



HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

**WOODCROFT FARM
WEACOK
HAVANT
HAMPSHIRE**

**MATTHEW SMITH BSC MIFA &
PAUL CHADWICK BA FSA MIFA**

SEPTEMBER 2010

HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

**WOODCROFT FARM
WEACOK
HAVANT
HAMPSHIRE**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
HAVANT BOROUGH COUNCIL**

**SITE CENTRED AT:
SU 682 1200**

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SEPTEMBER 2010

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This assessment considers heritage assets and the archaeological potential of land approximately 11 hectares in extent at Woodcroft Farm, Wecock, near Waterlooville, Hampshire.

Government Policy (PPS5) requires that the significance of heritage assets are considered as part of the planning process, and in addition to an assessment of designated and other known assets, policy requires a consideration of the potential for hitherto undiscovered assets.

The study has established that there are no designated assets (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields) on the site or particularly nearby. Two Post-Medieval buildings, (Woodcroft Farmhouse and an associated barn) are the only assets identified within the application site. The assessment considers there is a low potential for all other periods of archaeological remains within the site.

However, it is anticipated, that the Local Authority, advised by the Hampshire County Archaeologist, will require a programme of archaeological works in advance of any development to test the archaeological potential of the site. Such works are likely to take the form of geophysical survey and/or a trial trench evaluation, to provide further information on the character, quantity and extent of any remains present at the site. This information will then help set the scope of any further archaeological measures required. It is anticipated that as no particularly significant remains are expected these measures could be secured by a planning condition attached to any permission granted.

The locally listed Woodcroft Farm is being retained. Therefore, any impact by development on the setting of the farm can be reduced/neutralised by a considered configuration, massing and design of the development.

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This heritage assessment has been researched and prepared by Matthew Smith and Paul Chadwick of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Grainger PLC.
- 1.2 The assessment considers land approximately 10.8 hectares in extent situated around Woodcroft Farm, Weacock, Havant, Hampshire. The site (also referred to as the study site) is irregular in shape and bounded by open fields to the north and west and by Meadowlands Junior and Infant School and a recreation ground to the south and south-east. The site is centred at National Grid Reference SU 682 1200 (Fig. 1).
- 1.3 In accordance with Planning Policy Statement PPS5, 'Planning for the Historic Environment', this desk-based assessment has been undertaken to establish the significance of heritage assets within the site, to clarify the potential for hitherto undiscovered assets and to identify measures to address any issues identified.
- 1.4 The assessment comprises an examination of evidence on the Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR) and cartographic evidence in the Hampshire Archives and Local Studies, the British Library and other relevant sources, together with a site visit.
- 1.5 The assessment therefore enables relevant parties to assess the heritage potential of the site and to consider the need for design, civil engineering, and/or archaeological solutions to any assets identified.

2.0 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 In March 2010, the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) published *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment*, providing guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of Heritage Assets.
- 2.2 PPS5 is supported by guidance in a document called 'Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide' (HEPPG), also issued in March 2010.
- 2.3 PPS5 sets out the Government's objectives in paragraph 7 as being (in summary) to:
- Deliver sustainable development;
 - Conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance;
 - Contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past (this applies in particular to excavation of archaeological sites and to demolition of buildings).
- 2.4 Paragraph 7 of PPS5 recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The same paragraph also ensures that decisions are based on the significance of the heritage asset - significance now being a key factor in the assessment of impacts on the historic environment.
- 2.5 Development management is addressed in Policies HE6 to HE12 of PPS5, beginning with the information requirements for applications for consent affecting heritage assets in Policy HE6. Paragraph HE6.1 indicates that in describing the significance of a heritage asset, the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be subject to two considerations:
- i it should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset, and
 - ii it should be no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact on the significance of the heritage asset.
- 2.6 Heritage Assets are defined in Annexe 2 of PPS5 as: *a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the PPS) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.*

- 2.7 Annex 2 defines Archaeological Interest as: *an interest in carrying out an expert investigation at some point in the future into the evidence a heritage asset may hold of past human activity. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them. These heritage assets are part of a record of the past that begins with traces of early human and continues to be created and destroyed.*
- 2.8 A Designated Heritage Asset comprises a: *World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.*
- Significance is defined as: *The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic.*
- 2.9 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Has a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets
 - Protects the settings of designated heritage assets
 - Takes into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets
 - Requires applicants to provide proportionate information on heritage assets affected by their proposals and an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the significance of those heritage assets
 - Accepts that where the loss of whole or part of a heritage asset's significance is justified, provision must be made for the recording of assets and publication of the resulting evidence.
- 2.10 The Local Plan framework is provided by the Havant Borough District Wide Local Plan (HBDWLP). From the 1 October 2008 the HBDWLP ceased to form the Local Plan. However, because the Local Plan has not yet been replaced by Local Development Framework (LDF) documents, the Secretary of State agreed a request to save certain policies for continued use beyond the 30 September 2008. As a result, the following 'Saved Policies' concerning archaeology and heritage from the HBDWLP now form part of the Havant Borough Local Development Framework (HBLDF):

**HE11 PRESERVATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND MONUMENTS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE:
DEVELOPMENT THAT WOULD ADVERSELY AFFECT A SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT OR OTHER NATIONALLY IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES, OR THEIR SETTINGS, WILL NOT BE PERMITTED.**

HE12 PRESERVATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND MONUMENTS OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE:

DEVELOPMENT THAT WOULD ADVERSELY AFFECT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES OR FEATURES OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE OR THEIR SETTINGS WILL NOT BE PERMITTED UNLESS THE NEED FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OUTWEIGHS THE NEED TO PRESERVE THE SITE OR FEATURE.

HE14 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS:

WHERE THE PRESERVATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IS NOT POSSIBLE OR FEASIBLE DEVELOPMENT SHOULD NOT BEGIN UNTIL AN AGREED PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AND RECORDING HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT TO AN ACCEPTABLE PROFESSIONAL STANDARD AND AT THE APPLICANT'S EXPENSE.

- 2.11 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Registered Battlefields within the study site or particularly near by. The non registered asset of Wecock Common Public Park and Garden is located within 400m to the south of the site, separated by residential development.
- 2.12 Woodcroft Farm lies within the western part of the study site. The Farmhouse is a locally listed building.
- 2.13 Within a 1km zone around the study site there is 1 listed building and 3 buildings of historic interest recorded on the Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR) of which 2 are within the site itself. The location of these designated and non designated historic buildings are shown on the AHBR Data Map at Appendix 2 and listed in a gazetteer at Appendix 4.

3.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Geology

3.1.1 The site is shown by the Geological Survey (Sheet 316: Fareham) on the northern edge of a massive syncline (Bere Forest Syncline) and is part of the Portsdown Anticline which forms the Chalk Downs on the north side of Portsmouth. Generally, the syncline and the site itself are underlain by the London Clay Formation. However, the site is located on deposits of the Reading Formation, comprising mottled clay which is locally sandy.

3.1.2 To date, no site specific geotechnical data is available for the site.

3.2 Topography

3.2.1 The site lies to the north west of Waterlooville and comprises an undulating, pasture mixed farming landscape on the very edge of an urban area.

3.2.2 The study site lies on relatively level land where the wider topography begins to plateau from the higher downs to the north. Within the site there is a slight fall to the south-west at 55m AOD from the northern areas which are situated around 70m AOD.

4.0 **ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

Including Map Regression Exercise.

Timescales used in this report.

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	450,000	-	12,000	BC
Mesolithic	12,000	-	4,000	BC
Neolithic	4,000	-	1,800	BC
Bronze Age	1,800	-	600	BC
Iron Age	600	-	AD 43	

Historic

Roman	AD	43	-	410
Saxon/Early Medieval	AD	410	-	1066
Medieval	AD	1066	-	1485
Post Medieval	AD	1486	-	1899
Modern	AD	1900	-	Present

- 4.1 Archaeological information from a 'study area' which includes the study site and a 1km radius around the site held in the Hampshire AHBR has been collected and reviewed. Maps showing the results of the search along with full gazetteers of the information are contained within Appendices 1 to 4.
- 4.2 In addition to examining site specific evidence, this chapter aims to examine the broader patterns evident in the data and, by looking at the character, distribution and extent of archaeological material and supplementing this with cartographic evidence, examines the significance of assets on the site and provides a predictive model for the study site. The subsequent chapter then examines modern land use and seeks to identify activities that may have influenced the survival and condition of any archaeological assets on the site.
- 4.3 Woodcroft Farmhouse lies within the western part of the study site (see Fig. 13). The farmhouse is locally listed (i.e. not a Grade I or II Listed). A barn associated with the farm is also recorded on the AHBR as being of historic interest. The buildings are the only known heritage assets within the site boundary.
- 4.4 Within a 1km zone around the study site there is only 1 listed building and 1 building of historic interest recorded on the AHBR. In view of the study site's distance and

residential screen from these buildings, it is considered that the proposed development will not have an impact on the setting of these assets. Accordingly, impacts on these buildings will not be considered further in this assessment.

4.5 **Prehistoric**

- 4.5.1 During the Pleistocene fluctuating climatic conditions caused sea levels to rise and fall as much as 150m. Marine sands, silts and gravels were deposited during interglacial periods, when sea level was relatively high and layers of gravel were laid down during periglacial periods. In addition, to the deposition of marine sediments, this area was subject to tectonic movement. The uplift elevated these deposits above the level of the former sea levels, thus preserving these deposits as raised beaches and terraces within the region. It is considered that the potential for in-situ Palaeolithic remains and isolated flint implements is greatest on the raised beach deposits associated with the Portsdown Anticline far to the south of the study site and not extending to the site itself.
- 4.5.2 The areas surrounding Waterlooville, incorporating Purbrook, Widley, Southwick, Denmead, Cowplain and beyond, were probably covered with woodland and heath during most of the prehistoric period. These landscape types later developed into the 'Forest of Bere', which is known to have stretched from the Meon Valley in the west to the edge of Havant in the east. Low density Mesolithic and Neolithic activity might be anticipated within this wooded environment, evidenced only by individual or very infrequent lithic artefacts.
- 4.5.3 Only isolated finds of the Bronze Age have been recorded on the Hampshire AHBR within a 1km radius of the site. A barbed and tanged arrowhead (HER 26488) and fragment of pottery (HER 26503) were found to the south and south-west of the site respectively.
- 4.5.4 There is a lack of evidence for the prehistoric period in the area surrounding the site that is explained in part by the lack of archaeological survey and investigation in the area and in part because of the area would have been heavily forested. In short, prehistoric settlement evidence is not anticipated on the study site. However, isolated lithic artefacts could conceivably be present, but overall the archaeological potential is considered low.

4.6 **Roman**

- 4.6.1 Beyond the study site to the south the line of a former Roman road runs along the modern Purbrook Heath Road which originally linked Chichester to the Roman port of Bitterne. Located between the road and the study site, a Roman farming settlement is known from recent investigations at Newlands, 2km to the south of the study site.
- 4.6.2 Within the 1km study radius there are no finds or features of Roman date recorded. Again, this is likely to be due to the heavily forested nature of the area with settlement being preferred on open better drained ground. The lack of findspots suggests that activity was not taking place in the vicinity and that the site has a low archaeological potential for Roman evidence.

4.7 **Saxon- Medieval**

- 4.7.1 The Hampshire ABHR records only documentary evidence for Medieval period. The area of Wecock was first documented in 1236 as Wykoc (Willow Hill, HER 39332) and the area of Lovedean in 1350 as Levedent (Leofa's Valley, HER 39336).
- 4.7.2 The area of the study site at this time was part of the Forest of Bere. Although Medieval activity such as hunting and coppicing would have taken place in the forest, this is unlikely to appear in the archaeological record. Accordingly, a low archaeological potential is considered at the site during the Medieval period.

4.8 **Post-Medieval/Modern**

- 4.8.1 In these periods understanding of settlement, land-use and the utilisation of the landscape is enhanced by cartographic sources, which can give additional detail to data contained within the HER.
- 4.8.2 Norden's Map of Hampshire 1595 (Fig. 2) does not show the study site in any detail but does show the Forest of Bere incorporating the site. Kitchin's Map of 1751 (Fig. 3) shows the area of the site away from the main east-west route linking Havant with Cosham and away from the main London to Portsmouth road.
- 4.8.3 The Forest of Bere is recorded extending as far south as Wecock Common until around 1816 (HER 52313).
- 4.8.4 The rural nature of the area can still be seen on the 1870 Ordnance Survey (Fig. 4). The site is identifiable by the presence of Woodcroft Farm which was built c. 1830 (HER

42574) with the associated barn built in 1845 (HER 42575). The site was still partially covered by trees in the south-west corner. BY 1897 (Fig. 5) the trees have been removed from the site. New features at the site include two 'Old Chalk Pits' shown in the north west and the west of the site perhaps dug for chalk ashlar for the Farm and its out building or for material to marl and improve the fields.

4.8.5 There are few changes to the site for the next 50 years (Fig. 6: 1910, Fig. 7: 1933). An aerial photo of the site taken in 1947 (Fig. 8) reveals the of the site as farm land, a number of large trees are shown to the north and west of the farmhouse and an access route appears as a white striation leading to the road to the south. The Ordnance Survey of 1962 (Fig. 9) shows the encroaching residential development from the south-east. Within the site the extent of the western chalk pit appears to have increased and two out buildings are shown adjacent to the pit possible suggesting it was in use in this period. The map also shows the west of the site forms part of a civil boundary.

4.8.6 By 1992 (Fig. 10) the chalk pit at the west of the site is no longer shown and this part of the site has been redeveloped into an access way leading to the west. No change is then shown on the study site up to the present day (Fig, 11: 2000, Fig, 12: 2010).

4.8.7 The study site is known to have been part of the Forest of Bere until at least 1816. Since that time it can be confidently shown that the majority of the site has been lightly treed or open fields and pasture. The Post-Medieval potential at the site is therefore confined to the Farm and its outbuildings. Built around 1830 it is considered that elements of the original fabric of the house and farm are likely to be present, the farmhouse is on the Councils list of buildings of local interest.

4.9 **Historic Landscape Characterisation**

4.9.1 The Hampshire Historic Landscape Characterisation survey records the site as situated within zone 4.1 'Replanted Assarted Pre 1810'.

4.10 **Assessment of Significance**

4.10.1 There are no designated heritage assets on or in the vicinity of the site. There is minimal archaeological potential, the site was part of the Forest of Bere until the 19th century and the historic landscape, the farmhouse and the outbuildings are of local significance.

5.0 SITE CONDITIONS AND THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Site Conditions

5.1.1 The site (Fig. 13) comprises a number of fields currently used as horse-grazed pasture (Plates 1-5) with Woodcroft Farmhouse and a number of stables located towards the west of the site (Plates 6-7). Features include a mature Yew tree located at the front of the farm house and two small copses of trees located in the areas of a former pond and chalk pit located in the centre and the north west of the site respectively.

5.1.2 The levels of past disturbances on sub-surface horizons will vary. Within the majority of the site, impacts will principally derive from ploughing where a low to moderate impact is generally expected. A severe impact can be expected within the areas previously used for chalk extraction, where, any archaeological horizon will have been totally removed. A moderate impact can be expected in areas of the site that have previously been used for built development. Here the cutting of foundations and services are expected to have had a moderate but localised impact.

5.2 The Proposed Development

5.2.1 Development proposals are for a combination of new housing, open space and the upgrading of existing facilities (Fig. 14). The locally listed Woodcroft Farmhouse is to be retained and incorporated into the development. Development proposals include:

- Circa 350 dwellings
- Public open space
- New school football pitch
- Retention of all Landscape features of merit
- Retention of Woodcroft Farmhouse.

5.2.2 Although only at the concept stage, development impacts on heritage assets could occur as a result of:

- The cutting of foundations and services
- The creation of new access routes
- Levelling for the construction of sports pitches
- New development in the setting of the locally listed farmhouse
- General reduction and landscaping of the site.

- 5.2.3 No archaeological remains are known to exist at the site and the site is considered to have a low archaeological potential for all periods. However, it is considered that should currently unknown remains exist they would be unlikely to survive the redevelopment process.
- 5.2.4 Careful design of the configuration and massing of development around the Farmhouse will be required. However, with the use of similar materials, development which respects the Farmhouse should complement the existing farm, create a focus for the development and enhance the asset.

6.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 In accordance with central and local government policy a desk-based assessment has been undertaken to clarify the heritage potential of the site.
- 6.2 The study has established that there are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields on the site or particularly nearby.
- 6.3 A locally listed farmhouse lies within the western part of the study site and would be retained within the proposed development.
- 6.4 The site is considered of low archaeological potential, it is anticipated that the Planning Authority, advised by the Hampshire Archaeological Officer, will require the implementation of a programme of archaeological works at the site in advance of any development to test the potential of the site. This is anticipated due to the scale of the site and the low level of past impacts that. It is expected that such measures should initially take the form of a geophysical survey and/or a trial trench evaluation to provide further information on the character, quantity and extent of any remains present at the site. This information will then help set the parameters for any further archaeological measures required at the site. It is considered that as no significant remains are expected these measures could be undertaken as an archaeological planning condition attached to any permission granted.
- 6.5 The locally listed building at Woodcroft Farm is being retained, and careful design of new development should create a focus within the development and enhance appreciation of this asset.

SOURCES CONSULTED

1. **General**

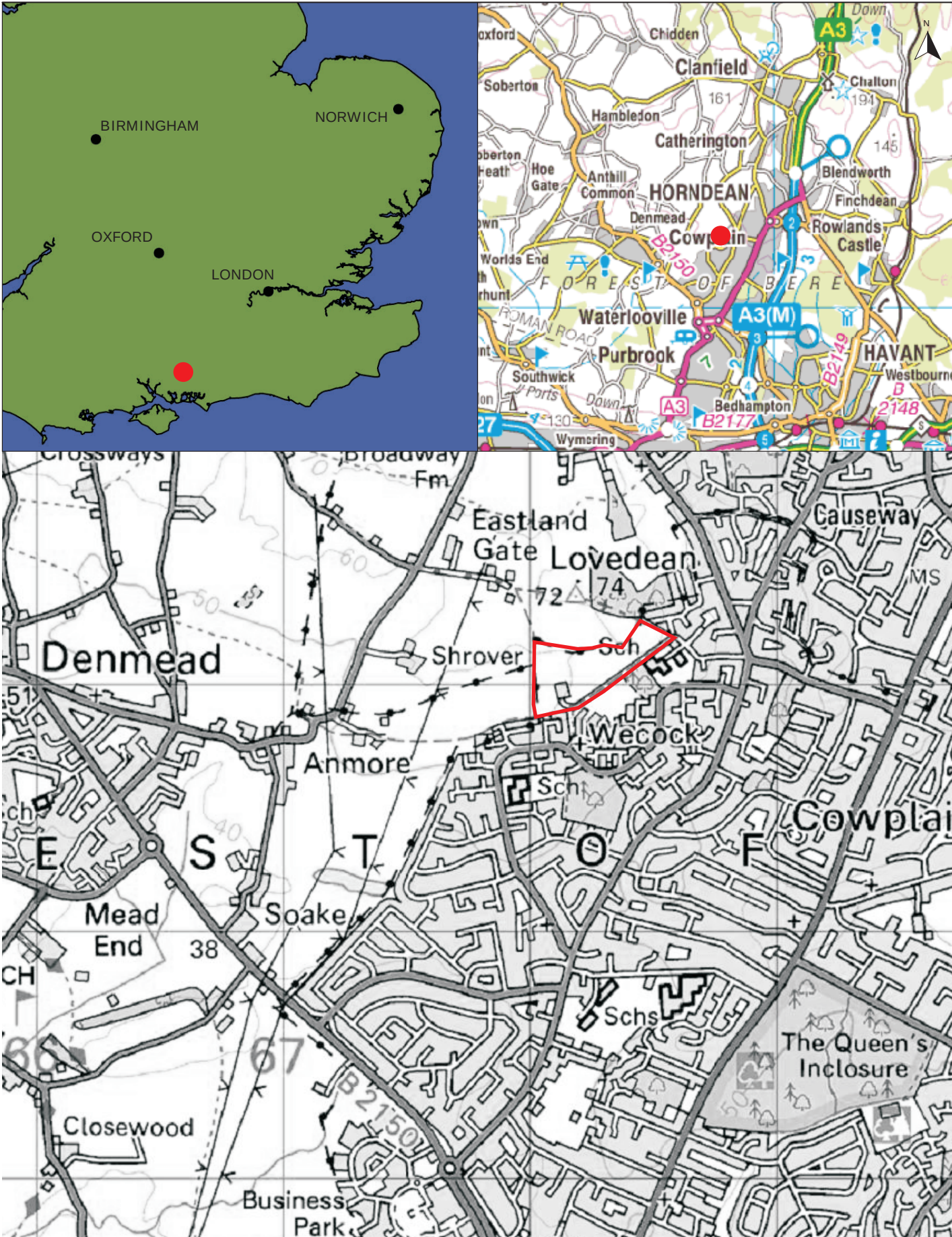
Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record
Hampshire Record Office and Local Studies Library
British Library
National Monuments Record
Archaeology Data Service - ads.ahds.ac.uk
British History Online - www.british-history.ac.uk

2. **Bibliographic**

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Wessex Archaeology 2007. Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land to the West of Waterlooville. Hampshire: Phase 1 and Infrastructure, Report Ref. 65800.03 (July 2007)
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Margery, I.D., 1955. *Roman Roads in Britain Vol. 1. South of the Foss Way - Bristol Channel (including Wales & Scotland)*. London: Phoenix House.

3. **Cartographic**

1595 Norden's Map of Hampshire
1751 Kitchin's Map of Hampshire
1870 Ordnance Survey
1897 Ordnance Survey
1910 Ordnance Survey
1933 Ordnance Survey
1962 Ordnance Survey
1992 Ordnance Survey
2000 Ordnance Survey
2010 Ordnance Survey



Site Location

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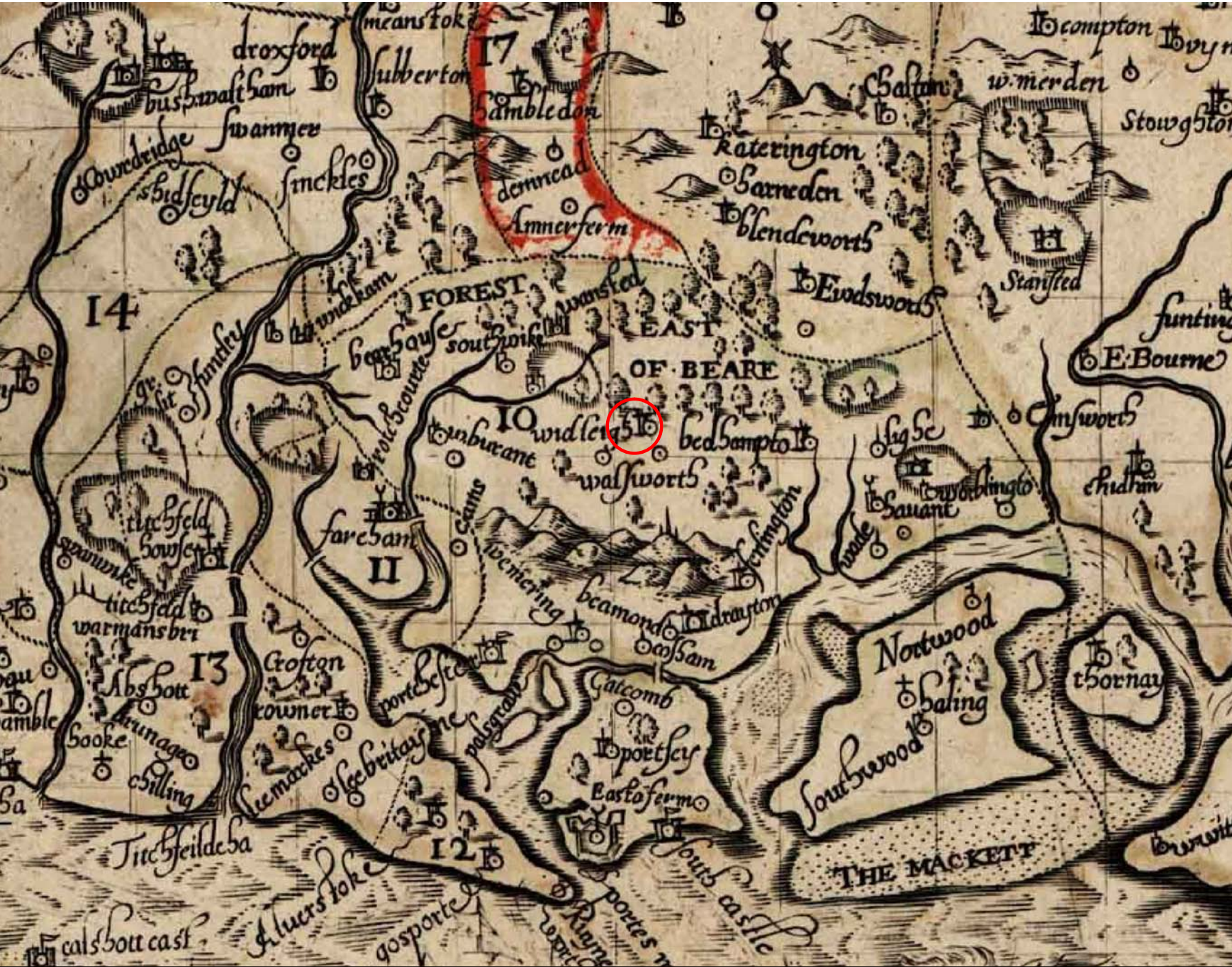
Project title:
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Figure 1: Site Location



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Site Location



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Figure 2: 1595 Norden's Map of Hampshire



Additional information:

Site Location



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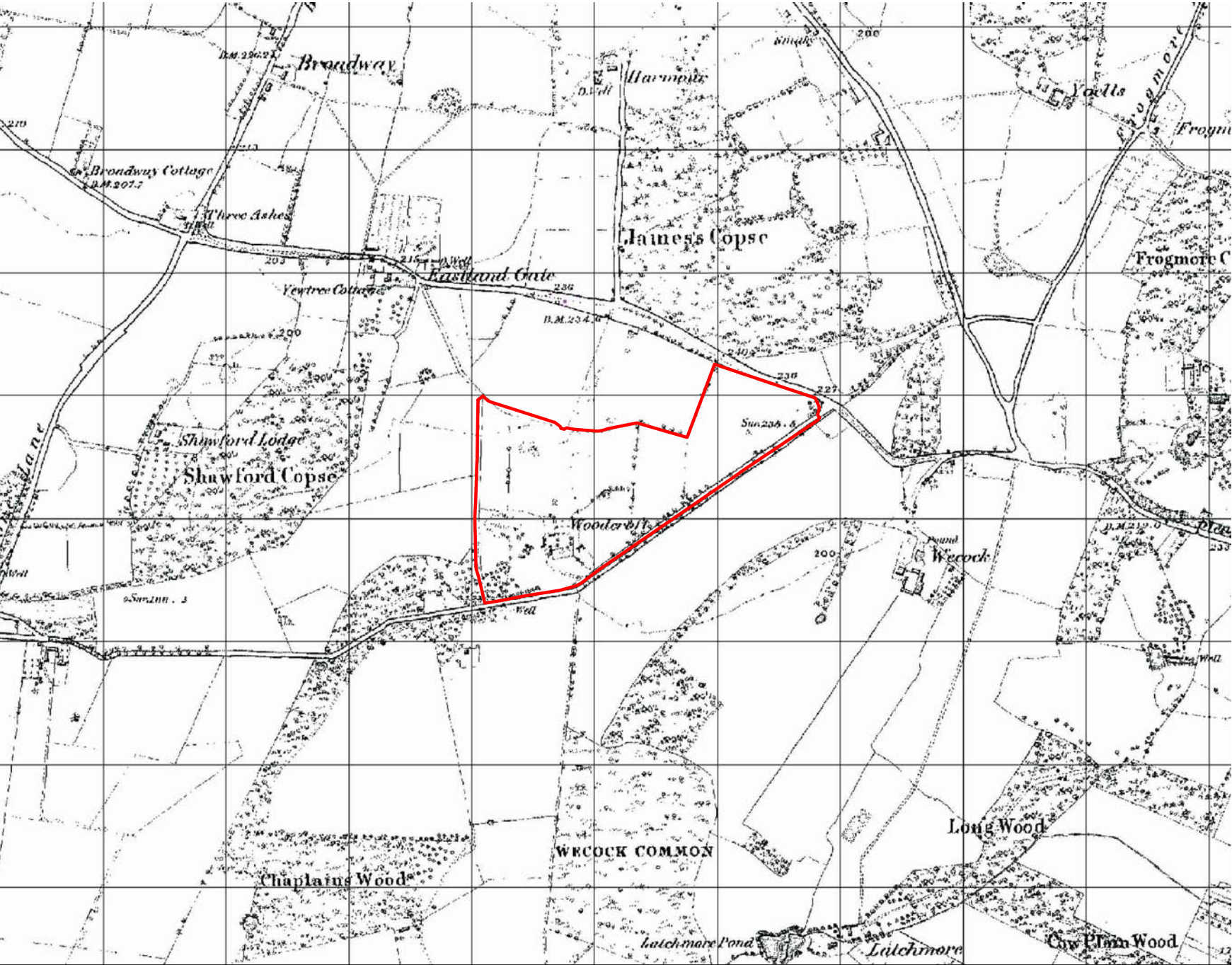
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Figure 3: 1751 Kitchen's Map of Hampshire



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Site Boundary



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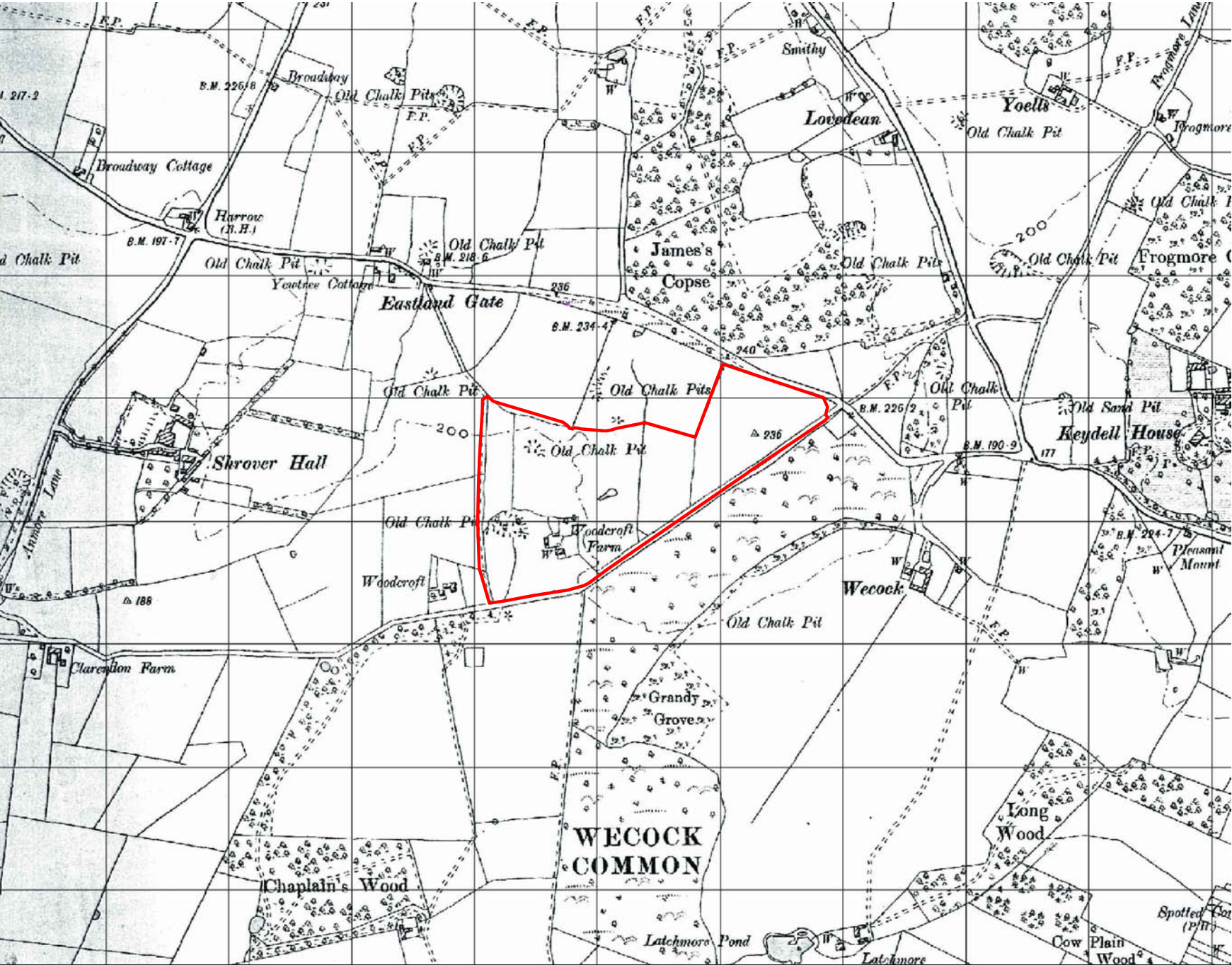
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Figure 4: 1870 Ordnance Survey



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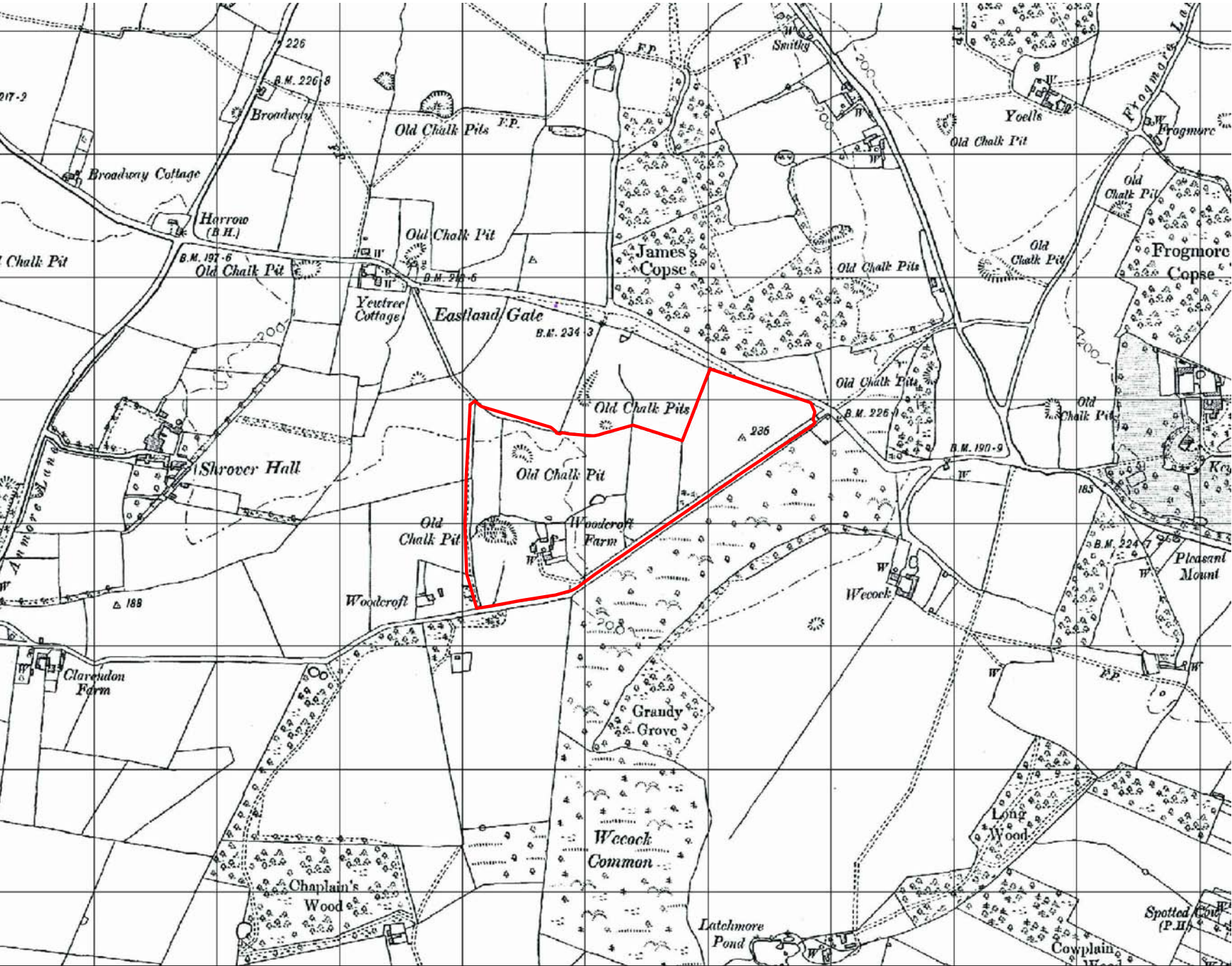
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Figure 5: 1897 Ordnance Survey



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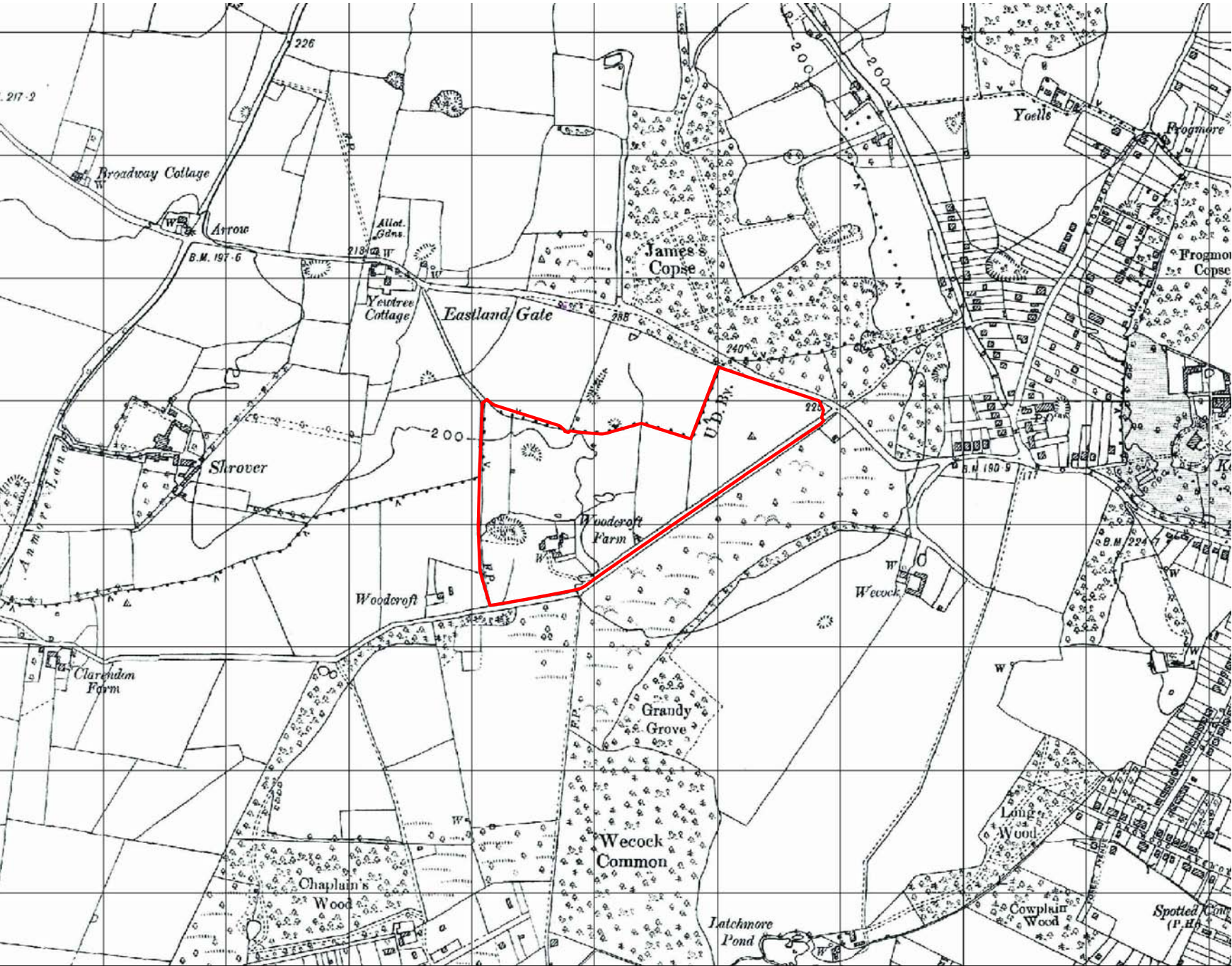
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Figure 6: 1910 Ordnance Survey



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Figure 7: 1933 Ordnance Survey



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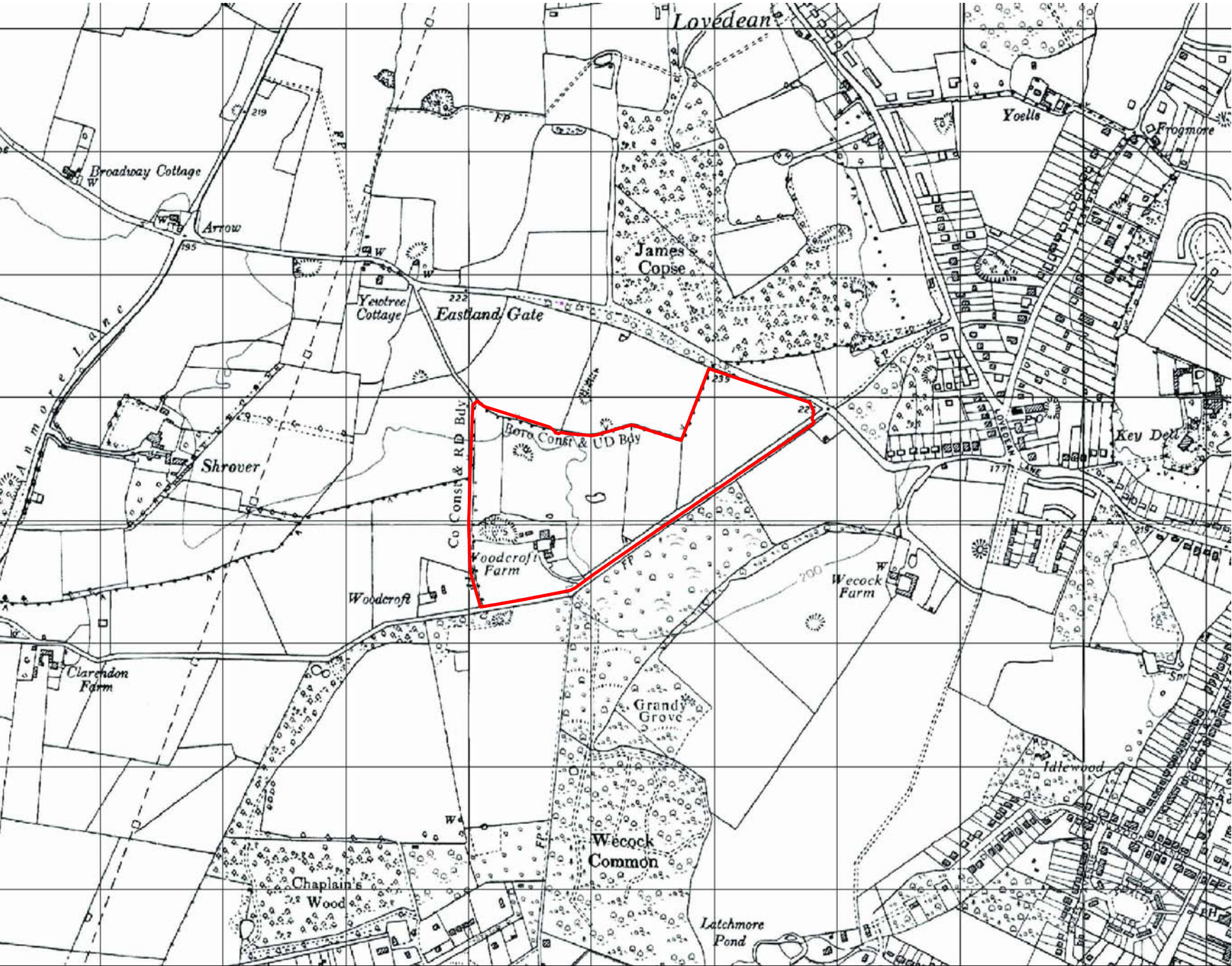
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Figure 8: 1947 Aerial Photograph



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Figure 9: 1962 Ordnance Survey

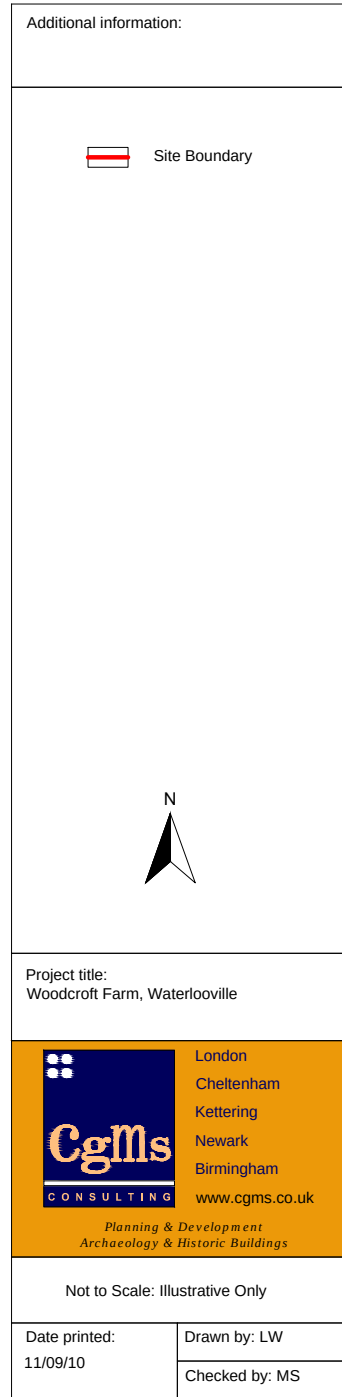
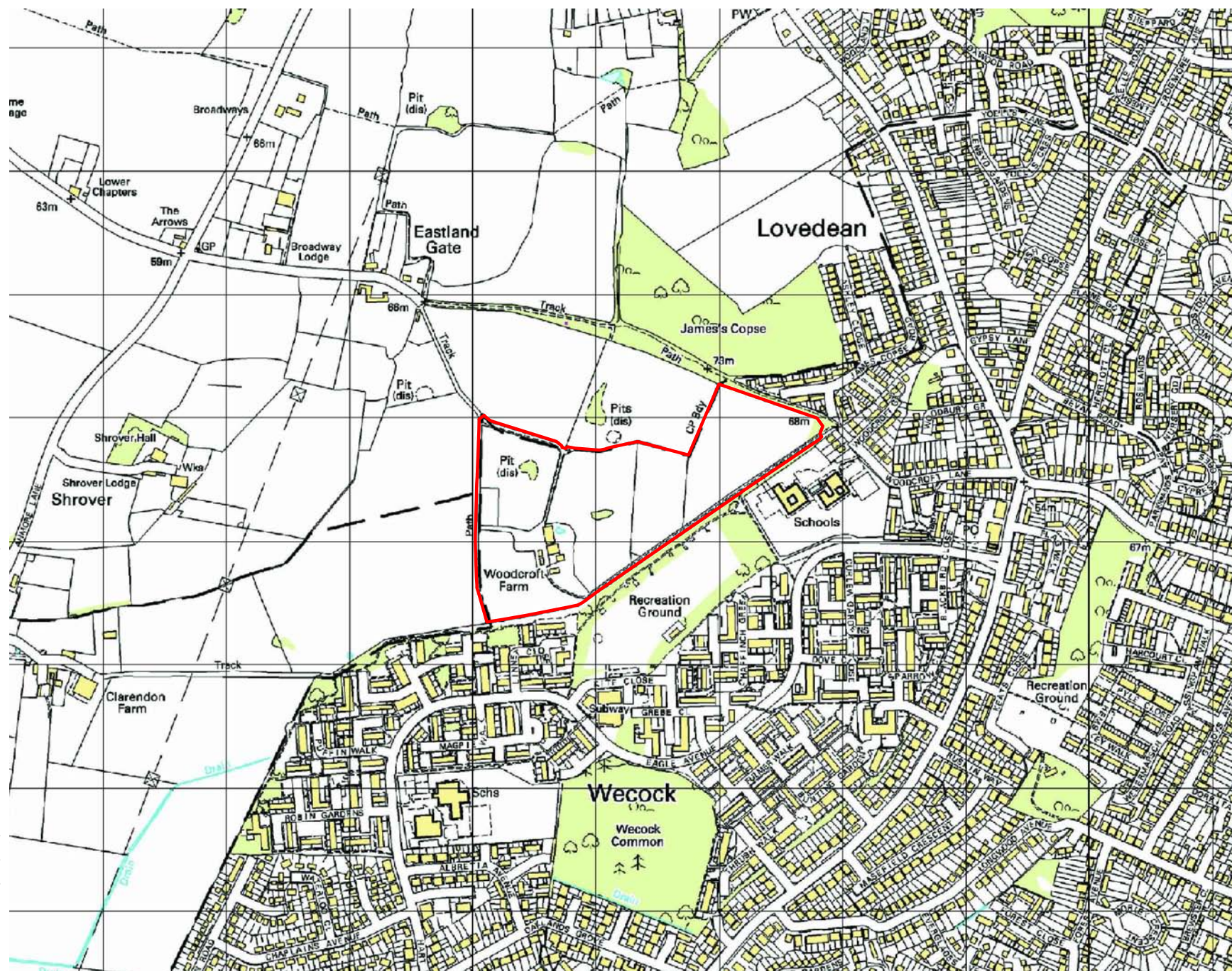


Figure 10: 1992 Ordnance Survey

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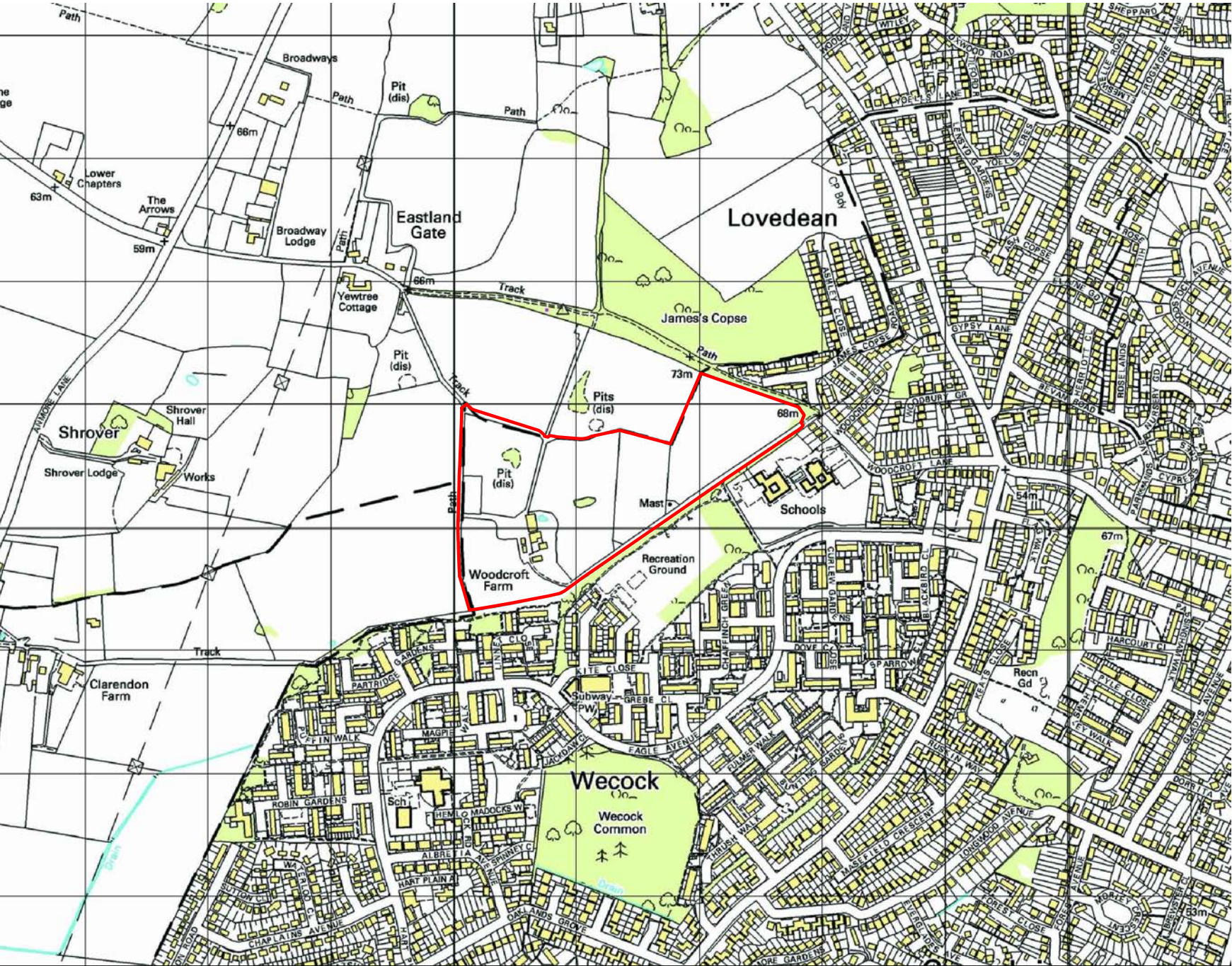
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Archaeology & Historic Buildings*

Not to Scale: Illustrative Only

Date printed: 11/09/10	Drawn by: LW
	Checked by: MS

Figure 11: 2000 Ordnance Survey



Additional information:

Site Boundary

N

Project title:
Woodcroft Farm, Waterlooille

Cgms
CONSULTING

London
Cheltenham
Kettering
Newark
Birmingham

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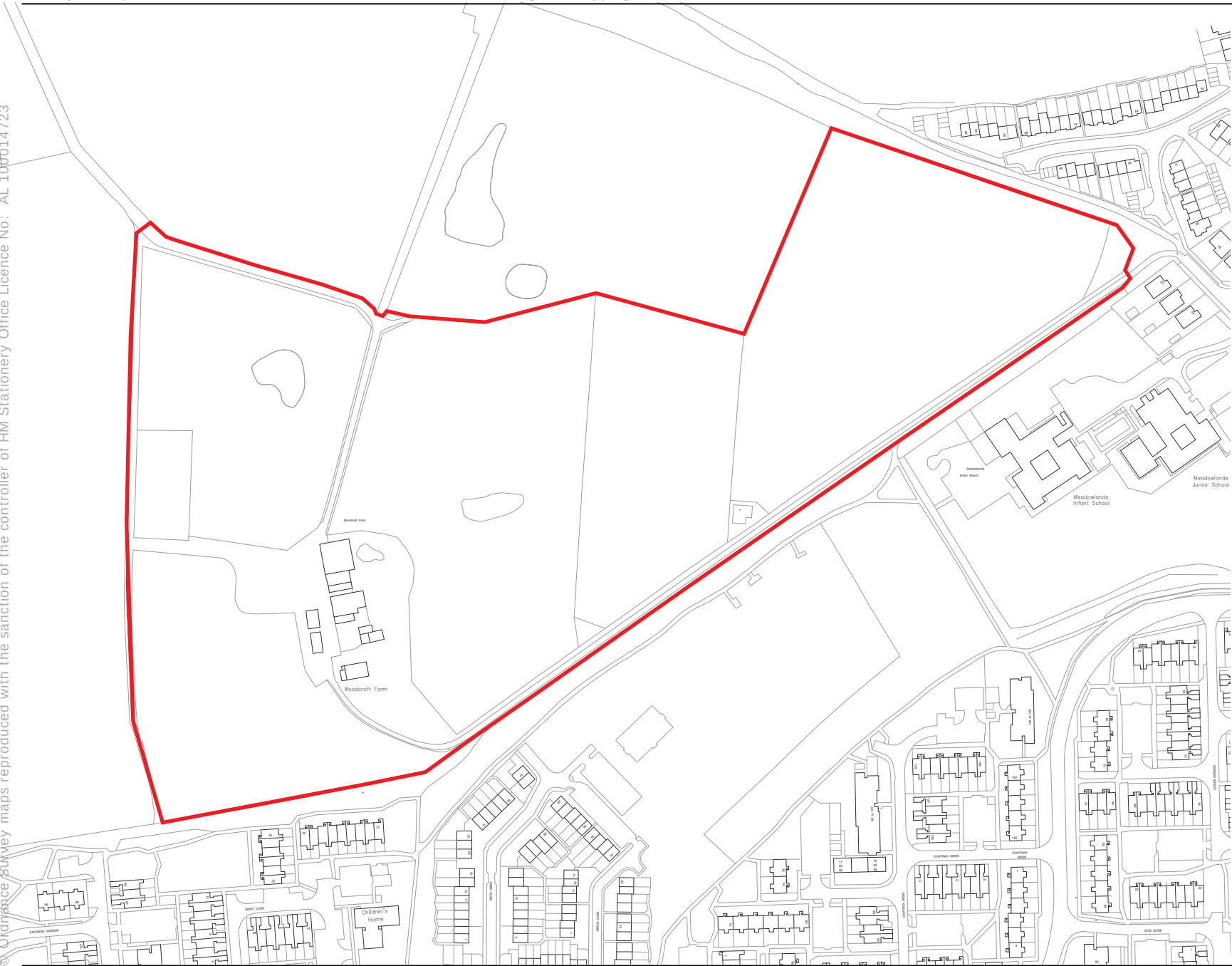
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Figure 12: 2010 Ordnance Survey



Additional information:

 Site Boundary



Project title:

Woodcroft Farm, Waterloooville

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	Kettering
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Figure 13: Site as Existing



Additional information:

- Site Boundary
- Existing built up area
- Existing trees retained
- Reconfigured school and grounds
- New school sports pitch
- Proposed public open space
- Proposed LEAP
- Residential development parcel
- Existing rights of way retained
- Proposed cycle / pedestrian connections
- Potential emergency access / diverted right of way
- Vehicular routes
- Existing building retained

N

Project title:

Woodcroft Farm, Waterloooville



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Figure 14: Development Proposals



Plate 1: View north east across the eastern area of the site



Plate 2: View east across the centre east of the site



Plate 3: View north (showing copse) of the central field of site



Plate 4: View from Woodcroft Farm south west



Plate 5: View across north western field of site (showing copse over former pit)



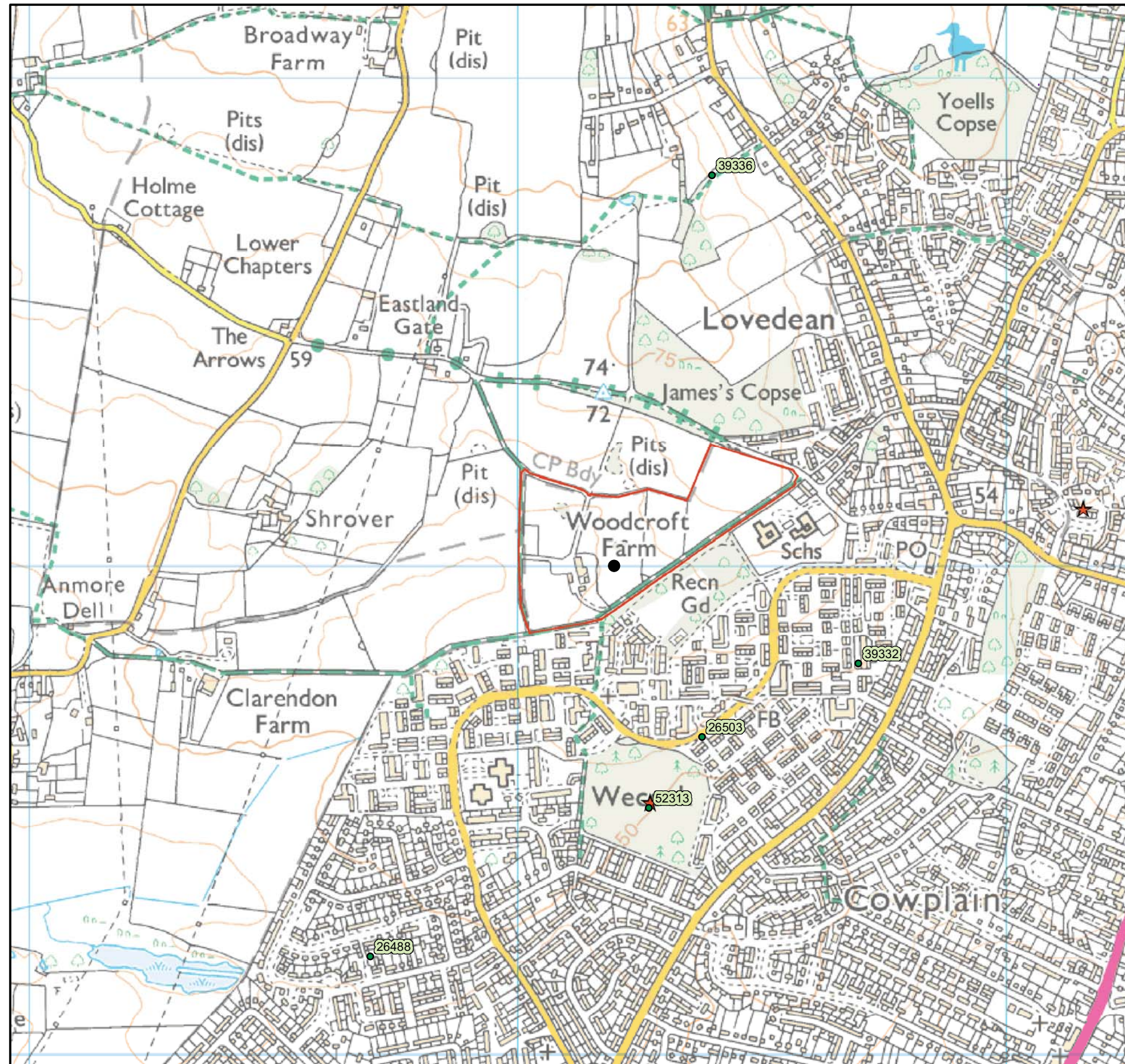
Plate 6: Woodcroft Farm viewed from the south



Plate 7: Outbuilding near Woodcroft Farmhouse

APPENDIX 1: AHBR Data Map (Archaeology)

Archaeology within 1km of Woodcroft Farm 1:9000

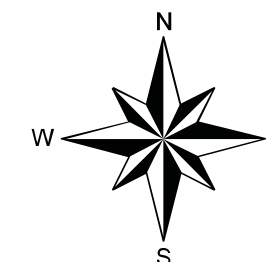


Hampshire
County Council

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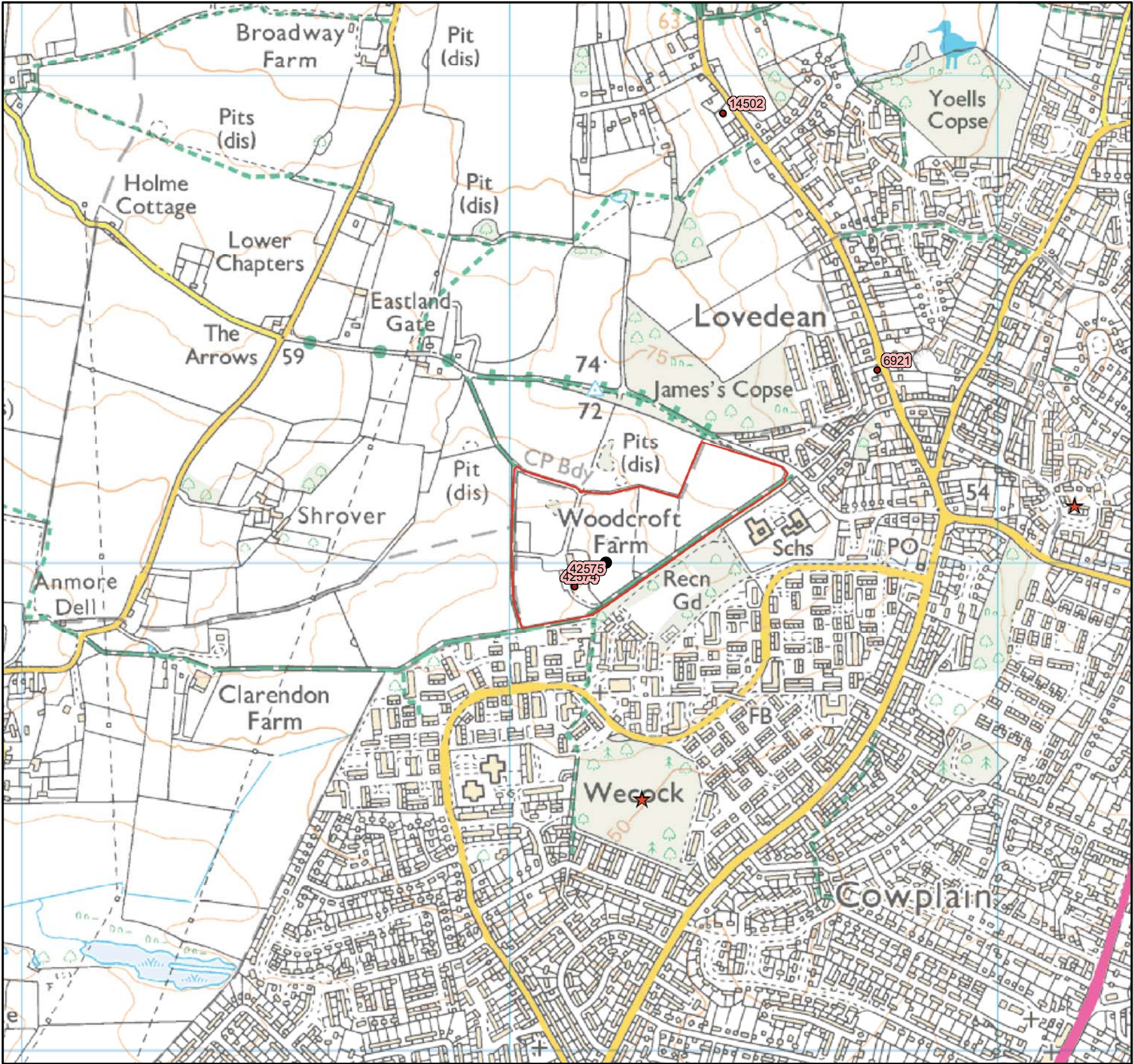
Legend

- archaeology
- Woodcroft Farm
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Cropmarks (vector)
- South_Downs_NMP_cropmarks
- New_Forest_NMP
- NMP cropmark layer
- Roman Roads (Routes)
- Water Meadows
- deerparks
- Historic Rural Settlement**
- POTENTIAL**
- Area of Archaeological Potential
- Area of High Archaeological Potential



APPENDIX 2: AHBR Data Map (Historic Buildings)

Historic Buildings within 1km of Woodcroft Farm 1:9000

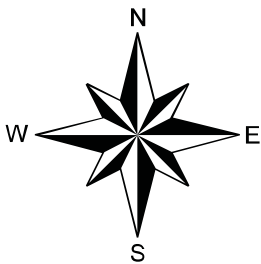


Hampshire
County Council

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Legend

- Historic_Buildings
- Woodcroft Farm
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Cropmarks (vector)
- South_Downs_NMP_cropmarks
- New_Forest_NMP
- NMP cropmark layer
- Roman Roads (Routes)
- Water Meadows
- deerparks
- Historic Rural Settlement**
- POTENTIAL**
- Area of Archaeological Potential
- Area of High Archaeological Potential



0 0.125 0.25 0.5
Kilometers

APPENDIX 3: AHBR Gazetteer (Archaeology)

Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record

Site UID: 26488 Havant (unparished) **FINDSPOT**
 SU61SE 19 SU 67700 11200 Additional Info Held ? N

EVENT FINDSPOT Unassigned

1 Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead found in the vicinity of 4 Kingscote Road, Cowplain. (1977).

EVENT MODERN EVENT Stray Finds - Non verified

Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - -2200 to - 801

Modern - 1993

Site UID: 26503 Havant (unparished) **FINDSPOT**
 SU61SE 29 SU 68380 11650 Additional Info Held ? N

EVENT FINDSPOT Unassigned

1) fragments of flaky white pottery. identified as probably bronze age. (1971)

EVENT MODERN EVENT Stray Finds - Non verified

Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - -2200 to - 801

Modern - 1971

Site UID: 39332 Wecock Havant (unparished) **NAME**
 SU61SE 51 SU 68700 11800 Additional Info Held ? N

EVENT MODERN EVENT Placename Evidence

(1) Part of the RCHME Medieval settlement project.

EVENT SETTLEMENT First mentioned

Modern - 1996

(1) First documented in AD 1236 as WYKOC (Willow Hill). Note: on 1867 map was a house, not a hamlet.

Medieval - 1236

Site UID: 39336 Lovedean Horndean **NAME**
 SU61SE 55 SU 68400 12800 Additional Info Held ? N

EVENT MODERN EVENT Placename Evidence

(1) Part of the RCHME Medieval settlement project.

EVENT SETTLEMENT First mentioned

Modern - 1996

Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record

(1) First documented in AD 1350 as LEVEDENT (Leofa's Valley).

Site UID: 52313 Wecock Common

Havant (unparished)

Medieval - 1350

PARKS AND GARDENS
SU 68271 11504 Additional Info Held ? N

EVENT COPPICE Created

Pre 1816 the area was used for coppicing hazel.

EVENT PUBLIC PARK Created

Post Medieval - 1540 to 1816

Modern - 1974

Pre-1816 the site was part of the Forest of Bere. It was used for coppicing hazel, which was protected from cattle by earth boundary banks; these survive and may pre-date the trees growing on them (?300-500 years). Surrounding the coppice was the grazing area of the Common. Wecock Common is documented from C16 and will repay further research. Around 1816 Wecock Common was enclosed. The land outside the boundary banks became farmland but the woodland survived. In the 1960s Portsmouth City Council bought both from a local farmer for overspill housing but drainage problems delayed development until 1974. On the intervention of Mr Brian Kidd of Portsmouth Parks Department the woodland was preserved, and Havant Borough Council now leases Wecock Common from Portsmouth City Council. With the exception of some veteran yews, the oldest trees are growing on the boundary banks which may be a remnant of ancient woodland. The trees in the centre are only c150 years, suggesting that the woodland has been thinned and managed. The centre also contains coppiced hazel. A survey by John Rowe of Hampshire Wildlife Trust found mostly oak, with an underlayer of yew, holly, crab and birch. Of 80 species of flora recorded, 22 were Ancient Woodland Vascular Plants. Wecock Common supports a large number and variety of wild birds and butterflies, and in spring it is a bluebell wood.

STATUS Ownership: Public

STATUS Park & Garden UID

STATUS Site Type: Public

APPENDIX 4: AHBR Gazetteer (Historic buildings)

Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record

Site UID: 6921 Rose Cottage Havant (unparished) HISTORIC BUILDING
SU 68756 12395 Additional Info Held ? N

EVENT HOUSE Listing

Post Medieval - 1700 to 1799

House. C18. Flint and thatch. 1 storey and attic, 4 windows. Roof hipped at the south end and brought to a low eaves above an outshot, 1/2 hipped at the north end, catslide at the rear, 2 tiled and gabled dormers with cills at eaves level. Flint walling with red brick dressings; quoins, cambered arches; boarded walling to the outshot. Casements. Entrance in the outshot, with C20 1/2 glazed door.

STATUS Listed Building Grade II

Site UID: 14502 Old Thatched Cottage Horndean HISTORIC BUILDING
SU 68440 12922 Additional Info Held ? N

EVENT HOUSE Recorded Observation

Uncertain - 9999

Unlisted, but not in Conservation Area.

STATUS Unlisted Building

Site UID: 42574 Woodcroft Farmhouse Havant (unparished) HISTORIC BUILDING
SU 68135 11951 Additional Info Held ? N

EVENT FARMHOUSE Built

Post Medieval - 1825 to 1835

See list description

EVENT MODERN EVENT Recorded Observation

Modern - 1980 to 1990

Unlisted Farmhouse at Woodcroft Farm (formerly part of the Hinton Daubnay Estate). Circa 1830. 2-storey building of flint with brick quoins and dressings. Pitched roof of slate, with brick end stacks. Windows and doors with cambered brick heads, central lunette window at first floor front. Rear roof slope is brought down to a low-eaved rear extension, with modern 'velux' style skylights.

STATUS Unlisted Building

Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record

Site UID: 42575 Barn 15m NW of Woodcroft Farmhouse

Havant (unparished)

HISTORIC BUILDING
SU 68113 11968

Additional Info Held ? N

EVENT BARN

Recorded Observation

Post Medieval - 1840 to 1850

Unlisted Barn at Woodcroft Farm (formerly part of the Hinton Daubnay Estate). Circa 1845 (date carved on roof tie beam). Tall rectangular barn of 3 bays. Flint elevations with brick quoins and dressings, some ventilation slits. Pitched roof of slate. Central, opposing, wagon entrances, that to the east has been blocked by weatherboarding.

STATUS Unlisted Building

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