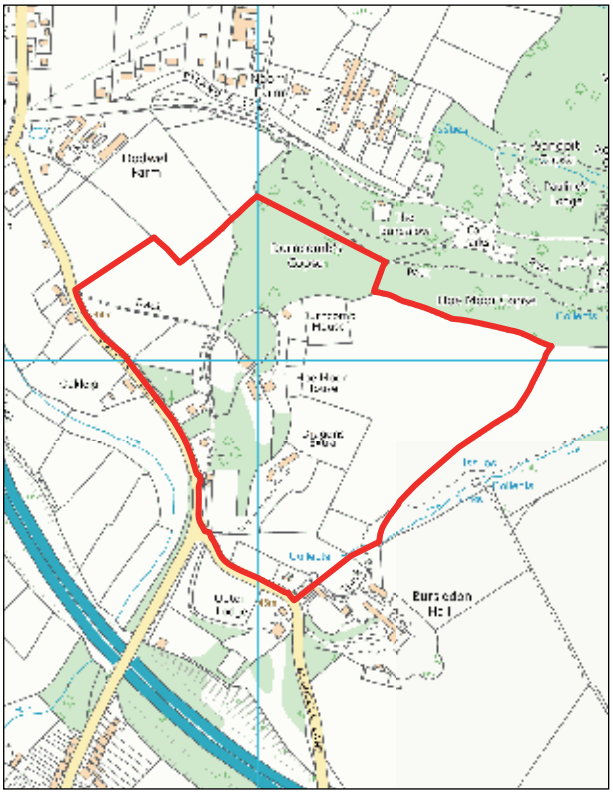
15. Freehill and Hoe Moor House

Name of Site	Freehill and Hoe Moor House
Address	Dodwell Lane
Parish/LAC	Bursledon
Grid Reference	Easting 490 Northing109
Area/Size	21ha
Ownership	Private
Site type/ description	Multiple dwellings
Designation	Site and monuments record No. 35455
Features	• Approach Drive 2007 • Farm 1853 • Fishpond 2007 • Greenhouse 1947 • Kitchen Garden 1947 • Lodge 1947 • Orchard 1868 • Rock Garden 1947 • Rose Garden 1947 • Stable block 1947 • Tennis lawn 1947 **2007** • Approach drive • Fishpond • Lawn • Pond • Pots/vases • Seat • Steps • Summer house • Terrace • Urn • Vista • Well • Woodland garden • Yew hedges
History of site and key dates	Used to be part of estate which came into being in 1808. The house had lovely views up the river Hamble with extensive grounds and farming land. Requisitioned in WWII by the Royal Navy, the estate was divided into 21 Lots after the war, which were sold separately. The house was split into two, Hoe Moor House and Freehillls House.

Bursledon, Hamble-Le Rice and Hound

15. Freehill and Hoe Moor House (cont.)

Current description of site 2012	Both houses remain with modest grounds. Surrounding area, residential and open fields.
References	Research by Hampshire Gardens Trust



Bursledon, Hamble-Le Rice and Hound

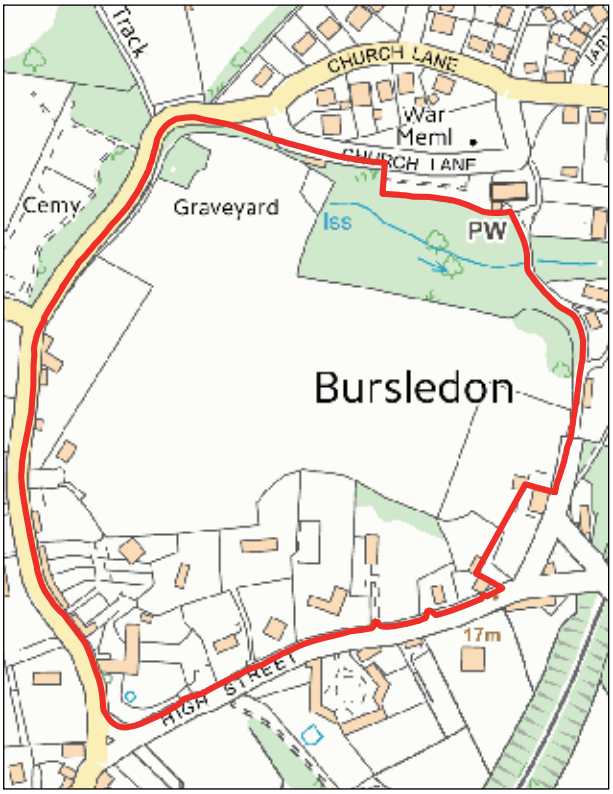
16. Greyladyes

Name of Site	Greyladyes
Address	Church Lane
Parish/LAC	Bursledon
Grid Reference	Easting 486, Northing 094
Area/Size	14.5ha – from sale details in 1829
Ownership	Private
Site type/description	Multiple owners
Designation	Within the countryside, a conservation area and a special policy area. Grade II listed buildings on site including the lodge, Chapel of Our Lady of the Rosary, 7-10 Greyladyes and the boundary wall to Greyladyes and an area tree preservation order over the site
Features	• Partial balustrade • Chapel • Conservatory • Farm (now lost to housing) • Ice House (lost) • Kitchen garden (lost 1900's) • Partial Lawn • Lodge (extended) • Mausoleum • Partial parkland • Pond • Stable Block (housing) • Tomb • Topiary (lost 1900's) • Partial walled garden • Pre 1810 park
History of site and key dates	Name of house changed from Bursledon Lodge in 1700s to Elm Lodge in 1800s and Greyladyes in 1900s
Current description of site 2012	Georgian house converted into 4 separate residences, each sharing part of original gardens. These boundaries cut across original garden features (e.g. remains of stone balustrades). The Lodge is now extended and outbuildings converted into houses. Houses built along southern boundary. Outline of old walled garden can still be identified in one of these properties. Mausoleum still standing fenced off to north of estate.

Bursledon, Hamble-Le Rice and Hound

16. Greyladyes (cont.)

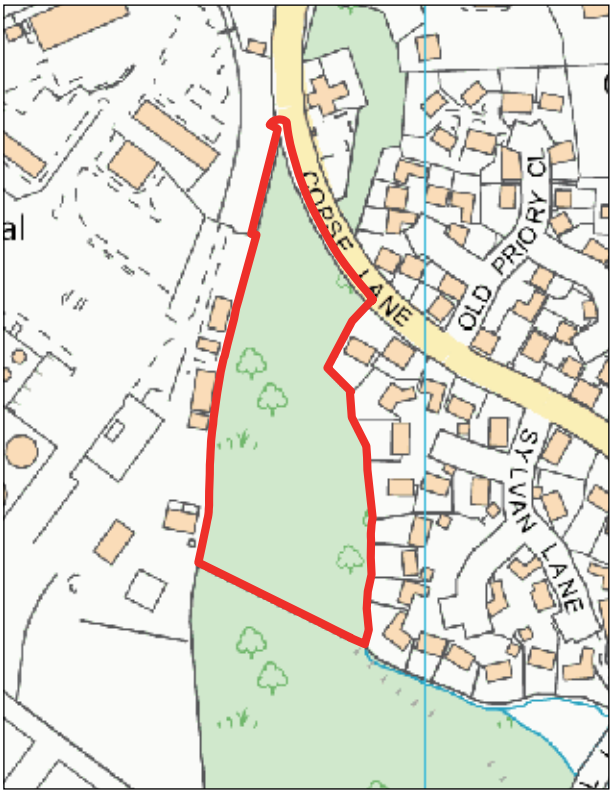
References	• Biography of Mrs Emmaline Shawe-Storey by G.M. Bouchard (Eastleigh reference Library) Victoria County History Vol. 3 • HRO 1730B/17 Ewer family Papers • Richard Chenevix Trench and his Legacy, pages from booklet 'An Appreciation' by Anthony Fletcher • GAF Greyladyes arts foundation booklet • 1881-1891 Census on line • Photo of The Lodge by Colin Cromwell 1983 • The Yorke Family Tree • Research by Hampshire Gardens Trust



Bursledon, Hamble-Le Rice and Hound

17. The Copse

Name of Site	The Copse
Address	Copse Lane
Parish/LAC	BHH
Grid Reference	SU481065
Area/Size	1.6ha
Ownership	Information not currently available
Site type/ description	Garden
Designation	Countryside, open space, SINC
Features	Small park, Pleasure gardens Walled garden
History of site and key dates	Overlooking Solent. Developed 1984/85 as a housing estate, trees and major shrubs retained in scheme.
Current description of site 2012	SINC Woodland



Bursledon, Hamble-Le Rice and Hound

18. Maidenstone

Name of Site	Maidenstone
Address	Blundell Lane
Parish/LAC	BHH
Grid Reference	SU492100
Area/Size	1.5ha
Ownership	Information not currently available
Site type/ description	Private garden
Designation	Flood zone 2 and 3, TPO, Countryside, river corridor, Local Gap, conservation area
Features	Information not currently available
History of site and key dates	Seat of Captain Gilbert Joshua Spencer Smith JP, about 4 miles form Southampton. Bishop of Winchester is lord of manor.
Current description of site 2012	Residential
References	Wessex Series

Bursledon, Hamble-Le Rice and Hound

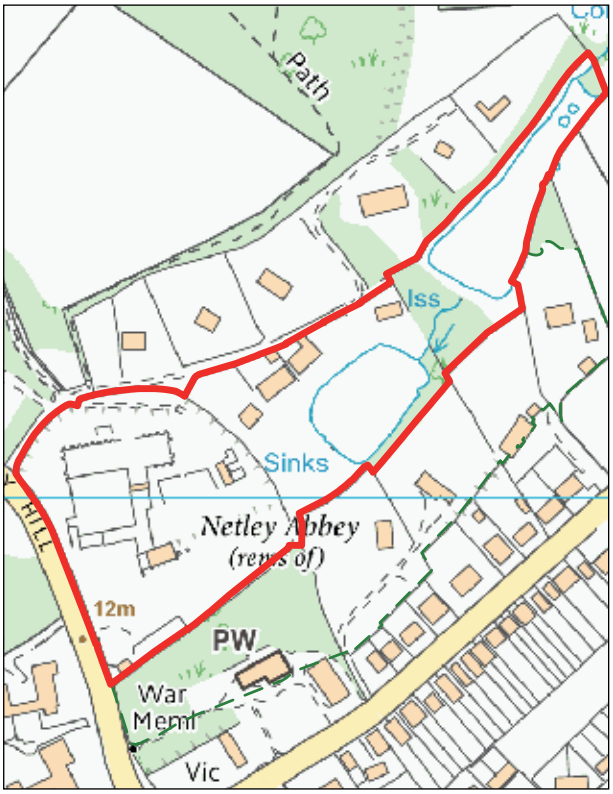
19. Netley Abbey

Name of Site	Netley Abbey
Address	Abbey Hill
Parish/LAC	Hound Netley
Grid Reference	Easting 453, Northing 090
Area/Size	6.7ha
Ownership	English Heritage
Site type/ description	Recreational
Designation	Scheduled Ancient Monument
Features	• Boundary Wall (Partial) • Parkland (small monastic style) • Ruin • Seat (5)
History of site and key dates	Netley Abbey is situated in wooded parkland to the west of the village of Netley andapproximately four miles to the east of Southampton in the county ofHampshire. It was founded in 1239 and was home to monks of the Cistercian orderThe monks lived here for nearly 300 years until the dissolution of the monastries by Henry VIII. The abbey was granted by the King to Sir William Paulet and was created by him into a great Tudor courtyardmansion. During the seventeenth century the abbey was owned by variouspeople until the early 1700;s when the current owner Sir Berkeley Lucydecided to demolish what was now an unfashionable house. Some of thestone was sold and the abbey was subsequently abandoned. By the second half of the eighteenth century the abbey, now roofless and overgrown, became a famous ruin which attracted artists, dramatists and poets and steps were taken to conserve the ruins. Archaeologicalexcavations took place in 1860 and the then owners, the Chamberlyne family sold off many of the Tudor features and other stone which resulted in the loss of much of the evidence of the abbey's post-dissolution history. In 1922 the abbey was passed into state care of the Commissioners of Works.

Bursledon, Hamble-Le Rice and Hound

19. Netley Abbey (cont.)

Current description of site 2012	The ruin today is the shell of the church and monastic buildings around the cloister and Abbot's house. Traces of a moat are still discernible. It is one of the best preserved ruined medieval monastries inthe south of England. An Ancient Monument protected by law and maintained by English Heritage, its current use is recreational. The ruins are well maintained but the grassed Parkland area is not listed under English Heritage's Parks and Gardens list.
References	Research by Hampshire Gardens Trust



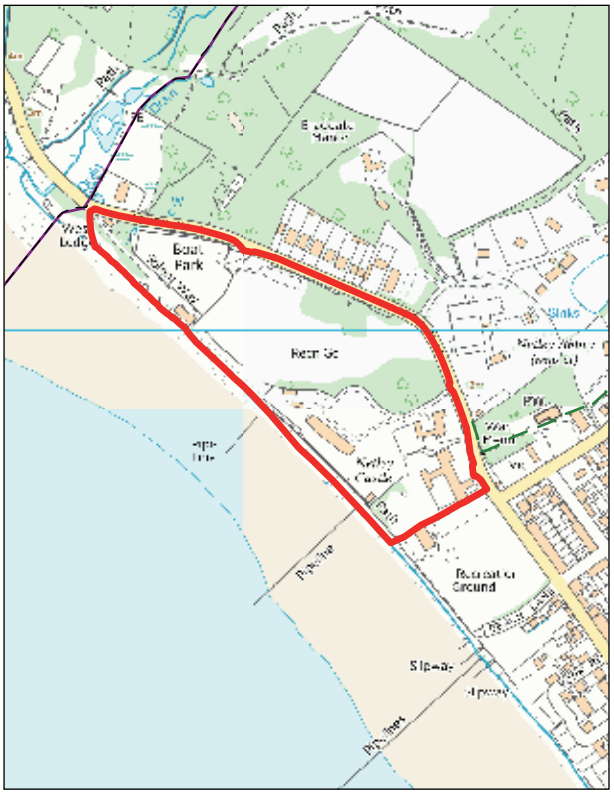
Bursledon, Hamble-Le Rice and Hound

20. Netley Castle

Name of Site	Netley Castle
Address	Abbey Hill
Parish/LAC	BHH
Grid Reference	Easting 451, Northing 088
Area/Size	9.1ha
Ownership	Private
Site type/ description	Pre1810 Park
Designation	TPO, Flood zone 2 and 3, countryside, strategic gap, conservation area, public open space
Features	Remodelled 'castle'; a 3-bedroomed Tower House on four floors and a boathouse residence.
History of site and key dates	A Fort garrisoned with a large square blockhouse (extant) from 1542 until 1627, later used for storage and as a look-out for smugglers. 1700, Sir Berkeley Lucy renovated the ruin using stones from Netley Abbey. Its beauty struck Alexander Pope in 1784 and in 1766 Horace Walpole wrote of the beauty of the site 'The scene is so beautifully tranquil yet so lively….' Thomas Dummer (owner) cleared the ruins in 1765 and made the place habitable. Remodelled in 1840-60 with a Gothic Tower. In 1881, the 27 acre estate, described has having '…exquisitely disposed Pleasure grounds with lawns, parterres, plantations of rare shrubs and trees, ornamental boat house, fish pond and productive kitchen garden etc..' was bought by Colonel Crichton who used J D Spedding to convert the building into a Gothic house with castellated wings and a tower, and lived there until his death in 1922. In 1945 it was taken over by Southampton Area Health Authority as a convalescent care home and subsequently sold to a developer in 2000.
Current description of site 2012	'Castle' in excellent condition and divided into nine apartments with a new wing in the house. A 3-bedroomed tower on four floors and a boathouse residence complete the scene, set in well-tended grounds of shrubs and trees.
References	Research by Hampshire Gardens Trust

Bursledon, Hamble-Le Rice and Hound

20. Netley Castle (cont.)



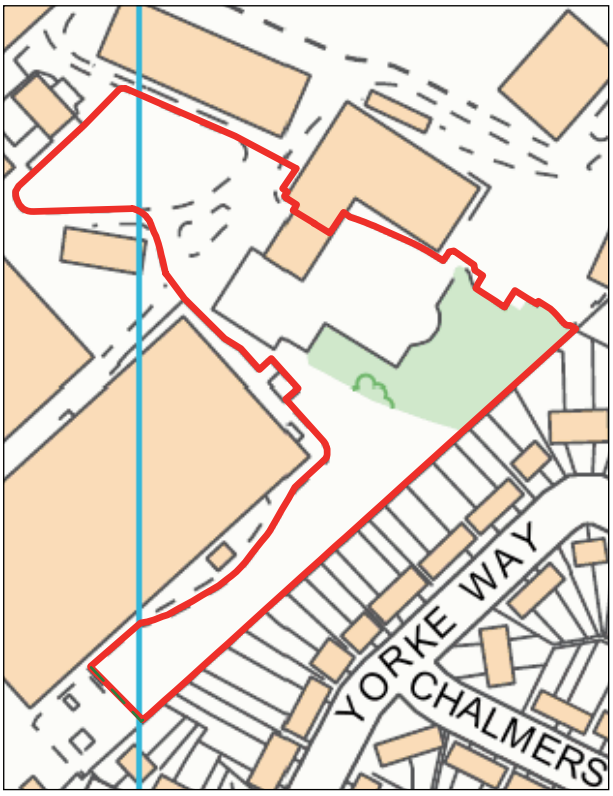
Bursledon, Hamble-Le Rice and Hound

21. Sydney Lodge

Name of Site	Sydney Lodge
Address	Kings Avenue
Parish/LAC	BHH
Grid Reference	Easting 470, Northing 072
Area/Size	1.2ha
Ownership	Private
Site type/description	Private
Designation	Existing employment site
Features	Was wooded parkland and House Grade II listed.
History of site and key dates	John Sloane designed Sydney Lodge in the 18th century for Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke (the Earl of Hardwicke), having already worked on the family's main residence, Wimpole Hall in Cambridgeshire. The house was financed by prize money earned during the French Wars. The grounds were mainly wood and park-like land in the 19th century (1st ed 25" OS map, 1869) and abutted those of Hamble Cliff House which also passed into a branch of the Yorke family from the mid-19th century until 1926. Sydney Lodge became tenanted and together with neighbouring Hamble Cliff House was purchased by British Marine later known as Folland Aircraft Limited in 1934/6, for the land and access to Southampton Water. The land became the site of a factory with slipway (British History online, p 469). The houses are both Grade II listed together with the stables of Hamble Cliff House and a WWII Observatory in the grounds.
Current description of site 2012	Sydney Lodge is now used as office and accommodation for visiting personnel. The former gardens are covered by large hangers and other factory workshops, with just a small formal garden behind the house. The large old walled gardens of Hamble Cliff House are now part of the factory site, known to the staff as the secret gardens. The walls, glass houses, out-buildings and grounds once maintained by apprentices are according to personal contact still in good order (refer
References	Research by Hampshire Gardens Trust

Bursledon, Hamble-Le Rice and Hound

21. Sydney Lodge (cont.)



Eastleigh

22. The Park

Name of Site	The Park
Address	Leigh Road
Parish/LAC	Eastleigh
Grid Reference	Easting 454, Northing 191
Area/Size	1.9 hectares
Ownership	Public
Site type/ description	Public/Recreation ground
Designation	Tree Preservation Order
Features	• Avenue • Bedding • Bandstand • Lawn • Scented garden for blind • Seat • Angel statue • Sunken Garden • Walkway • Children's garden
History of site and key dates	Park created from little Eastleigh farm. Area known as Cricket Field in 1896. In 1900 the railway company and contributions from a local subscription enabled the erection of the wooden bandstand. The one that exists today was built in 1909. In World War I the park was used as a field hospital. In 1923 the war memorial was paid for by the ladies' branch of the British Legion. In 1945 air raid shelters were put under the park. In 1973 a scented garden for the blind was created.
Current description of site 2012	Today much used by the public. Park is well maintained and litter free.

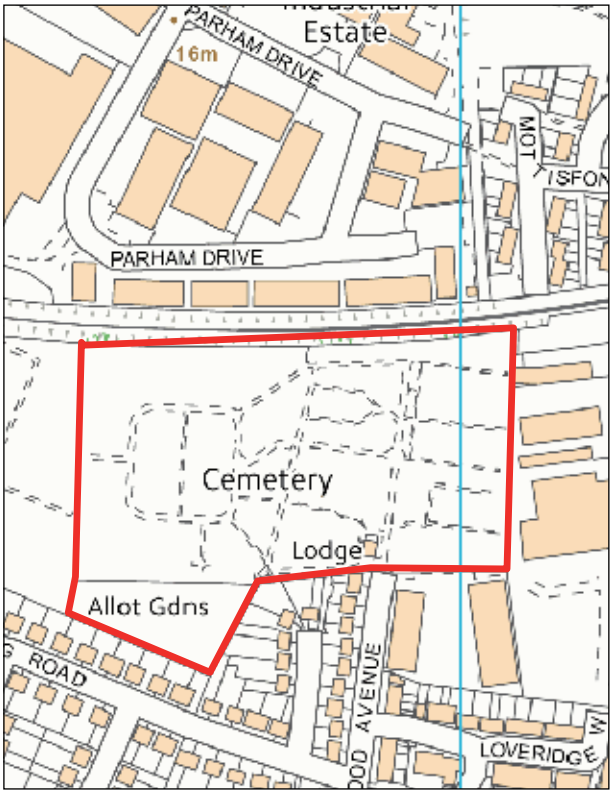
Eastleigh

22. The Park (cont.)

Eastleigh

23. Brookwood Avenue Cemetery

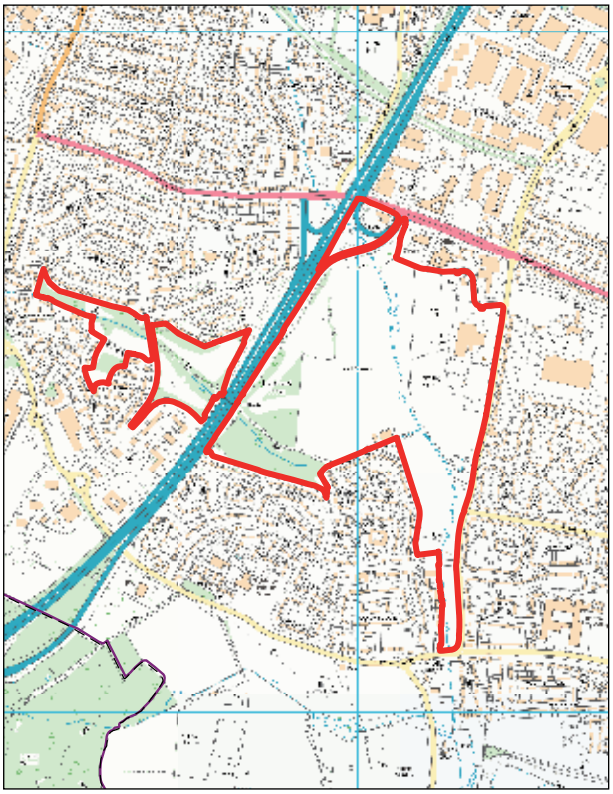
Name of Site	Brookwood Avenue Cemetery
Address	Brookwood Avenue
Parish/LAC	ELAC
Grid Reference	Easting 448, Northing 194
Area/Size	4.7ha
Ownership	EBC
Site type/description	Institutional
Designation	Public Open Space
Features	Information not currently available
History of site and key dates	Information not currently available
Current description of site 2012	Cemetery



Eastleigh

24. Fleming Park

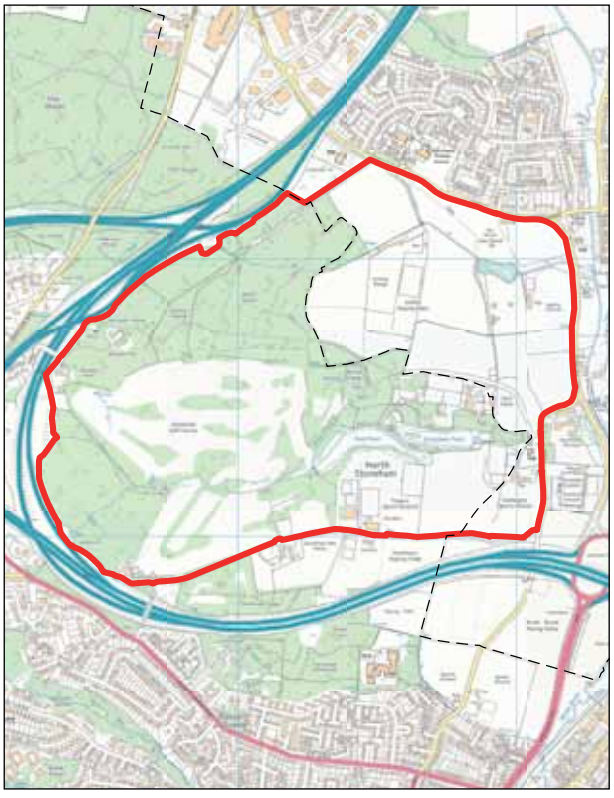
Name of Site	Fleming Park
Address	Passfield Avenue
Parish/LAC	ELAC
Grid Reference	Easting 442, Northing 189
Area/Size	56.6ha
Ownership	Eastleigh Borough Council
Site type/ description	Public park, leisure centre
Designation	Public open space, proposed landscape improvements, SINC, Flood zones 2 and 3, TPO
Features	Information not currently available
History of site and key dates	Information not currently available
Current description of site 2012	Well used recreation ground



Eastleigh

25. North Stoneham Park

Name of Site	North Stoneham Park (also known as Stoneham Park)
Address	Chestnut Avenue
Parish/LAC	ELAC
Grid Reference	Easting 431, Northing 169
Area/Size	210ha
Ownership	Public/Private Deer Park
Site type/description	TPO, main river centreline, countryside, strategic gap, SINC, public open space
Designation	Countryside, strategic gap, SINC, public open space
Features	1993 recorded a 220m length of pale and clitch was found (see HCC newsletter article)



Eastleigh

25. North Stoneham Park (cont.)

History of site and key dates	Replace with: It is believed that the deer park was probably part of a Saxon ecclesiastical estate in the early Middle Ages. Later it belonged to Hyde Abbey. After the dissolution of the monasteries, the manor was acquired by Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton. In 1599, the Wriothesley family sold the estate to Sir Thomas Fleming, whose descendants owned it until the 1950s. When Sir Thomas died in 1638, a large house had been built with 3 ponds in the garden. The 1736 enclosure map shows a lodge to the south west of the house, in the location of the subsequent Belevedere Lodge. The full extent of the park is depicted on Taylor's 1759 map with two avenues aligned on the house and a Banqueting house close to the Belevedere Lodge. The subsequent owner, John Fleming, developed the park further when Lancelot 'Capability' Brown was enlisted to survey and prepare a scheme. The work was carried out between 1773 and 1778. Experts consider that Brown probably created a more informal parkland landscape reducing the avenues to clumps and lines of trees, enlarging and making modifications to the ponds and establishing serpentine approach drives. 1818–1844 John Willis Fleming demolished the old manor house and built a new mansion in the centre of the park, designed in the Greek Revival style by the leading architect Thomas Hopper. During this time a larger upper lake was constructed, and the slopes between the lake and new house terraced in a formal Italianate style. John Willis Fleming died, leaving the mansion unfinished and his family and estate in severe financial difficulties. The estate was some 15,000 acres in extent, one of the largest in Hampshire. In 1854, the family moved to Chilworth Manor and following this the mansion became residential flats and the deer herd was removed. In 1908, most of the westerly deer park, Rough Park, became a golf course which remains today. The Georgian mansion was demolished in 1939 and the Park disappeared after the estate was sold in separate lots in 1953, following the death of John Edward Arthur Willis Fleming in 1949.

Eastleigh

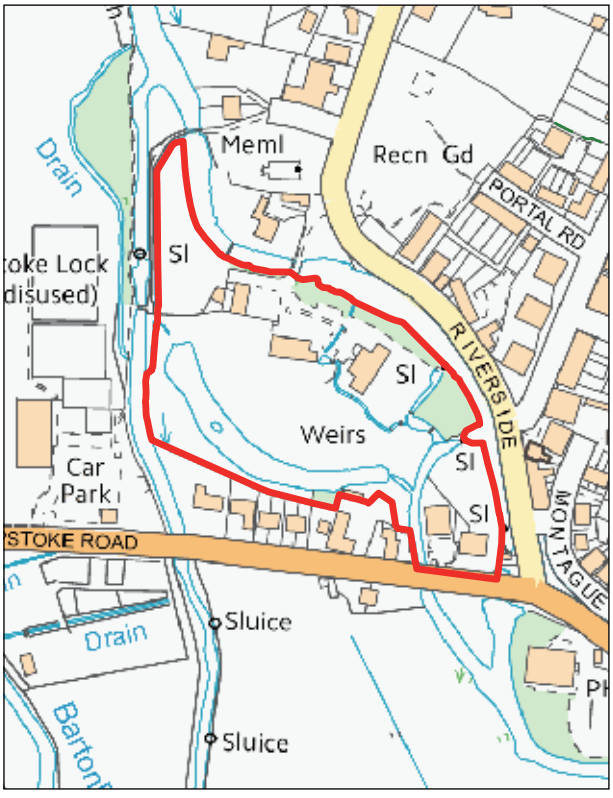
25. North Stoneham Park (cont.)

History of site and key dates (cont...)	In 1983, the M27 motorway was completed through the southern side of the park, followed in 1991 by the M3 through the western side. The area between the motorways and Chestnut Avenue is divided between Eastleigh and Test Valley Districts. The golf course; Home Wood, managed by the Forestry Commission; the central lakes owned by the Eastleigh and District Angling Club; St Nicholas Church and Park Farm are now within Test Valley. The park remains in multiple ownership.
Current description of site 2012	Stoneham Golf Club occupies a large part of the former Rough Park preserving much of the character of the landscape. The former Deer Park is now lost to sports playing fields. The central lakes belong to the Eastleigh and District Angling Club. Home Wood is managed by the Forestry Commission. In 1983 the M27 motorway was completed through the southern side of the park followed in 1991 by the M3 through the western side.
References	1993 HCC newsletter article Research by Hampshire Gardens Trust

Bishopstoke Fair Oak and Horton Heath

26. Bishopstoke Manor

Name of Site	Bishopstoke Manor
Address	Church Road
Parish/LAC	BIFOHH
Grid Reference	Easting 465 Northing 192
Area/Size	3ha
Ownership	Private, multiple ownership
Site type/description	Garden
Designation	Flood zones 2 and 3, TPO, countryside, river corridor, conservation area
Features	Fish pond, bridge over river. Mature trees



Eastleigh

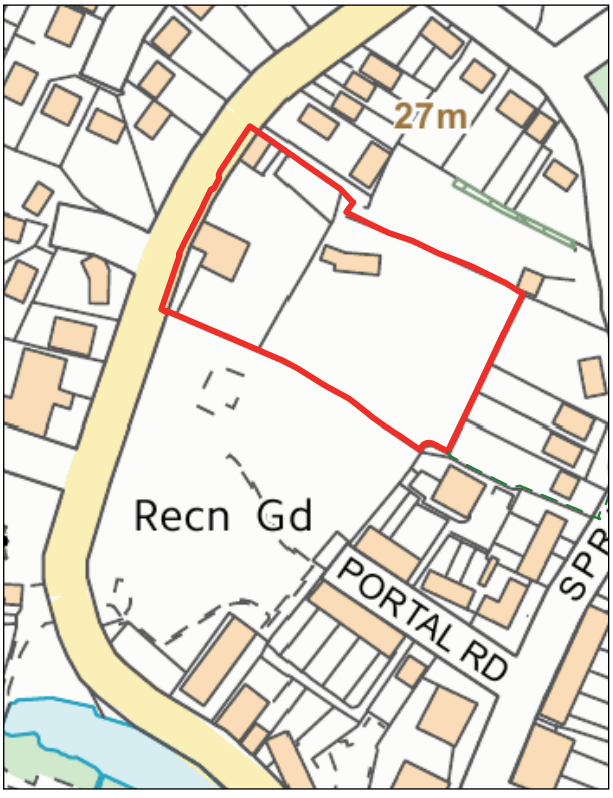
26. Bishopstoke Manor (cont.)

History of site and key dates	18th century GR II listed house, on earlier foundations, north of where Bishopstoke corn mill once stood, on an island formed by two branches of the R Itchen, with a large fishpond. One of several large houses along the river it was owned by John George Atkins but let in the 1830s with walled garden, kitchen garden, glasshouses, cowshed, orchard, fishpond with fishing rights. Advertised to let in 1829 with a walled garden, kitchen garden, several glasshouses and well stocked orchard in 6 acres of grounds. The Tithe map (1840) shows gardens and pasture surrounding the property and to the east. 1848, to let again advertised as near new railway station. An undated map approx. 1858- 67, possibly the Old Series OS map, shows the entrance over a bridge on the River Itchen, fruit trees to the east and gardens with paths and trees leading to a large fishpond/lake. 1881 Census shows the Escombe family at the Manor and memories of a kitchen garden, tall white lilies and water meadows beyond are described by Ethel Escombe . (Bygone days of Bishopstoke, Dorothy Escombe, 1925). The 1911 Census shows Mr Pocock, gardener and family living there and undated sales details note an iron bridge with iron girders and old chestnuts. Also a heated Loughborough greenhouse. The Manor was often tenanted but in 1930s still a private house, later to be converted into flats. 1990 Itchen Grange, a Regency style building of 18 apartments built in the grounds.
Current description of site 2012	The Manor House and Itchen Grange stand in attractive much reduced grounds, including the fish pond. Land on the opposite side of the pond is now backed by housing on the main Bishopstoke Road.
References	Research by Hampshire Gardens Trust

Bishopstoke Fair Oak and Horton Heath

27. Bishopstoke Rectory

Name of Site	Bishoptoke Rectory
Address	Church Road
Parish/LAC	BIFOHH
Grid Reference	Easting
Area/Size	1.4ha
Ownership	Private
Site type/description	Garden
Designation	TPO, conservation area
Features	Old walls, formerly adjacent to Dean Garnier's renowned arboretum (early-mid 19th century) with many specimen trees (now a separate private dwelling)



Bishopstoke Fair Oak and Horton Heath

27. Bishopstoke Rectory (cont.)

History of site and key dates	Offered the living of Bishopstoke in 1808, Thomas Garnier demolished the old parsonage and built a more spacious Regency house, which is now Grade II listed (Dale 1991). To satisfy his ambitions to create a lovely garden, Garnier enlarged the Rectory grounds over the next few years by buying tracts of land with his own money and in his own name. He acquired a turnip field to the east and a meadow to the south (Bygone Bishopstoke, Escombe, D, 1925) and created a magnificent arboretum, scouring the country for rare plants, trees and shrubs. His brother-in-law, William Parry, a noted explorer of the N West Passage to China also brought back many specimen trees and plants. In 1830 Garnier had become a Prebendary at Winchester Cathedral and ten years later in 1840, Dean of Winchester. These appointments did not diminish his botanical ambitions and Dale writes that he travelled frequently to Kew to examine their latest acquisitions and to exchange ideas with his friend Sir William Hooker, Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens. In 1834, the Rectory was featured in Loudon's Gardeners' magazine, August 1834, Vol 10 pp124-130 giving a detailed description as well as a long list of its plants (HCC). Trees in the Arboretum included: Pine from Mexico, Cedar from the Himalayas, an Escallonia from South America and over fifty varieties of magnolia, azalea and rhododendron from America and the East with a Pomegranate from Afghanistan and Chimomanthus Fragrans from China. A sixty-foot high magnolia would have attracted the attention of every visitor (Dale, 1991). The garden soon attracted a steady stream of visitors and later was said to rival Chiswick as a venue for aspiring gardeners (Dale, 1991). Visitors included William Cobbett, who also imported specimen trees and plants into Hampshire, Lord Palmerston and in 1851, Albert, Prince Consort. In 1865 Garnier accepting that he was getting old, sold the arboretum and other land he owned to Alfred

Bishopstoke Fair Oak and Horton Heath

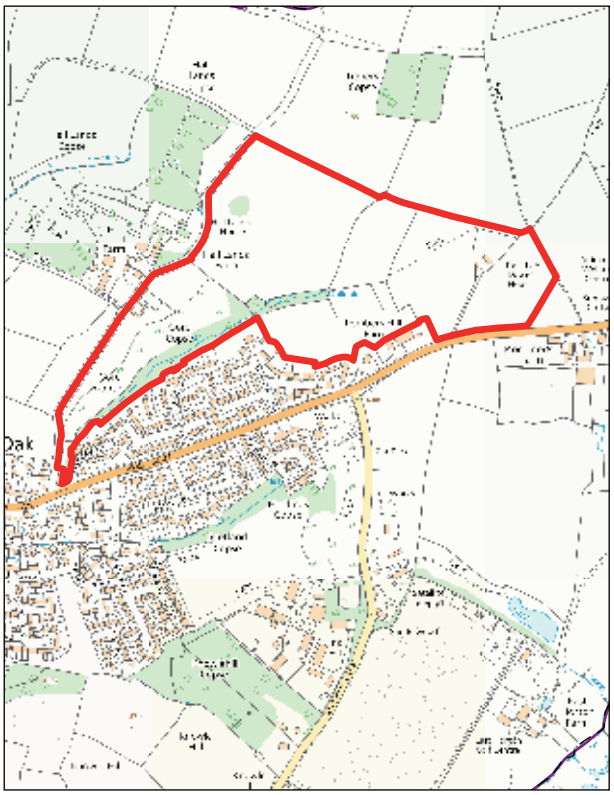
27. Bishopstoke Rectory (cont.)

History of site and key dates (cont...)	Barton, who incorporated them into the adjoining Longmead Estate, later reached from the house by means of a bridge over Spring Lane. The Rectory was left with a modest garden including a kitchen garden partly walled and a further one '..across the road in the corner adjoining St John's with a cowhouse, sheds and piggeries.' Bygone Bishopstoke Dorothy Escombe, 1925. Sales details of 1928, (38M47/27 HRO))describe the kitchen garden as partly walled and well stocked. There is a lean-to green house, and a small heated green house. The Pleasure Grounds are well timbered and comprise sloping lawns with flower beds and a quantity of roses. An enclosure of meadow land which has an extensive frontage to the principal village road, relates to an 'orchard' described in 'Bygone Bishopstoke. The property boundary is marked on a copy of the area on the 25" SO map 3rd ed, 1909, in the HCC archive as having a total area of about 3 1/2 acres.
Current description of site 2012	The garden is now further reduced but its legacy from Dean Garnier remains. A small private garden it has old walls, formerly adjacent to Dean Garnier's renowned arboretum (a separate dwelling which still has some of the specimen trees)..
References	Research by Hampshire Gardens Trust

Bishopstoke Fair Oak and Horton Heath

28. Fair Oak Park

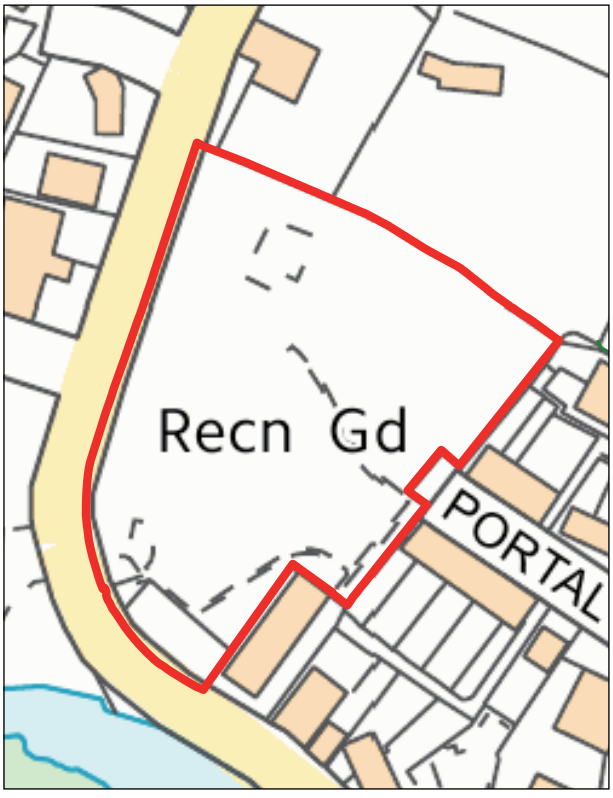
Name of Site	Fair Oak Park
Address	Hall Lands Lane
Parish/LAC	BIFOHH
Grid Reference	Easting 499, Northing 192
Area/Size	23.5ha
Ownership	Information not currently available
Site type/ description	Information not currently available
Designation	Countryside, SINC, TPO, main river centre line
Features	Information not currently available
History of site and key dates	Information not currently available
Current description of site 2012	Open fields/ countryside
References	



Bishopstoke Fair Oak and Horton Heath

29. Glebe Meadow

Name of Site	Glebe Medow
Address	Church Road
Parish/LAC	BIFOHH
Grid Reference	Easting465 Northing194
Area/Size	0.97ha
Ownership	Eastleigh Borough Council
Site type/description	Public Park
Designation	Public open space, conservation area
Features	Information not currently available
History of site and key dates	Information not currently available
Current description of site 2012	Recreation area including skate park, sensory garden



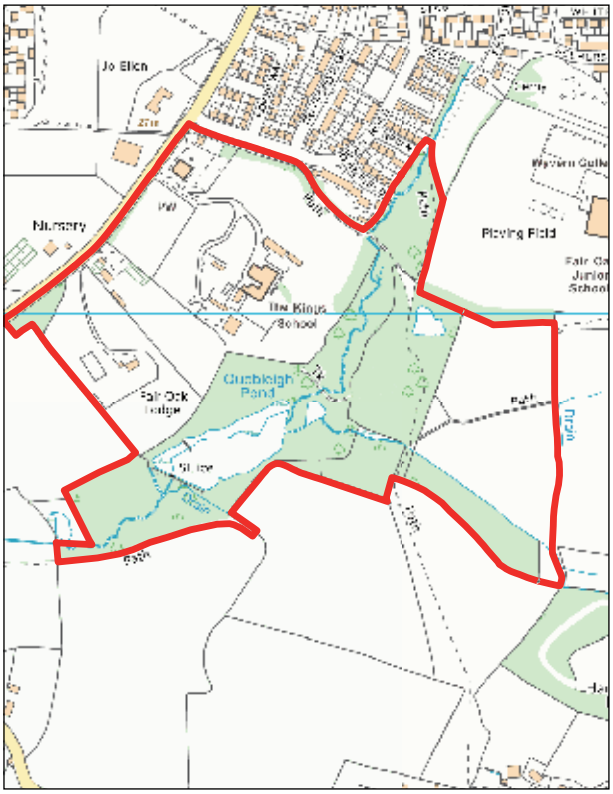
Bishopstoke Fair Oak and Horton Heath

30. Lakesmere House School

Name of Site	The Kings School (Lakesmere House)
Address	Allington Lane
Parish/LAC	BIFOHH
Grid Reference	Easting488 Northing180
Area/Size	24.4ha
Ownership	Private
Site type/description	Institutional
Designation	Flood zones 2 and 3, countryside, SPA, SINC, Local Gap, proposed local nature reserve
Features	Specimen trees and walled garden
History of site and key dates	New House is shown on the 1810 1" OS Survey map which by 1819 had become Fair Oak Lodge, then the Oak Grove (1st ed OS map) and back again to Fair Oak Lodge by 1920. Sold by the Lt Col Morrough Bernard in 1963 (Times on Line) to the Sisters of the Saviour, it was renamed The Convent. A new house, reviving the name Fair Oak Lodge (still in existence), was built on estate land by the Morrough Bernard family. 1971 The Convent sold to Lakesmere Engineering Company, who renamed it Lakesmere House. The company also built Rockford House within the walled gardens.
Current description of site 2012	In 1987 the site was purchased by the Kings School, whose address is Lakesmere House. Some specimen trees remain.
References	Research by Hampshire Gardens Trust

Bishopstoke Fair Oak and Horton Heath

30. Lakesmere House School (cont.)



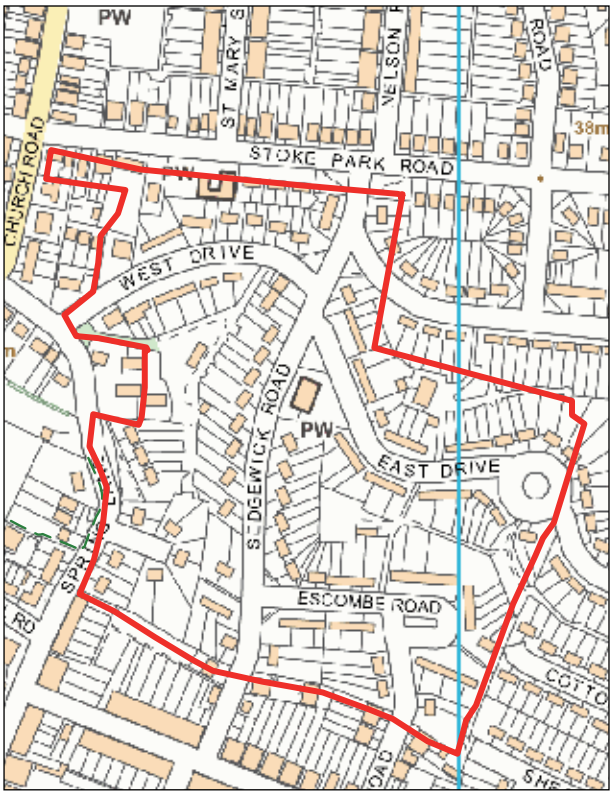
Bishopstoke Fair Oak and Horton Heath

31. Longmead House

Name of Site	Longmead House
Address	Sedgewick Road
Parish/LAC	BIFOHH
Grid Reference	Easting 468, Northing 194
Area/Size	10.4ha
Ownership	Private
Site type/description	Post 1810 Park
Designation	TPO, quality bus route, conservation area
Features	• Arboretum • Orchard • Victorian glasshouses • Walled Garden
History of site and key dates	1865 Land sold by Dean Garnier to Alfred Barton, including the former's renowned arboretum. 1865 onwards Barton buys other land and creates the estate of Longmead (reduced to 41 acres at the Sale in 1928). Maintains the arboretum and builds a bridge built of Spring lane to link his property. Commanded extensive views, tastefully laid out (Kelly's Directory). By 2nd ed OS map (1896-97) extensive glasshouses are shown. Barton left in 1879 and property tenanted by Colonel and Mrs Gubbins; estate sold 1892 to Mr Hamilton who tried to sell off plots. Sold again to Mr Grierson 1899 and then to Mrs Gubbins, still the tenant and widowed, in 1904. By this time estate was 41 acres. On her death 1927, estate split up and sold off. Bridge demolished 1930, house 1939. Separate sales of the Arboretum, and part of the old orchard, now St Martins Close.
Current description of site 2012	The only remains of the Longmead estate are the arboretum, now housing a bungalow and St Martins Close, which retains a peach house, GRII listed (2011). A few specimen trees from Dean Garnier's time may remain in the arboretum.
References	Research by Hampshire Gardens Trust

Bishopstoke Fair Oak and Horton Heath

31. Longmead House (cont.)



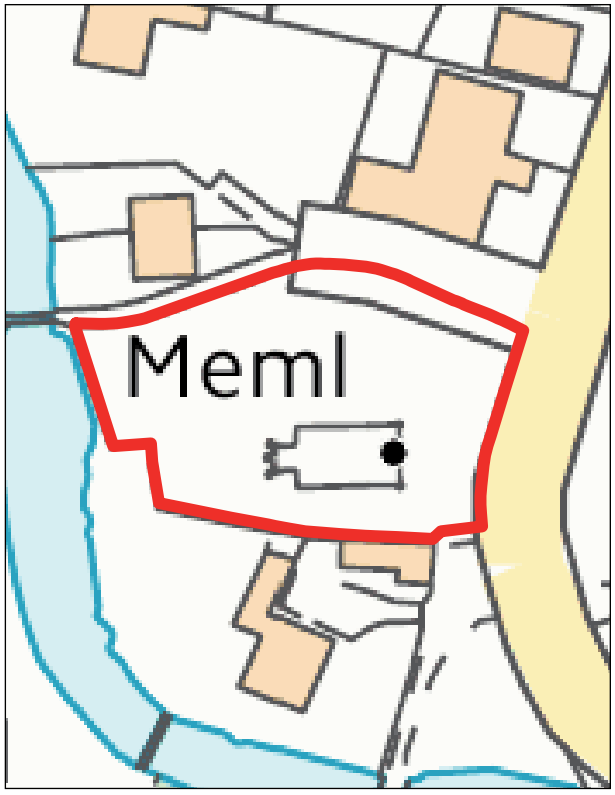
Bishopstoke Fair Oak and Horton Heath

32. St Mary's Churchyard Garden, Bishopstoke

Name of Site	St Mary's Churchyard Garden Bishopstoke
Address	Church Road
Parish/LAC	Bishopstoke
Grid Reference	Easting 467, Northing 198
Area/Size	0.3ha
Ownership	Leased to Eastleigh Borough Council from 1952
Site type/description	Public
Designation	Flood zones 2 and 3, conservation area
Features	• Ruin of Old churchyard • Specimen trees • Yew planted 1694
History of site and key dates	Site of Saxon church probably destroyed by Danes in 1001. A church followed on the site but date unknown. In 1694, the yew tree still standing was planted. During Thomas Garnier's time as rector, the church came into disrepair and a new one funded by him was built on the site in 1825. In 1891, due to the growing population it was replaced further up the hill by a new church. In 1902, the old church was demolished except for the tower which was finally pulled down in 1965 following a fire. Originally, the churchyard had direct access to the river Itchen for a short distance (1st ed OS map) but a fence was erected between the river and churchyard in the late 19th century. In 1995 considerable planting work was carried out by Eastleigh Borough Council, with new trees and shrubs as well as grassing over exposed foundations of the old church
Current description of site 2012	Open space, specimen trees, the 1694 yew and old tombstones
References	Research by Hampshire Gardens Trust

Bishopstoke Fair Oak and Horton Heath

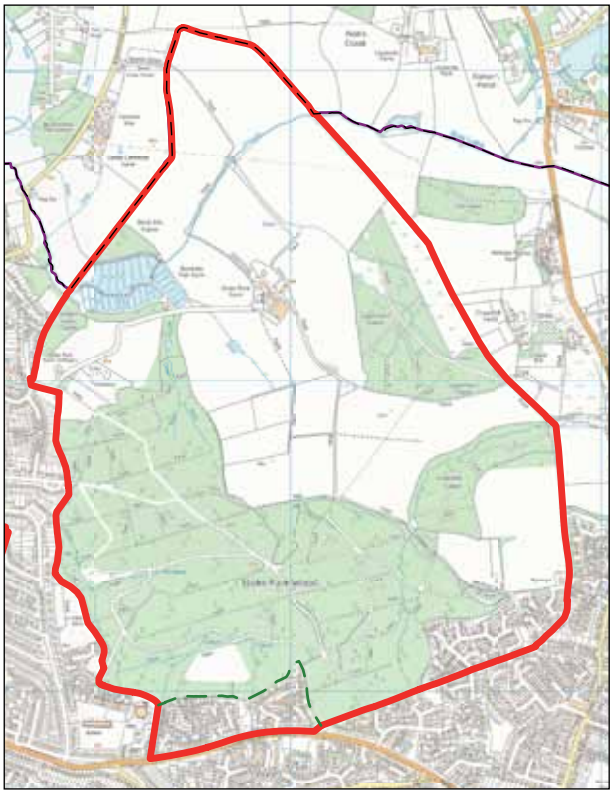
32. St Mary's Churchyard Garden, Bishopstoke (cont.)



Bishopstoke Fair Oak and Horton Heath

33. Stoke Park Woods

Name of Site	Stoke Park Woods
Address	Stoke Park Road
Parish/LAC	BIFOHH
Grid Reference	Easting 475, Northing 194
Area/Size	257ha
Ownership	Forest Enterprise
Site type/description	Deer Park
Designation	Countryside, SINC, public open space, TPO, Flood zones 2 and 3.
Features	Park pale (surviving 1994) Upperbarn copse eastern edge (487200 - 484206) Bank 3'-5' high 7-10m across.
History of site and key dates	1242 onwards. Bishop of Winchester had park here. 305-1335 certain people could hunt in park. Park was sold to Dr Cox Malachy Dewdney £221/18/4 Probably abutted Marwell park.
Current description of site 2012	Publically accessible woodland



Bishopstoke Fair Oak and Horton Heath

34. The Mount

Name of Site	The Mount
Address	Church Road
Parish/LAC	Bishopstoke
Grid Reference	Easting 446, Northing 200
Area/Size	11.33 hectares then 26.7 hectares
Ownership	Unknown
Site type/description	Awaiting development
Designation	Woodland area is Site of Local Importance for Nature, The Mount has a Site and Monuments record No. 52140
Features	• Ancient Pollars & Wood Pasture • Aviary (Was early 20th C) • Canal • Cascade (Was) • Conservatory (Was) • Deer Park (were deer) • Fernery (Was) • Fountain (Were) • Greenhouse (were) • Grotto (Was) • Herb Gardern (Was) • Herbaceous borders (were) • Kitchen Garden (was) • Lawn • Old Orchard • Parkland • Stable block (was) • Steps (were many) • Terrace • Veteran/specimen Trees (some remain) • Vista (were) • Walled Garden (Was) • Water Garden (Was) • Woodland Garden

Bishopstoke Fair Oak and Horton Heath

32. The Mount (cont.)

History of site and key dates	Originally named Stoke House, bought in 1855 by Richard Gilman on his return from China and renamed The Mount. Gilman is likely to have brought back some specimen trees, whilst others may be the remnants of Dean Garnier plantings from the early 19th century. The house was sold in 1870 to Captain Hargreaves, who re-modelled it in Italianate style, adding the tower and further designing the gardens and a fishing lodge. The extensive kitchen garden disappears. After Hargreaves' death in 1891, bought by Mr Cotton who further enhanced the grounds with an elaborate water garden, extensive woodland garden and aviaries changing its more formal 19th century layout. After his death in 1927, the house was bought by Hampshire County Council and used first as a sanatorium then a geriatric hospital until closed by the NHS in 2006 and sold to developers.
Current description of site 2012	The 19th century design and woodland garden, now a SINC, can still be seen. Some peripheral plots sold and built on, major part gradually deteriorating, currently awaits development.
References	Research by Hampshire Gardens Trust

Bishopstoke Fair Oak and Horton Heath

32. The Mount (cont.)

Other sites information not currently available further work is required:

- Netley Firs
- Botley Rectory
- The Wilderness
- Winstowe House
- Moorhill
- The Rectory (Hamble)
- Hamble House
- Ravenswood House
- Netley vicarage
- Brixstone
- Upton Lodge
- Bursledon Tower
- Moorhill
- Foulis Court
- Fair Oak Lodge
- Hamble Cliff
- Saviour Convent (previously Oak Lodge)
- The Kings School (previously Oak Lodge)

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