APPENDIX 6 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

ARCHAEOLOGY

Burgess J., 1991 *The Historic Towns of Hampshire Wiltshire and the Isle of White* Carlisle

Clarke G., 1979 *The Roman Cemetery at Lankhills* Winchester Studies 3 Pre-Roman and Roman Winchester Part II, Oxford at the Clarendon Press

Collis J., 1978 *Winchester Excavations Volume II: 1949-1960 Excavations in the suburbs and the western part of the town* City of Winchester

Cunliffe B., 1964 *Winchester Excavations 1949-1960 Volume I* City of Winchester

Fitzpatrick A.P., and Morris E.L., 1994 The Iron Age In Wessex: Recent Work Association Francais D'Etude de L'Age du Fer

Fasham P.J., 1980 'Excavations on Bridget's and Burntwood Farms, Itchen Valley Parish, Hampshire, 1974 MARC 3 Sites R5 and *R6' Proc. Hants Field Club Archaeol Soc* 36 1980 37-86

Fasham P.J., and Whinney R.J.B., 1991 Archaeology and the M3 Hants Field Club Monograph 7

Hampshire County Council 1984, *Man and the Landscape* Hampshire's Countryside Heritage vol 8 Hampshire County Council

Harrison P., 1991 'Winnall Allotments' *Winchester Museums Service Newsletter* 11, 5-6

Hinton D.A., 1977 *Alfred's Kingdom Wessex and the South 800-1500* J.M. Dent & Sons Limited London

Morgan Evans D., 1987 *Proof of evidence Public Inquiry M3 Bar End to Compton* Unpublished

Schadla-Hall R.T., 1977 *The Winchester District : the archaeological potential* City of Winchester

Scobie G., 1995a 'Topography and Development of Winchester (Part 1)' *Winchester Museums Service Newsletter* 21, 4-6

Scobie G., 1995b 'Topography and Development of Winchester (Part 2): Roman Winchester' *Winchester Museums Service Newsletter* 22, 4-9

Scobie G., 1995c 'Topography and Development of Winchester Part 3: - Middle to Late Saxon' *Winchester Museums Service Newsletter* 23, 2-5

Scobie G., 1996 'Topography and Development of Winchester Part IV- Late Saxon Winchester' *Winchester Museums Service Newsletter* 24, 2-5

Scobie G., 1997 'The Nunnaminster' *Winchester Museums Service Newsletter* 28, 2-3

Scott E., 1993 *A Gazetteer of Roman Vills in Britain* Leicester Archaeology Monographs No 1 University of Leicester School of Archaeological Studies

Soffe G., 1987 'Archaeology on Twyford Down, Winchester' Hants Field Club Archaeol Soc Newsletter 8, 22-23

Wacher J., 1995 *The Towns of Roman Britain* Batsford

Winchester Group of the Ramblers Association 1994 10 Walks in and around Winchester

Whinney R., 1994 'Oram's Arbour: the Middle Iron Age Enclosure at Winchester' 86-91 in Fitzpatrick and Morris

Whinney R., 1997 'Winchester's Archaeological Resource – Assessment and Management' *Winchester Museums Service Newsletter* 29, 3

HISTORY

Bussby, Frederick, 1974 *William Walker*

Goulder, Laurance, 1965 *Winchester Pilgrimage Pamphlets*

Hampshire County Council, 1983 Countryside Heritage Policy

    1: The Countryside Heritage An Introduction
    2: Ancient Woodlands
    3: Rivers and Wetlands
    5: Historic Parks and Gardens
    9: Meadows

Harvey, John H., 1965 *Winchester College* (Reprinted from the *Journal of the Archaeological Association*, Third Series, Vol XXVIII)

Hedley, Gill, and Rance, Adrian (eds), 1987 *The Gardens and Landscapes of Hampshire*

James, Tom Beaumont, 1997 *Book of Winchester*

Moultray, Read D.M., 1923 Highways and Byways in Hampshire

O'Dell, Noreen, 1979 Portrait of Hampshire

Patterson, A. Temple, 1976 *Hampshire and the Isle of Wight*

Paterson, Allen, 1978 *The Gardens of Britain 2: Dorset, Hampshire and Isle of Wight*

Pevsner, Nickolaus, and Lloyd, 1990 David, *Buildings of England: Hampshire and the Isle of Wight*

Pitkin, 1974 *City of Winchester*

Pitkin, 1996 *City of Winchester*

Pitkin, 1976 *Winchester Cathedral*

Rance, Adrian, 1988 *Shire County Guide : Hampshire*

Warren, W.T, 1932 *Warran's Guide to Winchester*

Winchester Street Plan with Index, early 1970's

Winchester Official Visitor's Guide, 1998

Ordnance Survey maps 6" for 1909 and 1930s and 2.5" for 1958

Information from Hampshire Gardens Trust on St Cross, Queen Eleanor's Garden, the Dean Garnier Garden, Wolvesey Palace and the Judges Lodgings.

ECOLOGY

Map Based

GIS map of land cover/habitats (HCC);
GIS map of landscape types (HCC);
GIS map of local policy considerations showing SINCS (HCC);
GIS map of national policy considerations (HCC);
Ancient Woodland Inventory (EN);
Aerial photographs, 1996 (HCC).

Reports

Rodwell, J.S. (ed.), 1991 *British Plant Communities Volume 1: Woodlands and Scrub.* Cambridge University Press.

Rodwell, J.S. (ed.), 1991 *British Plant Communities Volume 2: Mires and Heaths.* Cambridge University Press.

Rodwell, J.S. (ed.), 1992 *British Plant Communities Volume 3: Grasslands and montane communities.* Cambridge University Press.

Rodwell, J.S. (ed.), 1995 *British Plant Communities Volume 4: Aquatic Communities, swamps and tall-herb fens.* Cambridge University Press.

Brewis, A., Bowman, P. and Rose, F., 1996. *The Flora of Hampshire,* Harley Books/Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust

Stewart, A., Pearman, D. and Preston, C.D., (eds.). 1994 *Scarce Plants in Britain.* BSBI/ITE/JNCC.

Biodiversity: The UK Steering Group Report (Vols 1&2). 1995. HMSO London.

Other Information

List of relevant species and habitats for which Biodiversity Action Plans are in preparation (English Nature);

Locations of species on Schedules 1,5 and 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act which are found outside the SSSIs (HWT);

Habitat and species information for SINCs from Hampshire Biological Record (HCC)

LANDSCAPE AND TOWNSCAPE

Sources of Information

ADAS, 1995 *A study of farming in East Hampshire*

CAG and LUC, 1997 *What matters and why: Environmental Capital: A New Approach*

Calle C and Dufton B (eds), 1993 *Winchester 900 Festival Souvenir Guide*

Ecological Planning & Research and Adrian Lisney & Partners, undated *St Catherines Hill and Twyford Down Management Plan*

English Heritage, 1997 *Conservation area appraisals*

English Nature, 1995 *Hampshire Inventory of Ancient Woodlands (Provisional)*

Hampshire Biodiversity Partnership, 1998 *Biodiversity Action Plan for Hampshire : vol 1* (consultation draft)

Hampshire County Council, 1995 *Itchen Valley Management Strategy*

Hampshire County Council, 1996 *Conserving landscape character*

Hampshire Gardens Trust, 1997 *Bushfield and the Itchen Valley at St Cross*

Ordnance Survey, 1998 *Explorer 132*

Rutter A F, 1998 *Winchester Rediscovered, A technical assessment of Winchester Conservation Area in accordance with PPG 15,* (unpublished draft)

Winchester City Council, 1994 *Winchester District Local Plan : Deposit Draft*

Winchester City Council, 1995 *Winchester District Landscape Assessment*

Winchester City Council, 1997 *Bushfield Camp, Winchester : A Study of the Camp and its surroundings*

WINCHESTER CITY
AND ITS SETTING

METHODOLOGY

CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Study was commissioned jointly by Hampshire County Council, Hampshire Gardens Trust, the Hampshire Wildlife Trust, Winchester Preservation Trust and supported by the Countryside Commission. The Study brief requires a "comprehensive, seamless townscape and landscape assessment for the City of Winchester, its setting and approaches".
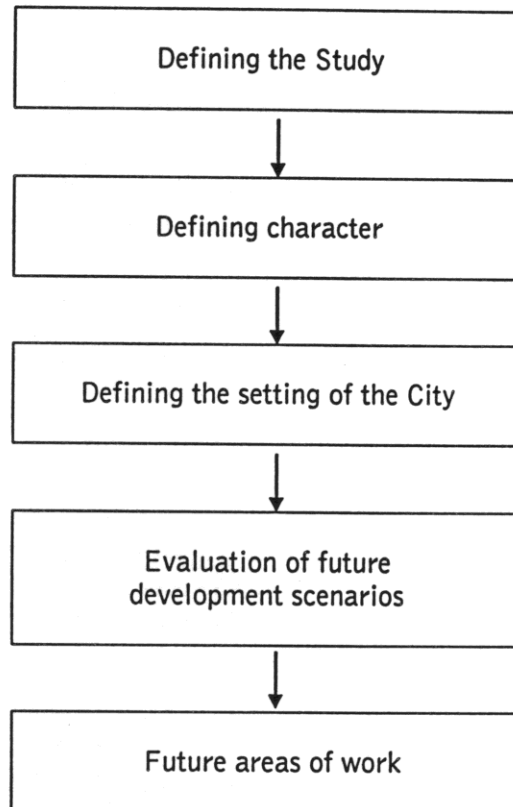
1.1 The Study is based on the characterisation approach of the Countryside Commission's guidelines "Landscape Assessment Guidance" (CCP 423, 1993) with further development and refinement to take into account emerging guidance on the Commission's "Countryside Character Approach" and incorporating a wide range of environmental topics, in particular, nature conservation, historic landscape and archaeology as well as built, industrial, social and cultural heritage. Additional guidance on the Study has been obtained from "Environmental Capital: A New Approach" (CAG & LUC, August 1997). Prepared on behalf of the Countryside Commission, English Nature, English Heritage and the Environment Agency, this report promotes a characterisation approach to consideration of environmental capital.

1.2 The Brief sets out the main aims of the Study as follows:

- identify the landscape and townscape characteristics and attributes of the historic city and its setting, and the contribution they make to the special character and sense of place;

- identify and delineate the boundary to the historic setting to Winchester City;

- examine the existing pressures on each defined character area and how the foreseeable pressures on the city, and its environment, interact with the special 'features of the city';

- define the characteristics which are essential to the historic fabric of the city and its setting and approaches, and its relationship with the wider countryside;

- examine the effect scenarios for future development may have on each character area.

2.0 APPROACH

Developing on the guidance set out in "Environment Capital: A New Approach" the steps in the methodology for this Study can be summarised in the following flowchart:

```
┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│       Defining the Study        │
└─────────────────────────────────┘
                 │
                 ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│        Defining character        │
└─────────────────────────────────┘
                 │
                 ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│   Defining the setting of the City   │
└─────────────────────────────────┘
                 │
                 ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│      Evaluation of future        │
│      development scenarios       │
└─────────────────────────────────┘
                 │
                 ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│       Future areas of work       │
└─────────────────────────────────┘
```

2.1   It should be noted at this stage that the suggested environmental capital approach advocates two further steps in the methodology, relating to management implications and monitoring. These are valid and have implications for the City's future role, they are however beyond the existing study brief and timescale and have thus not been addressed in this report.

3.0 DEFINING THE STUDY

In considering and developing a response to the brief the consultants, Landscape Design Associates, considered it was imperative to assemble a team of specialists to complement in house expertise in landscape and townscape assessment, countryside issues, landscape planning and design. A team of expert advisers in landscape history, archaeology and ecology was assembled to research their own topic areas as well as contribute their particular perspective to the overall direction of the Study and assessment. Early briefing of this team, to identify and allocate the range of environmental issues to be covered ensured that research was co-ordinated and avoided duplication of effort.

3.1   Members of the Project Steering Group, representatives from Hampshire County Council, Hampshire Gardens Trust, Hampshire Wildlife Trust, Winchester Preservation Trust and Countryside Commission, had a pivotal role in the early stages of the Study. The various Trusts and bodies represented had a substantial body of knowledge of the area and access to local contacts built up over many years. Much of this was put at the disposal of the Study Team. In addition the Trusts were able to carry out additional research within their area of expertise, at the request of the Team. The identification, co-ordination and analysis of existing information, requests for further research and assessment of gaps in information was a key component of the early stages of the Study. Best endeavours were made by all to produce information or identify and consult key contacts but due to the demands of a relatively short Study programme, the flow of information was occasionally sporadic. This is inevitable when local organisations and Trusts are making a valuable contribution that is often reliant upon a few hard pressed volunteers.

3.2   The great depth of information of all environmental topics in relation to Winchester is astonishing. Throughout the Study, new and valuable pieces of work would be submitted to the Team, or a fresh set of consultees would be revealed. Consequently, the flow of relevant information cannot be regarded as a finite process. The Study Team concentrated on its particular specialisms and developed a framework of environmental information within which the additional research was incorporated. This enabled the information gathering and reporting stage to be relatively flexible and able to incorporate a number of separate research inputs from additional contributors.

3.3   A draft boundary of the Study Area was given to the Team at the project briefing (see Fig 1). During discussions with the Steering Group and further assessment it was agreed that this study area was effective in giving the broad area of search to initiate the Study. However, it was quickly agreed that the prime criteria for a study area should rely upon defining the Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI) of the city. That is the limit of landscape visible from any part of the city, together with those areas of the landscape from which all or part of the city can be seen.

3.4   Whilst the ZVI defined the prime focus of research and analysis it was also agreed that an assessment should be made of those areas of landscape which encircled the city but which lay beyond, in the shadow of the ZVI. It is important to consider these peripheral areas because they often contain clues or elements of landscape character that are distinctive to the local area. They may be close to Winchester but without a direct visual link due to intervening landform, woodland or distance. Consequently these areas may be important in defining the sense of place that is Winchester.

3.5 This agreement defined the geographical and visual extent of the Study Area. However, it is important to recognise that elements within the Study Area have a relationship across time and the spatial scales. For example, buildings such as the Cathedral and Wolvesey Castle have a significance for their relationship and links to the monarchy and government of the emerging English nation which adds layers of meaning to their role as features of the modern city. Equally important is the need to define how the Study relates to assessments of environmental capital at national or local levels. For example the biodiversity value of the River Itchen is recognised as being of national importance and thus contributes to the quality of a much broader picture. The ability to identify these qualities but also to place them in perspective is important in developing an assessment of the relative merits of elements of the city and its setting.

3.6 The individual topics demonstrate regard for spatial or temporal scales within the context of the setting of Winchester. For example the landscape and townscape assessments were developed at the city scale and focussed on what was important to the overall context of the City. They were carried out with reference to the importance of Winchester within the wider Hampshire landscape in order to assess the level of their importance. Similarly the ecology, archaeology and landscape history research has all been able to demonstrate clear understanding of the relationship between the components of the individual topic and its relative merit with regard to the national picture. None of the topics addressed site-specific details in any depth because these were too detailed for the Study. Nevertheless, site-specific issues have been identified for possible future research where they are considered relevant and would contribute to the wider picture.

3.7 A wide range of environmental issues has been researched for this Study in order to identify the variety of contributions within each townscape or landscape character area and their relative importance to the setting of Winchester. This process also highlighted the importance of an integrated approach for the Study. For example, it begins to identify the complex interrelationship between the City and its buildings, its people and their history, landform, farming and industry, communications and trade links and so on. All these individual elements have an important story to tell. When viewed in combination they develop a power and resonance that transforms into a tangible and identifiable resource that defines the setting of the City of Winchester.

3.8 In addressing the many environmental characteristics it is important not to neglect the views of those who use, live and work in the City. For this Study a civic perception workshop was held which revealed a number of interesting issues that are described in section 4.5.

4.0 DEFINING CHARACTER

The landscape and townscape assessment of the City and its setting has followed a systematic approach with a survey of the principal elements within the study area, an analysis of the key characteristics arising from the survey together with identification and delineation of Landscape Types, Townscape and Landscape Character Areas.

4.1 Landscape Character Assessment of the Study Area

The landscape survey information has provided the base line data to inform the landscape assessment and characterisation of the study area. Prior to the detailed assessment, however, a review of current studies for the area was carried out to ensure that the approach and system of classification was consistent with established delineations.

Review of Landscape Assessments of Study Area

Landscape assessments have been carried out at national, county and district level within which the study area is located. Each of these separate tiers of assessments are reviewed in detail within the Study report. For reference these previous assessments are:

Countryside Character Project, Countryside Commission, 1996

The Character Map of England identifies the principal landscape character areas within England and provides a comprehensive understanding of landscape character from a national and regional perspective. The study area is located within the following two character areas.

- The South Downs
- The Hampshire Downs

'The Hampshire Landscape', Hampshire County Council, 1993

A comprehensive landscape assessment of the county designated eleven landscape character areas, of which the following four occur within the area surrounding the city of Winchester.

- Hampshire Downs
- Mid Hampshire Downs
- South Hampshire Downs
- South Itchen River Valley Hampshire Downs

This sub-regional landscape character classification accords with the subsequent national Character Map of England, but is sub-divided to a finer grain to reflect the variations in the chalkland landscape that can be identified at a county rather than a regional level.

At a more detailed level, the range of landscape types that occur within the county were also identified. The assessment was based on the Countryside Commission's publication 'Assessment and Conservation of Landscape Character' CCP332 (1991), and resulted in the delineation of nineteen rural types of which the following four are represented in the area surrounding the city of Winchester.

Chalklands: Scarps-Downland
               Open Arable
               Chalk and Clay
               River Valley

District Landscape Assessment, Winchester City Council, 1995

A landscape assessment of the District was undertaken by Winchester City Council in 1993/94 and, following consultations, published in 1995. The methodology was based on the Countryside Commission's Landscape Assessment Guidelines (CCP 423) and using Hampshire County Council's Landscape Type classification as the principal reference, verified and refined the distribution of these county wide types into a series of local landscape types. This ensured that there was a consistency in the hierarchy of the classification from county down to district level. The Study report reviews this in more detail.

Winchester Area Local Plan – Landscape Appraisal, Winchester City, 1983

The broad landscape setting of Winchester is briefly considered in the early section of the report, together with an appraisal of the principal views out of the city from a few key vantage points. The majority of the study, however, is confined to the built area of the city only, and therefore does not include a detailed appraisal of the setting of the city or any characterisation assessment. Although it is now 15 years since the report was completed, it remains a valuable reference, particularly in the context of the townscape aspects of the current study.

4.2   **Delineation of Landscape Character Areas**

The identification of landscape types is the first stage in the characterisation process and an essential lead into the subsequent identification of Landscape Character Areas. The well defined and distinctive character of each of these landscape types has resulted in delineation of a series of Local Landscape Character Areas within single rather than a combination of landscape types. These each have a geographical identity derived from the local area within which they occur. The only exception to this 'single landscape type' approach occurs within the Itchen Valley. Here, a general accordance with Hampshire County Council's Character Area boundary for the Itchen Valley has been followed. As a result the two Itchen Valley Character Areas embrace a number of landscape types which occur along the valley sides as well as the valley bottom.

The final delineation of the Character Areas was based on a synthesis of abrupt or transitional changes in the landscape types, the influence of distinctive changes in landform, and the degree of openness or enclosure. Local features superimposed on these broader variations of landscape pattern were also considered, notably the influence of historic landscape patterns and heritage features, areas of nature conservation interest, and the settlement and communication patterns. These all contributed to the unique identity and 'sense of place' that is particular to each of the Character Areas.

4.3   **Townscape Assessment**

The characterisation approach adopted for the rural areas surrounding the city has also been extended into the Townscape Assessment of the built area of the City. The historical development of Winchester, and the progressive development of the city in

response to the landform setting, has resulted in a distinct pattern of Townscape Character Areas. These areas of 'temporal and spatial development' range from the central historic core of the city with its complex stratification of historic layers, to the peripheral areas of residential development whose coherence is principally derived from the unity of housing style and period of development. The distinctive variations and limitations imposed by the landform and the alignment of the principal approach roads into the city, a number of which date back to the Roman and earlier periods, have also been influential in determining the distinctiveness of and boundaries to each of the Townscape Character Areas.

4.4 Interface of Landscape and Townscape Character Areas

As a result of the clear distinction between rural and urban areas along much of the perimeter of Winchester, most of the Landscape and Townscape Character Areas are physically distinct. Nevertheless in some sections of the city the landscape infrastructure infiltrates into the heart of the built area, notably within the Itchen Valley corridor where there is a transitional interface between Landscape and Townscape Character with adjacent Character Areas 'borrowing' characteristics from each other. In other areas within the city the special identity of some of the Townscape Character Areas is a result of the presence of significant areas of landscape infrastructure, notably The Soke on St Giles and Sleepers Hills with landscape features contributing to and enhancing the essentially urban character.

4.5 Civic Perception Workshop

Whilst the landscape and townscape assessments were developing in tandem a civic perception workshop was held one evening in Winchester. Attendance was by invitation to a list of delegates which included representatives of all local Trusts and bodies with an environmental interest together with representatives of al Parish Councils within the Study Area.

4.5.1 In total around 50 people attended and these contributed to individual workshops devoted to specific themes relating to built heritage and urban spaces; historic landscape; places and people; nature conservation; industry and archaeology. A joint feedback and discussion phase included a summary of group fundings by a spokesperson followed by a wide ranging discussion on those special qualities that make Winchester a distinct City. Comments on a number of issues that detract and or have contributed to a change or possible decline in elements of its character were also subject to lively debate.

4.5.2 A detailed report and distillation of the workshop findings was presented to the Steering Group. Two key points arose that are relevant to the Study methodology. Firstly, there was concern that the workshop was limited in the representation of the breadth of views of the population of Winchester. To some extent this is unavoidable due to the Study timetable and the need to invite those who would have a contribution to make. Secondly, it was clear that there is a considerable depth of local knowledge, unpublished work and contacts that would not ordinarily be identified in a Study such as this. The workshop highlighted the need to develop opportunities for greater public participation in this type of work.

5.0 DEFINING THE SETTING OF THE CITY

The Setting of the City

The distribution and pattern of the Landscape and Townscape Character Areas within the study area are described above. While all the Character Areas have an identifiable and coherent identity, their impact and relative influence on both the city and its setting is variable. An assessment of the contribution that these Character Areas make to the 'essence' of Winchester and the unique sense of place, both within the city and its rural setting, can vary both within as well as between contiguous Character Areas.

5.1 During consideration of what constituted the historic core it became clear that 'traditional' definitions such as 'the Cathedral precincts', 'the Saxon street pattern' or 'the Conservation Area' had a variety of limitations. These provided insufficient consideration of the role played by the wider landscape and townscape in defining the city and its setting. A deeper, more inclusive definition was required that considered the totality of the settlement and its influences, whether visible, perceptual or historic.

5.2 In Winchester the intimate relationship between the strong landform enclosing a rich, fertile river valley has been a major determinant in the original siting as well as pattern of development of the city. The fluctuating influences of royal and clerical patronage has created the rich mosaic of buildings and spaces which, in turn, have been influenced by periods of prosperity and genteel decline. The present qualities of the town and its setting have been the result of great periods of stability, even poverty in some eras, that has retained historic buildings. This contrasts with similar sized cities that have been subject to development pressures during the last two centuries and increasingly over the last 50 years that has lead to a considerable erosion of local character.

5.3 A further appraisal of the Landscape and Townscape Character Areas was therefore undertaken to assess and classify their area of influence and relative significance within both the city and its wider landscape setting. This assessment and analysis stage integrated the research work of the specialist advisers on archaeology, landscape history, ecology as well as the wealth of background material provided by the Steering Group and Trusts. The following broad categories were identified:

- Visually cohesive historic cores
- Visually fragmented historic cores
- Landscape and townscape distinctive to Winchester and its Setting
- Landscape and townscape supportive to Winchester and its Setting
- Other connective areas of landscape and townscape within Winchester and its Setting

5.4 In addition to these broad categories, the following additional areas and features were identified, which occur throughout the study area:

- Visually significant landmarks and features
- Visually detracting landscape and townscape

5.5 The principal characteristics attributable to each of these categories comprise as follows:

- Visually cohesive historic cores

  Areas defined by the highly visible nature of their historicity as pre-1810 settlement cores. Elements such as historic street pattern, building type, scale, architectural style, detailing and materials all generate a strong sense of the story of the city. The area may include subsequent nineteenth and twentieth century development, but the depth of historic character remains clearly visible. This perception of age or multiple layers of history may include modern architecture, but its overarching character remains clearly sensed and valued.

- Visually fragmented historic cores

  Areas of pre-1810 settlement (in some cases prehistoric) which due to subsequent recent development are not easily visually discernible. In most cases the street pattern remains, but nineteenth and twentieth century building type, scale and style obscure the clarity of the sense of history, or dilute the unity of character. These areas, whilst having a strong historic lineage, are susceptible to further gradual erosion of character without considered intervention.

- Distinctive townscape/landscape

  Areas defined as specifically recognisable and distinctive to Winchester. These include townscape and landscape components such as quintessential views, the interaction of buildings forming spaces or the setting to local events, landform, backdrops of the city, areas of rich bio-diversity, historic approach routes and landmarks of positive character. These areas, frequently contiguous with the historic cores, often borrow from or bestow character to them.

- Supportive townscape/landscape

  Areas of town/landscape which support the character of the historic cores and areas distinctive to Winchester. They provide the backdrop, ambience and bolster the sense of place of the city and its approaches by supporting and buffering its special character.

- Connective townscape/landscape

  Townscape/landscape which is an integral part of the City of Winchester and its environs, but lacks individual distinction, or does not play a significant contribution to the setting of the city. This does not signify that these areas are unimportant, or lacking in their own integral sense of place. Rather, they are often areas divorced from or weakly attached to their landscape setting, or from landmarks within the landscape or historic cores. The use of mass produced building materials, standard layouts, styles and details are also contributing factors in the loss of local identity.

- Visually Significant Landmarks

  Positive and visually significant landscape and townscape landmarks which are recognisable and quintessential to the City of Winchester and its setting. These include ancient and modern buildings, groups and avenues of trees, landforms,

silhouettes, horizons and views.

- Visually Detracting Townscape/Landscape

   Areas or elements which detract from the distinct and special character of Winchester and its setting. These may include routes, edges, built elements or districts, or degraded landscapes.

5.6   Although the **cohesive and fragmented historical cores** within the city are pivotal to the essential character of Winchester, these two categories are not necessarily of greater importance than the remaining areas of influence. The areas of **distinctive** and **supportive** landscape and townscape play a crucial role in the setting and perception of the city. They may include sites and features of premier importance and comparable with elements within the historic core, notably the nationally important St Catherine's Hill. The **connective** areas may also include significant landscape and townscape features but will not share the strength of characteristics that contribute to the 'essence of Winchester'. The importance of this final category lies in linking between and forming a foil to areas of **distinctive** and **supportive** landscape and townscape. In addition, all these areas have an importance to local communities and the way they use and identify with 'their' part of the city.

6.0 EVALUATION OF FUTURE DEVELOPMENT SCENARIOS

To be developed in association with the Steering Group.

7.0 FUTURE WORK

Areas of potential future work that would add further depth and levels of understanding to the Study:

- Night time visibility/dark areas

- Noise/tranquil areas study

- Modern architecture in the ancient city

- Impact of service/utility companies on urban archaeology

- Study of archaeological settlement patterns in Winchester hinterland e.g. Roman/Saxon farmsteads

- Urban ecology

- Tree cover survey to identify age and health of existing trees and to inform a strategy for maintaining and developing areas of forest stature trees within the urban area

- Greenways study of path and cycle routes linking the city to its urban green spaces and surrounding countryside

- 'Green commuting' Study, incorporating Quiet Roads Study (in association with Greenways) to develop network of routes for commuting, recreation and sport for non-motorised road users and options for improved public transport, park and ride, etc.

- Farming trends and rural economy on the Downs.

- Evaluation of future development scenarios.
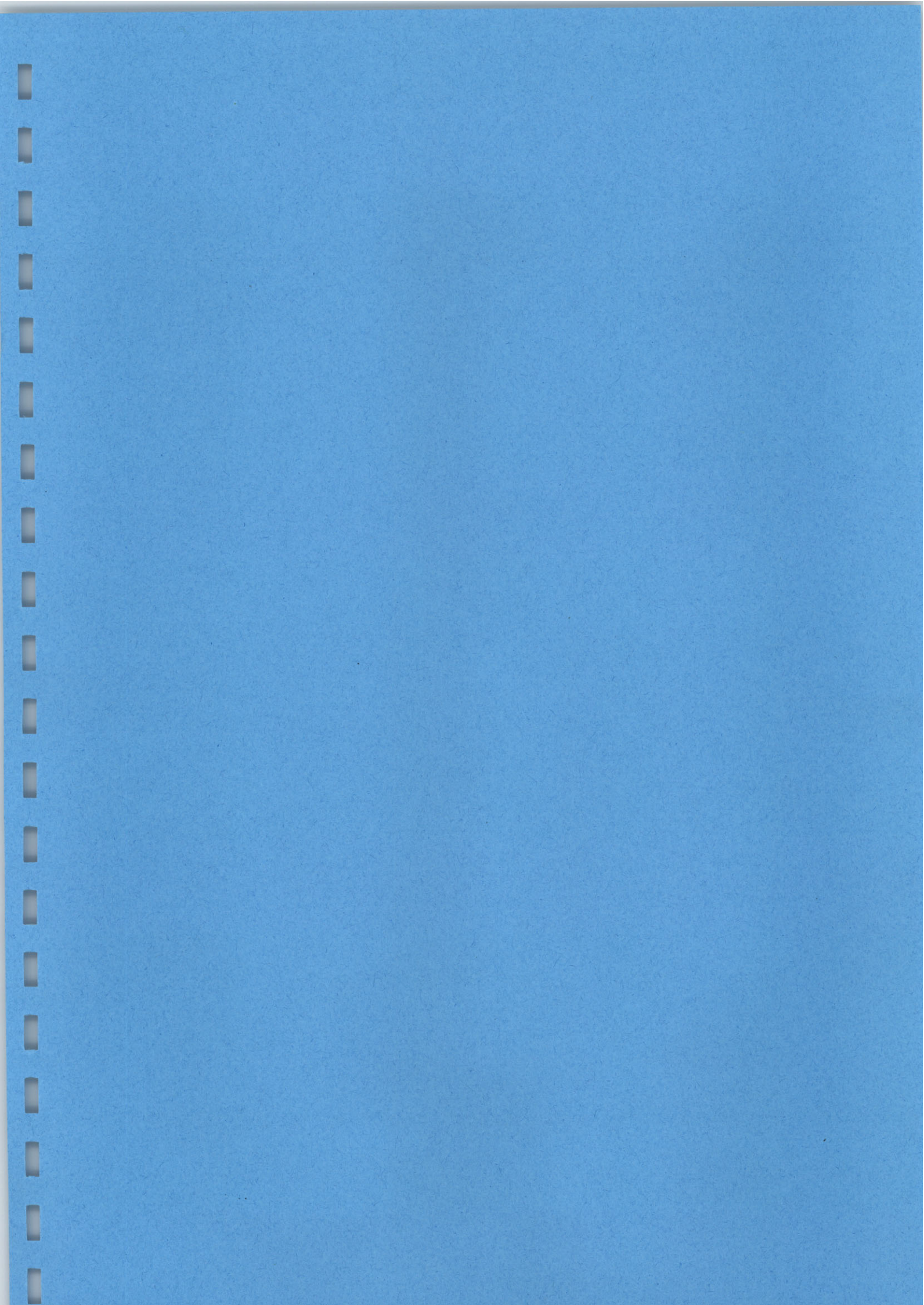
APPENDIX 8

PLACE-NAME RESEARCH

The first aim of this Study has been to note all place-names shown on the Ordnance Survey Explorer Map no. 132 "Winchester, New Alresford and East Meon" (1997) [E132] for the Civil Parishes of Badger Farm, Chilcomb, Compton, Headbourne Worthy, Itchen Valley, Kings Worthy, Littleton and Harestock, Olivers Battery, Sparsholt and Twyford; and for parts of Crawley, Hursley, Micheldever, Owslebury and South Wonston. Some names in Winchester itself have been included.

The spellings used by the Ordnance Survey have been adopted where possible, despite apparent inconsistencies such as "Segars Farm" and "Velpins Bank" alongside "Gabriel's Copse" and Yarner's Green".

Secondly, some other names not recorded on E132 but obtained from other sources have been included. Field-names are important. Collections of these have been made from, for example, tithe awards, Chapman and Seeliger, and Grundy. However space limitations have made it impossible to include anything but a selection of these names.

It has not been possible to use the Old English letters *eth* and *thorn* – both are indicated by *th* -, or to indicate long vowels.

BADGER FARM PARISH   E132   SU 4627

Whiteshute Lane   E132   SU 4627 - 4727
An ancient trackway along the Whiteshute Ridge which has been identified as one of the few remaining stretches of Winchester's mediaeval road network in this area. It linked Winchester to Romsey and the royal hunting preserve of the New Forest. [WINCHESTER CITY COUNCIL. Planning Department, Bushfield Camp, Winchester: a Study of the Camp and its Surroundings. Winchester City Council, December 1997   1.18, 1.20].

CHILCOMB PARISH

1. Place-Names
Chilcomb (village)   E132   SU 5028
A 12th century copy of a document from the time of King Aethelwulf (ruled 839 - 858) gives this name as *ciltacumb*; by 1171 it has become *Chiltecumbe*.
Coates explains the name as "valley below the steep slope", or "valley below *Cilta*", the proper name being an unrecorded word from a pre-English language meaning "slope". This slope might be Deacon Hill or Magdalen Hill Down, or both.   [Coates p. 53]
Ekwall thinks that the first element in the name Chilcomb also occurs in the more famous Cheltenham, which is situated below high hills, and perhaps even in Chiltern. He suggests that there is a link with the Latin word *celsus*, "high". [Ekwall pp. 99, 103, 104]
Gover agrees; this name holds a possible OE *celte*, "hill or eminence".   [Gover I , p. 69].
But Grundy takes this place to be named after a person: Ciltan-*cumb* is "the combe of Cilta."   [Grundy vol. 78, p. 162].

For a discussion of *cumb* as a place-name element see Compton (**Compton Parish**).

Chilcomb Down   E132 SU 5228 - 5229
Gover identifies this down with a natural feature described (but not named) in a charter of 961: *andlang smalan dune,* "along the narrow hill".   [Gover I , p.69].

Chilcomb House   E132 SU 491283

Chilcomb Lane   E132 SU 4928 - 5028

Chilcomb Manor   E132 SU 503287

Chilcomb Ranges   E132 SU 5028 - 5027

Deacon Hill E132 SU 5027

Gipsy Lane E132   SU 5128

Hillacre   E132   SU 513283

Holding, The E132 SU 516298

Little Golders   E132   SU 519274

Magdalen Hill Down   E132   SU 5029
Named after the St. Mary Magdalen Hospital, founded about the year 1155 for those thought to be leprosy sufferers (a diagnosis which at the time might have included other diseases) The ruins of the St. Mary Magdalen hospital were finally pulled down about 1798.   [CARPENTER-TURNER, Barbara A History of the Royal Hampshire County Hospital Chichester, Phillimore, 1986, pp. xiii – xiv].
Interestingly this building, in effect an isolation hospital, was placed on top of a down to the east of Winchester. Prevailing winds blow from the south-west, and might reasonably be supposed to drive infection away from the City.

Magdalen Hill Farm E132   SU 505298

Narcunda E132   SU 515295
A house name.

No Man's Land   E132 SU 505298 - 514293
Significantly this lies on the border between Chilcomb and Itchen Valley. Field explains No Man's Land names by reference to "boundary land, land claimed by more than one parish or private owner". [Field EFN p.150]
The Victoria County History (1912) enables the time when this particular piece of contested land eventually came into the hands of one owner to be roughly dated: "... to the South West [of Morestead Farm] is a fine house 'The Firs' the residence of Mr. Joseph Storey Curtis, who owns a large training stable and to whom the lately-inclosed 'No Man's Land' consisting of about five acres in the extreme South of the parish, belongs". q [VCH Hants vol.III, p.329]
For more examples of this name, see **Compton Parish** and **Sparsholt Parish.**

Telegraph Hill   E132   SU 5228
This 533 foot high hill was the site of a station on the Admiralty semaphore line from Portsmouth to London. [WILSON, Geoffrey The Old Telegraphs, Phillimore, 1976, p. 43].
(The neighbouring Telegraph Clump is in **Itchen Valley Parish**).

2. Field-Names
A selection from the 1838 tithe award [HRO 21M65/F7/48/1-2]
Chump Piece
Peaks
Pightle   A small piece of land (ME *pichel, pightel*)   [Field EFN p. 166].
Shortsledge
Square Sheep Lands
Square Ship Lands   Probably the same as the preceding.
Upper Hollows and Drift Way   "drift" (ME *drift,* OE *draf*) is land adjoining a road along which cattle were driven.   [Field EFN p. 66].
Warren Down Good arable land would not have been set aside for warrens.
White Way

COMPTON AND SHAWFORD PARISH

1. Place-Names
Appleshaw House   E132   SU 478252
Probably from OE *aeppelsceaga,* "small apple wood".

Attwood's Drove Farm   E132   SU 464267

Bushfield Camp & Farm   E132   SU 4627
Field rather obviously explains all Bush- field-names as "land covered with bushes" [OE *busc*] [Field EFN p.34]

Compton (village) E132   SU 4625
Appears in Domesday Book as *Cuntone.* Coates traces this name to an unrecorded OE name *Cumbtun,* meaning "valley farm", the valley being that in which Compton End now stands.   [Coates p.58]

Ekwall observes that Compton is a common place-name, usually deriving from OE *Cumb-tun* "tun in a cumb or narrow valley".   [Ekwall pp.119-20]

Field and Grundy support this derivation.   [Field PNGBI p. 54; Grundy vol. 81, pp. 38 - 39].
The OE place-name element *cumb* immediately suggests the modern Welsh *cwm,* "a valley". Margaret Gelling thinks that in the 5th century the Saxons borrowed the word from people already living in the south and south-east (not the west) of Britain. OE speakers needed this British word because they had encountered for the first time a kind of valley for which there was no suitable expression in their own topographical vocabulary. (But Gelling also notes that there was an OE word *cumb,* meaning a cup or vessel, which could have been applied to valleys). She concludes that in Hampshire *cumb* was especially applied to side valleys.   [GELLING, Margaret Place-names in the landscape, J.M. Dent, 1984, pp. 89 – 94].

Compton Down   E132 SU 4626

Compton End   E132   SU 469253

Compton Lock   E132   SU 475256

Four Dell Farm   E132   SU 456244
Field explains Dell names by reference to "valley or chalk-pit" (OE *dell*). [Field EFN p. 62]. See
Dibdill field (**Littleton & Harestock Parish**). This farm-name implies the presence of four pits or
quarries nearby. Ordnance Survey map SU 4424 – 4524 (1963) shows three pits close to the farm;
three more (one large) some distance to the west; and one away to the east. We think this amount of
digging is enough to justify the name!

No Man's Land   E132   SU 458248
See this name in **Chilcomb Parish**.

Shawford   E132   SU 4625 - 4725
This name is first recorded in 1208 as *Scaldeforda*. Coates derives the first element of this name from
an unrecorded OE word for "shallow" which would give *Scealdan forde* "(at the) shallow ford".
[Coates p. 146] See also Twyford (**Twyford Parish**).
Grundy decides firmly that the original name is OE *sceagan ford*, "the ford of the shaw, or small wood",
although he does concede the existence of an OE place-name *sceald ford*, "the shallow ford" in Exton
Parish. [Grundy vol. 81, p. 39].
A settlement would naturally grow up at a convenient river crossing.

Shepherds Lane   E132   SU 4424

Silkstead Lane   E132   SU 441257   Co-X   Ek-X
and
Upper Silkstead Farm   E132   SU   446246
See Silkstead (**Hursley Parish**).

Yarner's Green   E132   SU 468243
Gover believes this is an error for *Warner's Green*, a name derived from the family of Edward Warner
who was living in the area in 1747. [Gover II, p. 175].

Yew Hill   E132   SU 454262
Gover suggests that this may have been the place recorded in 1287 as the home of Robert *atten Yewe*
.   [Gover II, p. 175].
Writing of Yew- field-names Field points out that this tree particularly favours chalk downs; its long
life, strength and frequently massive proportions make it a valuable wind-break for cattle in upland
areas. [Field EFN pp. 264 - 265]
The value of the yew as a wind-break (something particularly important to farmers on the Hampshire
downs) is implied in the Anglo-Saxon Rune Poem, (8th or early 9th centuries) which characterises the
tree by its ability to stand "hard and fast in the earth, ... supported by its roots"; it is " a joy on an
estate". [Translation by Bruce Dickins, Runic and Heroic Poems].
The yew "... is the tree of Hampshire and has been called the Hampshire weed". [VESEY-
FITZGERALD, Brian Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, Robert Hale, 1949, p. 78].

2. Field-Names
A selection from the 1844 Compton and Shawford tithe award   [HRO 21M65/F7/55/1-2]

Bake Land   Pared and burnt land.   [Field EFN p.10].
Breach   Newly broken land (OE *brec*)   [Field EFN p. 27].
Coneygare   A rabbit warren (ME *con(i)nger*.   [Field EFN pp. 51 – 52].
Coutier's Leaze   The second element is from OE *laes*, "grassland" or sometimes (especially in the West Midlands) "enclosure".   [Field EFN pp. 123 – 124].
Picked Close   Land which comes to a point, from a conjectural OE *piced*.   [Field EFN p. 165].
Winkworth's Buttock   An allusion to the conformation of the land.   [Field EFN p. 35].
Yewey

CRAWLEY PARISH
1. Place-Names
Ball Down Farm   E132   SU 443328
Field derives Ball names from ME *balle*, "a boundary mound". [Field EFN p. 11].

Beeches Farm   E132   SU 431348
Beech nuts were once widely used for the feeding of pigs. [Field EFN p. 17].

Cradle Copse   E132   SU 4432

Crawley (village)   E132   SU 4235 - 4334
In both 909 and c. 965 (12th Century copies) this place was *crawanlea* which Coates equates with an unrecorded OE name *Crawanleah*, "crow wood".   [Coates p.60]

Crawley Clump   E132   SU 4436

Crawley Down   E132   SU 4336 - 4436

Littleton House   E132   SU 448336
See Littleton Parish.

Long Park   E132   SU 444331

Long Wood   E132   SU 4432 - 4433

Morns Field   E132   SU 422349

New Barn [Farm]   E132   SU 431359
New Barn is recorded in 1826.   [Gover II, p. 175].

Northwood Park   E 132 SU 4432
Gover relates this to the name *Northwode*, recorded in 1448 and 1453. [Gover II, p. 175].

Northwood Park Farm   E 132   SU 445325

Warren Cottages   E132   SU 445363

Warren Wood   E132   SU 4335

HEADBOURNE WORTHY PARISH

1. Place-Names
Down Farm   E132   SU 468339

Down Farm Lane   E132   SU 4633 - 4832

Headbourne Worthy (Village) E132   SU 4832
Coates believes that a reference to the village may first appear in 854 (12th century copy) as (*to*) or *aet worthige*. For the various possible meanings of Worthy see Worthy Down, below.
The Headbourne element first appears in a charter of 909 (re-copied in the 11th or 12th centuries) in the phrase (*be*) *hide burninga* (*gemaere*), that is, "by the boundary of those of Headbourne". The Headbourne stream, which joins the Itchen here, is recorded in 854 (12th century) in the phrase (*into*) *hydiburnan,* "into the stream of the hides".
The hides in this name are the units of land measurement equal to 100 or 120 acres.
[Coates pp. 182 - 184]
In Domesday Book the manor, there called *Ordie,* is held by Radulfus (Ralph) de Mortemer, a member of the great Anglo-Norman family of Mortimer. [DB XXIX.3], hence the alternative place-names: Wordy Mortimer (1303) and Worthy Comitis (1291). The family name derives from Mortemer-en-Brai, the castle of Roger de Mortemer I (fl. 1054 – 1074). [Dictionary of National Biography vol. XIII, p. 1027].

Hook Pits Farm
Hok is recorded in 1304; the sense is "a spur of land". The full modern name of the farm is first recorded in 1838. [Gover I, p. 77].

However there is another name, not to be found on modern maps, but worth investigating, associated with this area. Grundy's transcript of a charter (854) of King Aethelwulf granting three hides of land *aet Worthig* to Winchester cathedral contains the phrase *To Ysan Puttan.* Admittedly this is a doubtful line in a doubtful document! *Ysan* is a problem word, which demands emendation. Grundy reads it as *Isen,* giving the meaning "to the Iron Pits". The second problem is that Finberg considers this charter is a complete fabrication! [FINBERG, H.P.R. Early Charters of Wessex, Leicester University Press, 1964, pp. 30 – 31]. Nevertheless, though the intent of the charter may be to support a false claim to land ownership, it does not at all follow that it describes imaginary features.

Grundy identifies the Iron Pits with the field-name Hook Pits, "three furlongs north of where the LSWR crosses the GWR". [Grundy vol. 83 p. 129]. In his account of Kings Worthy field-names he locates the Ysan Pytt on the opposite side of the railway to Hook Pits Farm. There is indeed an "old chalk pit" marked on the other side of the railway, to the NNW of Hook Pits Farm [OS map XLE NW, edition of 1910]. However there is also a large pear-shaped pit close to the farm itself. It would be interesting to find supporting evidence that ferriferous material was extracted close to Winchester.

Perhaps the pits yielded pyrites (iron disulphide, FeS_2), found notably in the chalk of Southern England. These nodules are richer in sulphur than in iron; we are unable to say if they could have been a practical source of metal for tools and weapons. [Information from Hampshire County Library Service and correspondents].

Upper Farm   E 132   SU 485323
Apart from the obvious explanation, Field's account of "Upper-" field-names includes the idea of "... above or away from the village". [Field EFN p. 343]

Well House Farm E132   SU 471326
Field's explanation of field-names such as " Well Acre" is 'land by a well or spring' [OE *wella*] [Field EFN pp.249-250]

Well House Lane E132   SU 4632 - 4832
On OS map 41N of 1874 this country road is called *Wildens Drove.*

Worthy Down   E132 SU 4534
Coates examines the place-name element Worthy at some length. He derive names with this element from OE *worthig* "curtilage" [a court attached to a dwelling house], though he finds it unclear why a word for a small enclosed unit should form the name for such large units as the Hampshire Worthys. [Coates pp. 182-184]
Ekwall thinks that the original meaning of the word appears to have been "fence" or "enclosure" developing early on to mean "enclosure round a homestead" and "homestead". [Ekwall pp. 535-536]
Field explains "Worthy" in field-names as meaning "enclosed land" [OE *worthign*]   [Field EFN p.261]
The problem with the Winchester Worthys is that the name belongs specifically to south-western England. Apart from these surprising examples, and one single deviant spelling of Blendworth (dated about 1170) this place-name element is not found further east than Hamworthy in Dorset. Coates offers two illuminating suggestions for the presence near Winchester of this out of place word, one topographical, one historical.
(1) He quotes Grundy's hypothesis that the Hampshire names represent an unrecorded *Worth-ig,* "curtilage island". The divided streams of the Itchen do indeed form a number of islands near the Worthys. [E132] Thus Worthy is one of those names like Morestead which testify to the unchanging nature of the Hampshire countryside.
(2)Alternatively Coates suggests that Saxons settled the Hampshire Worthys at the same time as others of their race were pushing into Dumnonia (the pre-English name for Devon) and establishing communities with Worthy names there. If this hypothesis is correct then the settlement of the Hampshire Worthys can be dated approximately. H.R. Loyn places the conquest of Dumnonia between 660 and 725 [LOYN, H.R. Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest, 2nd ed. Longmans, 1962 (paperback 1991), pp. 49 – 50].

Worthy Down Camp   E132   SU 4735 - 4734

Worthy Grove   E132   SU 4535

HURSLEY PARISH

1. Place-Names
Bunstead E132   SU 4324

Bunstead Farm   E132   SU 435245

Bunstead Lane E132   SU 4324 - 4325

Butcher's Plantation   E132 SU 437263

Collins Lane E132   SU 4325

Collis Copse   E132   SU 4528

Down Farm   E132   SU 446265
A simple name. Ekwall explains some Down names, none of them in Hampshire, by reference to
OE *dun*, 'hill' [Ekwall p.149]

Enmill Barn   E132   SU 435287

Enmill Farm   E132   SU 444282
Appears as *Emnolt* in 1208. Gover derives the name from OE *emn* or *efn* and *holt*, giving a probable
meaning of "even or level wood".   [Gover II, p. 176].

Enmill House   E132   SU 435288

Enmill Lane   E132   SU 4428

Hursley (village)   E132   SU 4225
The Parish is named for this village; Ekwall's first interpretation of the place-name is that it is possibly
OE *horsa-leah*, "pasture for horses". But he goes on to offer an alternative origin in OE *hyrse*, "mare".
 [Ekwall pp. 258-259]
Coates favours this alternative, which would give an unrecorded OE place-name *Hyrsanleah*, "mare's
clearing, or wood". The village is first noted in 1167 as *Herselega Episcopi*, the *Episcopus* being the
Bishop of Winchester, in whose manor of Merdon it was situated. (Significantly for the *hyrse* theory
there is some ground for reading Merdon as "the hill of mares".) [Coates pp. 96-97].
Against this Gover suggests that the hill is named from *Maera*, a personal name.
[Gover II, p. 176].
Hursley village itself is not within the Study area.

Juniper Bank   E132   SU 4326 - 4327

Larkfarm Plantation   E132   SU 4327

Monarch's Way   E132   SU 4325 - 4424

Nan Trodd's Hill   E132   SU 4326

Parsonage Farm   E132   SU 431256

Pitt   E132   SU 4527 - 4528
Pitt is first recorded as *Putta* in 1167. Gover lists a number of variations on this name down to 1639,
and points out that the hamlet lies in a marked hollow.   [Gover II, p. 176]

Pitt Copse   E132   SU 4427

Pitt Manor   E132   SU 457287

Poles Lane   E132   SU 4224 - 4524

Port Lane   E132   SU 4325 - 4426
Surely related to the name Portway? Timperley and Brill explain that, notably in the years around the start of the 9th century, certain prehistoric tracks or Roman roads were renamed thus. Portways led not just to ports, but also to market towns. The portway names endured through the medieval period. [TIMPERLEY, H.W. and BRILL, Edith   Ancient Trackways of Wessex,   Shipston-on-Stour, P. Drinkwater, 1983].
The OE word *port* could certainly mean "town", and especially "market town". [Ekwall p. 371]. For Winchester's importance as a market see the discussion of *Venta Belgarum* (Winchester).

Shawlands Farm   E132   SU 434258
This name means "land near or containing a copse", from OE *sceaga*.   [Field EFN p. 199].

Silkstead   E132   SU 4424
Smith derives this name from a conjectural OE *seoluc, sioluc* or *siluc*, "a gulley or small drain". [Smith EPNE vol. II, pp. 119 – 120].

Silkstead Farm   E132   SU 444245

Standon   E132   SU 4226
Standen(e) names are applied here from 1167. The derivation is from OE *standenu*, "stony valley". [Coates p. 155].

Weedacre Copse   E132   SU 434249
Field's Dictionary contains no "weed" names. This is surely a good example of a countryman's grim comment on the surrounding fields

ITCHEN VALLEY PARISH

1. Place-Names
Abbey House   E132   SU 542332

Alresford Road

Avington   E132   SU 5332
First recorded in 961 (12th century transcript) as *to afintune*. Coates explains it as *Afingtun*, "farm associated with Afa".   [Coates p. 26]. Grundy prefers "the farm of the family of Afa". [Grundy vol. 78, pp. 94 - 95].   See Lovington House, and Yavington Farm below.

Avington Manor Farm E132   SU 534305

Avington Park   E132   SU 534327

Basingstoke Road   E 132

Beech Hill   E132   SU 525315
See Beeches Farm (Crawley & Sparsholt Parish).

Blackbushes Clump   E132   SU 5328
Field offers two explanations for Blackbush names: either a reference to the blackthorn (*Prunus*

Spinosa), or "land darkened by bushes".   [Field EFN   p 22].

Bridgets Farm   E132 SU 511348
We see in the present name a wish to rationalise an earlier name, "Budgitts Farm", which appears on the 25 inch OS map XLI.3 of 1910, and is also recorded , but not explained, by Grundy. [Grundy vol. 83, p. 189].

Bridgets Lane   E132 SU 5133

Chapel Lane   E132   SU 5131

Cheesefoot Head   E132   SU 5327
Gover notes *Chesford* in a tithe apportionment of 1840.   [Gover I, p.66]

Chilland   E132   SU 528325
A thought-provoking name. Grundy derives it from OE *ceoligland*, "ship island", referring to an eyot in the Itchen. [Grundy vol. 83, p. 189] (OE c*eol* is literally "keel".) If Grundy is right then the place-name is evidence that the Itchen was navigable *at* this point in Saxon times. It does not prove that when the name was given boats could travel on the river from its mouth *up* to this point. Godfrey de Lucy (Bishop of Winchester 1189 – 1204) is credited with first making the Itchen navigable from Southampton to Alresford, upriver from Chilland. [HADFIELD, Charles The Canals of South and South East England, Newton Abbot, David & Charles, 1969, p. 160].
Any vessels afloat at Chilland before the Bishop's improvements could have been made locally, or portaged round difficult stretches of the river. For another reference to this island see Easton, below.

Chillandham Cottages   E132   SU 522335

Chillandham Farm   E132 SU 529344
Grundy notes the form "Chillingham Farm" which he suspects is from OE *ceolig-hamm*, "Chilland Enclosure" [or "ship island-enclosure"].   [Grundy vol. 83, p. 190]. If this is so, Chillingham has been altered to conform with Chilland.

Chillandham Lane E132   SU 5233

Copse Farm   E132 SU 449345
Field explains "copse" field-names rather obviously as "land by or containing a thicket".
[Field EFN p.53]

Couch Green   E132   SU 521331
Couch field-names are a reference to the growth of couch grass (OE *cwice*).   [Field EFN p. 54].

Courtney's Copse   E132   SU 5335

Duke's Drive E132   SU 5330

Easton E132   SU 5032 - 5132
In 825 the expression (*to*) *eastuninga* (*mearce*) is used in a context making clear that it means "to the (boundary) of the people of Easton". Coates explains that the place this village is east of would have been a now lost *Igtun,* situated on an adjacent island in the river Itchen. Alternatively the name could

indicate that Easton is north-east of Winchester, but Coates finds this a weak explanation. [Coates pp. 69 - 70]

Grundy explains the lost *Igtun* as an "island farm", which probably stood on or near the *ceoligland*.. [Grundy vol. 83, p. 183]. See Chilland, above.

Easton Bridge   E132   SU 515321

Easton Down   E132   SU 4931

Easton Lane   E132   SU 4930 - 5031

Elms, The   E132   SU 541334

Freefolk House   E132   SU 519323

Possibly, but not certainly, named for the Hampshire village which in 1086 appears as *Frigefolc*. Grundy, Gover and Smith think this name refers to freedom from service to a lord. [Grundy vol.83, p. 94; Gover II , p. 153; Smith EPNE pp. 179, 186 – 187].

Ekwall agrees with these writers, but also finds an additional meaning: "Frig's people." [Ekwall p.187] Frig could be the consort of the god Woden, or a human called Friga.

Gospel Oak   E132   SU 543312

This tree was probably a noticeable boundary mark. Field explains that Gospel names indicate places where parts of the Gospel was read when bounds were beaten.   [Field EFN p. 92].

Grundy agrees with this explanation. [Grundy vol. 78, p. 99].

Gover reports a tradition that St. Augustine preached beneath this oak. [Gover I , p. 66].

Grace Farm   E132   SU 511331

Another "new" name for a farm. This appears as "Martyr Worthy Farm" on the 25 inch OS map XLI.6 of 1909; by 1962 it has become "Grace's Farm" [25 inch OS map SU 5133 , dated June 1962].

Great Clump   E132   SU 5327

Hampage Farm   E132   SU 545305

Hampage Wood   E132   SU 5330, 5430, 5431

A name giving an insight into Saxon agriculture, it is first recorded in 1256: *(in bosco de) hanepinge*, "in the hemp-place wood". From the OE *haenep*, "hemp", (although Coates implies that the word may also have been applied to other plants). [Coates p. 86].

Grundy prefers to start with *Hemepynge Wood* (1306), which to him suggests a stream name of pre-Saxon date analogous to *Wanetinge* (Wantage, Berks). [Grundy vol. 78, p. 99].

Harfield Farm   E132   SU 518303

Harley Hill   E132   SU 5230

Itchen Abbas   E132   SU 5332- 5333

The name first appears in its full (though reversed) form as late as 1534: *Ichyn alias Abesse Ichyn*. The manor was held by the Abbess of the Benedictine St. Mary's Abbey, Winchester, [the Saxon

Nunnaminster] hence *Abesse* and Abbas. [Coates p. 100].

Itchen Down Farm E132 SU543345

Itchen Valley
The Parish is named from the river Itchen. It is possible this river-name first appears as *Cenio* in the Ravenna Cosmography (compiled in the 7th century AD from much earlier sources). Coates describes the origin and meaning of Itchen as unknown and not just pre-English but pre-British. [Coates p. 100] Ekwall examines four related names: the Itchel, a tributary of the Hart, and three Itchens, in Hampshire, Gloucestershire and Warwickshire. *If* these names are of English origin, then they may be explained by an otherwise unrecorded OE word *iecen,* a variant form of *eacen,* "strong, mighty". But Ekwall has no doubt that the names are of pre-English origin. He suggests that the rivers and the *Iceni* tribe are named from the same root. [The territory of the Iceni lay in the modern counties of Suffolk and Norfolk, not near any of the Itchel/Itchen rivers.] Among other evidence produced by Ekwall is the name *Icauna,* a river in Gaul. Today it is known as the Yonne. [EKWALL, E., English River-Names, Clarendon Press, (1928; repr. 1968), pp. 216 – 219].
Field, evidently preferring that Saxons should have named this river, speculates that Itchen means "mighty or powerful". But he does offer an alternative derivation from the name of an [unspecified] Celtic deity. [Field PNGBI p. 92]

Itchen Way E132 SU 5032

Itchen Wood E132 SU 5235

Keepers Cottage E132 SU 538287

Lane Farm E132 SU 532343

Larkwhistle Farm E132 SU 511315
Gover says that Larkwhistle is a name applied here, and elsewhere in the County, to a lonely spot. [Gover II, p. 179].

Little Hampage Wood E132 SU 5329
See Hampage Wood, above.

Lodge Clump E132 SU 5229
Land beside a park lodge (OF *loge*). [Field EFN pp. 127 – 128].

Lone Barn E132 SU 506314

Long Clump E132 SU 5328

Long Walk E132 SU 5030

Lovington House E132 SU 559315
Gover finds the first use of this name in 1203, when it is *Lovinton.* He interprets it as a probable "Leofa's tun". [Gover I, p. 66]. The house and lane are near Avington, "Afa's tun" and Yavington Farm, "Eabba's tun; Ovington, "Ufa's tun" is just over the parish boundary. This similarity of place-names may be accidental or may reveal a certain local style.

Lovington Lane   E132   SU 5531

Low Grounds   E132   SU 528318

Lunways Inn, The   E132   SU 514365
Timperley and Brill derive this name from the Lunway, a track which crosses central Hampshire from east to west. A Saxon charter records that the *lundun herepath* touched the northern boundary of Crawley. Just before this track came to the site of the inn an Easton charter calls it the *lundun weg.*
[TIMPERLEY, H.W., and BRILL, E., *op. cit.*,   pp. 71 – 72].
Coates is certain that the inn preserves the ME name for the Roman road to London, by which it stands:
   Lunden(e) weie.   [Coates p. 112].
Cochrane thinks that the name applies to the older track which cuts across the Roman road, and that it has nothing to do with London..   He prefers a reading "popular track over the downs".
[COCHRANE, C. Lost Roads of Wessex,   Newton Abbas, David & Charles, 1969,
pp. 44 – 49].   See Wallers Ash (**South Wonston Parish**).

Martyr Worthy E132 SU 5132
Unlike the Welsh Merthyr Tydfil, "[The] Martyr Tydfil", named for a 5th century saint who met a violent end at the hands of pagans, this place-name does not commemorate a Christian martyr. There was never a St. Worthy! An inverted Martyr Worthy first comes to the notice of history in 1243 as *Wordi Lamartre,* one of those common post-Conquest combinations of an OE place-name with a feudal affix - the personal or family name of the new lord. In 1201 the manor was held by Henry la Martre, "Henry the Marten". [Coates p. 184]

Matterly Farm   E132   SU 549299
Grundy thinks that Matterly is "the lea of Maedhere" (a personal name).   [Grundy vol. 78, p. 99].

Meadow Farm   E132   SU 498339

Mud Farm E132 SU 521313
Probably the all too obvious meaning is the correct one.

New Cottages E 132   SU 543309

New Cottages   E132   SU 544347

New Farm Cottages   E132   SU 534335

Northington Road   E132   SU 5333
Coates explains Northington as a Tudor development of a conjectural OE *Northhaematun,* "the farm of the north-dwellers".   [Coates p. 124].
For Grundy this is *North-ham-tun,* "north homestead".   [Grundy vol. 84, pp. 162 - 163].
Northington is outside the area of this Study.

Oxdrove Way   E132 SU 5234 - 5334

Park Farm   E132   SU 548326

Pavis Copse   E132   SU 5134 - 5234
Gover notes that Pavis Copse and Burnt Wood are so named in a tithe apportionment of 1840. [Gover I, p.78]

Pits Copse E132   SU 5230

Pits Farm   E132   SU 528294

Rectory Lane   E132   SU 5433

Round Clump   E132   SU 5328

Rutherley Copse   E132   SU 5134
Coates does not discuss Rutherley/Rotherley names, but explains Rotherfield Park (in East Tisted) by reference to an unrecorded OE *hrytherafeld,* "open land of cattle." [Coates p. 140] By analogy we suggest an OE word *hrytheraleah* meaning "cattle clearing" or perhaps "cattle wood" as the origin of this place-name.

Scrubbs, The   E 132   SU 5235

Sheep Wash   E132   SU 509319
Ekwall quotes Sheep Wash names from Devon and Northumberland (but not Hampshire), and derives them from OE *sceapwaesce* "place for washing sheep".   [Ekwall p.415]
Field gives a similar explanation for field-names containing this phrase: "land adjoining place where sheep were dipped" (OE *sceap-waesce*).   [Field EFN p. 200]

Shoulder of Mutton Farm   E132   SU 509303
Field has found many examples of this phrase in field-names, but none in a farm-name. This particular farm was perhaps named for one of its larger or more distinctive fields, which was "land shaped like a shoulder of mutton".   [Field EFN, p. 202]

Shroner Hill Farm   E132   SU 510359

Shroner Wood   E132 SU 5135 - 5325
Gover notes *boscus de Shrewenore,* "the wood of Shrewenore", in 1272; later the first element of the name turns up alone as *Shrauenore* (about 1350) and *Shrowenore* (1399). He explains it as a "slope or bank frequented by shrew mice". [Gover I, p.78]

Shroner Wood House   E132   SU 514353

Spreadoak Cottages   E132   SU 538339

Telegraph Clump   E132 SU 5228
See Telegraph Hill (Chilcomb Parish).

Temple Drive   E132   SU 5331

Temple Valley   E132   SU 5328

Turnpike Cottages   E132   SU 534293

West Hill Dairy   E132   SU 539311

Yavington Farm   E132   SU 542328
Yavington first appears as *ebincgtune*, "Eabba's farm", in 900 (12th century copy). In Domesday Book it is both *Edintune* and *Ebintune*. By 1280 it has become the more recognisable *Yabyngton*. Coates implies that the latter form should have persisted to the present day; the change from *b* to *v* has been brought about by the influence of the name Avington, the ecclesiastical parish in which this farm lies.
    [Coates p. 185].
Grundy takes the original name to be *eafan-tun*, "Eafa's farm".   [Grundy vol. 78, p.99].

2. Field-Names
A selection of "Local and Common Field Names", from Grundy
Borough Field
Churn Hill Grundy relates this name to a descriptive phrase in a charter granted by King Alfred, *thanon to Cyrringe*. This name must derive from OE *cyrin*, " a churn".   [Grundy vol. 83, p. 189].
Large Gundridge
Oatash Field   This land is recorded in <u>English Field Names</u> with a simple reference to oat growing [Field EFN p. 209]. There may be more to it than this; variations on the name include Oat Arrish, Oat Edditch and Oat Etch.
Picketts
Smoak Lands   Field records this very piece of land, and many with similar names. He interprets the name as "land on which the rendering of tithewood was replaced by the payment of money". [Field EFN p. 209].
Upper and Middle Shots of Long Field

KINGS WORTHY PARISH

1. Place-Names
Abbots Worthy   E132   SU4932

Bull Farm House   E132 SU 491345

Burntwood Farm   E132 SU 509344
This name may be modern and its meaning obvious, but it is not impossible that it comes from an older form, *Brendewode*, "burnt wood". Ekwall so derives Burntwood (Staffordshire.) [Ekwall p.76] Does this name carry a memory of forest clearing?

Connaught Road E132   SU 4734
This road is at the Royal Army Pay Corps camp, Worthy Down. It was probably named in tribute to Prince Arthur of Connaught, Colonel-in-Chief of the RAPC 1937 – 1938, or Princess Arthur of Connaught, who succeeded him from 1939 to 1959.

Down Farm   E132 SU 494344

Hinton House   E132   SU 499324

Kings Worthy   E132   SU 4932
This was held by the King before and at the time of Domesday Book. Coates suggests that the first, not at all specific, reference to Kings Worthy is to be found in a 14th century transcript of a document written between 955 and 958: *aet than twan worthigum,* "at the two Worthys", which he takes to refer to both Kings and Martyr Worthy.   [Coates pp. 182-184]

Little Stoke   E132   SU 483357

Meadow Farm   E132 SU 498339
"Grassland mown for hay" says Field.   Is there any difference between the words "mead" and "meadow"? Field explains that *mead* is from the nominative case of the OE word *maed*, and *meadow* is from the dative case, *maedwe*.   [Field EFN p.135]

Southstoke Farm   E132   SU 498344

Springvale   E132   SU4833

Woodhams Farm   E132   SU 483333
This name appears on an 1840 tithe apportionment   [Gover I, p. 77].

LITTLETON AND HARESTOCK PARISH

1. Place-Names
Cradle Copse   E132 SU 4432

Flower Down Barrows   E132   SU 4531 - 4532
Gover records that Flower Down was so named in 1759 [this sounds like a reference to Isaac Taylor's Hampshire map of that year]; he concludes that it is evidently a late place-name. [Gover II, p. 177].

Harestock   E132 SU 4631, 4632, 4731
Opinions differ as to the origin of this place-name. In 854 (12th century copy) the OE words (*to*) *heafod stoccan* occur in a definition of Headbourne Worthy boundaries. The expression is repeated in a Chilcomb context: 909 (11th century) (*to*) *heafod stoccum*. It appears again applied to Easton: 961 (12th century) (*of tham*) *heafod stoccam*. Coates concludes that all these references are to boundary marks in adjacent parishes, and that something very conspicuous is denoted. He believes the reference is to *heafodstoccas,* once said to mean "posts on which criminals' heads were exposed". [Coates p. 86] Gover agrees with this interpretation [II, p. 177].
The lexicographers Bosworth and Toller have produced supporting evidence. There is a reference in Aelfric's Metrical Lives of the Saints to the heads of thieves being put on stakes outside the walls of a city, *and man sette heora heafda swilce othra theofa buton tham portweallon on tham heafodstoccum.*
 [Quoted in BOSWORTH, J., and TOLLER,T.N. An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary: Supplement, O.U.P., 1921, p. 514].
Grundy's explanation is less macabre and quite reasonable in the context of boundaries: that these stakes were used to mark the headlands of ploughlands. [Grundy vol. 83, p.128] But Bosworth and Toller do not record such a use of the word *heafodstocc.*

Less seriously, there is evidence of a tradition in Harestock that the district name is derived from the animal which stares insanely from the sign of the March Hare!

Harestock Corner   E132   SU 463312

Kennel Lane   E132 SU 4531 - 4631

Lanham Down   E132   SU 453303

Lanham Plantation   E132   SU 4430

Littleton (village) E132 SU 4532
1171 *Litletone*; 1205 *Litleton*. OE/ME "little farm", probably by contrast with the nearby Worthy and Barton estates in royal and episcopal ownership.   [Coates p. 110]
Ekwall agrees, rapidly glossing the name as "small tun".   [Ekwall pp. 300-301]

Littleton House ·E132   SU 448336

Littleton Lane   E132   SU 4532

· Littleton Manor   E132   SU 459322

Littleton Road   E132   SU 4531 - 4631

Littleton Stud   E132   SU 453333

Lower Farm   E132   SU 457335

Salters Lane   E132   SU 4530 - 4631
Grundy suggests that this lane must have been an old "salt way". [Grundy vol. 84, p.289].
This idea is not a far-fetched one; it is certain that the salt trade influenced place-names; Saltridge Hill, Salford and Salterby are among names that can be found on the roads to Droitwich (a place where brine springs supported a thriving salt industry). The salter in this place-name would have been a pedlar, not a man whose trade was   salting down meat or fish. Such traders had, inevitably, to pay tolls and dues, hence we know that they carried the salt in carts or on horseback. [LOYN, H.R. *op. cit.,* pp. 111, 113].
The pre-Conquest Hampshire coast was fairly well supplied with "plant" to make the salt then needed in large quantities for the preservation of food. Domesday Book records 13 salterns round Portsmouth and Langstone Harbours; three in the region of Totton and Eling, and six at Hordle. [DARBY, H.C., and CAMPBELL, Eida M.J., The Domesday Geography of South East England, C.U.P., 1962, p. 343]. A map of salt production in Saxon times shows the "salt ways" fanning out south from Droitwich. [HILL, David, An Atlas of Anglo-Saxon England, Blackwell, paperback ed. 1984; repr. 1989, pp. 107, 109]. Salt from this centre of production is known to have been carried as far south as Princes Risborough. There must also have been many minor "salt ways" busy with the traffic from regional pans. Salters Lane could well have formed a small link in a local distribution system from the Solent or Southampton Water, perhaps to the Worthys and the north of the County.   ·

Sarum Road   E 132   SU 4429 - 4629
This is the Roman road linking *Venta Belgarum* with *Sorviodunum*. The latter Romano-British name of uncertain meaning   gave an OE *Searobyrg*, which in Domesday Book was rendered as *Sarisberie*. Finally confusion over an abbreviation used for *Sarisberie* produced the form *Sarum*, which has outlived

the original town.   [Field PNGBI pp. 151 – 152].

Sir John Moore Barracks   E132 SU 4632
Named for General Sir John Moore (1761 - 1809), the hero (and victim) of Corunna (La Coruna.) The move to this new site from Peninsula Barracks in Winchester began in December 1985 and was completed by March 1986. The new barracks were officially opened by HM the Queen on Thursday 27 November 1986. [Details from Hampshire County Library Service].

2. Field-Names
A selection of common field names from Chapman and Seeliger.
Black Lane. Black indicates land with very dark soil or vegetation (OE *blaec*) [Field EFN pp. 21 – 22].   Black is a very common element in field-names. But dark soil is unexpected at Littleton.
Candle Tayle (two fields so named). Field suggests that fields with Candle- names were endowed for the provision of candles in the parish church.   [Field EFN p. 37].
Crawley Hook . "Hook" indicates a spur of land, a spit of land in a river-bend, or a hook shaped field. [Field EFN p. 108].
Dean Down. from OE *denu*, a valley.
Dibdill. "Deep land", according to Field [Field EFN p.63]. But Grundy interprets the phrase *to deopan delle* in a Headbourne Worthy charter as "to the deep quarry", and links it to a field-name Dibdell. [Grundy vol. 83 p. 128]. In this area pits is a better word than quarries.
Flower Down   See above.
Mile Bush Piece (two fields so named)
Vordan
The Warren
White Lain Field

MICHELDEVER PARISH
Apart from Micheldever itself, names have been collected from the south of this Parish only.

1. Place-Names
Micheldever (village)   E132   SU 5138 - 5139
Micheldever, which has given its name to the Parish, is a word with more than one possible origin.
Ekwall explains "-dever" as a form of the known British word *dubro*, "water, river", also found in the place-names Andover, Andoversford and Candover (and indeed forming the name of the more famous Dover.) This has become linked with a hypothetical British word *micn*, "bog".   [Ekwall p. 324]
Grundy prefers a hybrid of OE *micel*, "great" and Celtic *defr* or *dofr*, "water". [Grundy vol. 83, p. 231].
The name first appears in a document of 862 (12th or 13th centuries) as *mycendefr*. The form of the name with *l* instead of *n* is in a document of 901 (11th century): *myceldefr*. Coates allows that if the name is of OE origin then it is easily interpreted as "the big Dever", so named to distinguish it from the little stream which rises today near Preston Candover. However he ends by rejecting an OE origin for the name and, following Ekwall, decides that the ultimate derivation of "Micheldever" is from an unrecorded British name *Micnodubri*, "bog-waters".   [Coates p.116]
The manor of Micheldever was held by Hyde Abbey from 901, hence in 1167 the name is given in the form *Micheldeura Abbatis*.
Is the fictional "Michel Delving", chief township of the Shire, and significantly located on the White Downs, an echo of this place-name? [TOLKIEN, J.R.R., The Lord of the Rings, Allen & Unwin, 1968,

p. 18 *et seq.*]
Micheldever village is not included in the area of the Study.

2. Field-Names
A selection of common field-names from Chapman and Seeliger.
Cow Down Common Field
Great Field or West Field
Hooke Field
Sandpitt Feld
Sheephouse East eld

OLIVER'S BATTERY PARISH

1. Place-Names
Oliver Cromwell's Battery   E132   SU 459278
Three examples of similar place-names are found in Hampshire. Coates hazards a guess that the Batteries at Basing and Old Alresford duplicate the Winchester name. Although the Parish is called Oliver's Battery, the OS firmly calls the earthworks Oliver Cromwell's Battery. Coates suggests that removing the original "Cromwell" element from such names [as has been done to the Parish] is intended to make them less respectful.   [Coates p. 127].
 Hampshire Treasures succinctly describes the Battery as " probably a Roman earthworks, on site of Iron Age settlement". [HT vol. 1 p.227].

But was the Winchester Battery ever a place from which shot rained on the Castle and the City? We think not. The name "Oliver Cromwell's Camp" on Thomas Milne's map Hampshire or the County of Southampton (1791) is more accurate.
Cromwell, at that time a Lieutenant-General under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax, led the Parliamentarians during the rather short siege of Winchester in 1645. In early October of that year he requested a peaceful entrance to the City. The Royalists chose to resist; firing began on the morning of 4 October, then ceased while the garrison began negotiations. Owing to a mistake the truce was broken off and firing resumed. Winchester surrendered to Cromwell on Monday 6 October. Hampshire Treasures judges that the defenders could have held out under siege for weeks, but chose to capitulate before too much damage was done to the Cathedral and other venerable buildings.   [HT vol. 1 p. 225]

English Civil War artillery had a range of between 1200 and 2000 yards. [Peter Morton, "Artillery" in TUCKER, John, and WINSTOCK, Lewis S., The English Civil War: a Military Handbook, Arms & Armour Press, 1972]. Both Winchester Castle and the City would have been out of range of "Oliver Cromwell's Battery". Cromwell must have placed his guns within 2000 yards of the Castle. Godwin quotes a tradition that the battery was at the north-west corner of Oram's Arbour, protected by earthworks. [GODWIN, G.N.   The Civil War in Hampshire, Southampton, H.M. Gilbert, &c., 1904, p. 337].
W. J. Andrews notes that when conducting sieges it was the custom of the Parliamentarians to pull their cannon (and no doubt supply wagons as well) back to some defensive earthwork at sunset. Obviously there was a danger that the besieged might make a night sortie, "nail" the guns, and blow up powder stores.
The Roman earthworks offered Cromwell a ready made strongpoint at a safe distance from Winchester Castle. All his men had to do was to provide access for heavy guns and wagons by building a causeway and filling in part of the ancient ditch . There is evidence that they did this. [W.J. Andrews, "Report

of the first excavations at Olivers Battery in 1930", in <u>Papers and Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club, vol. XII,</u> pp. 5 - 10]. The causeway, curving off to the south-east from "Oliver Cromwell's Battery", is marked on the twenty-five inch OS maps XLIX.8 of 1870 and XLIX.4 of 1909. It was obliterated when the area became a World War I camp.

The Iron Age settlers evidently had a good eye for strategy: this site has been irresistible to military men down through the ages!

Parliament Place

This new development leads off Badger Farm Road, below Olivers Battery. It has clearly been chosen as an evocative name appropriate to the area.

The English Civil Wars are further commemorated by the names of Cromwell Road and Fairfax Close, both in Stanmore.

OWSLEBURY PARISH

1. Place-Names

Bottom Pond Farm   E132   SU 526242

Burgess Farm   E132   SU 503259

Downstead House   E132   SU 503246

Fawley Down   E132 SU 5126

Gover explains the first element in this place-name as either OE *fealg* (ME *fealwe*), "fallow land", or OE *fealu*, "pale yellow or brown" combined with a second element, OE *leah* "clearing" or similar meanings. [Gover I, p. 66]. H.R. Loyn points out that for Anglo-Saxon farmers the key to sustained fertility lay in the use of a fallow year. If Gover's derivation from *fealg* is correct then this name is a reminder of an essential farming technique. [LOYN, H.R., *op. cit.,* p. 167].

Fawley Lane E132   SU 5125 - 5126

Grove Copse E132   SU 5225

Hatchers Lane   E132   SU 5024 - 5124

Hazelwood Farm E132   SU 509236

Hensting Valley Farm   E132   SU 507235

Grundy derives this name from *Hefesylting*, which he thinks is a patronymic. [Grundy vol. 84, p. 184].

Hill Farm   E132   SU 519243

Honeyman Lane E132   SU 5224, 5225, 5325

Hydes Cottages E132   SU 514261

Jackman's Hill   E132   SU 5124

King'sWay   E132   SU 5227

Longwood Warren   E132 SU 5226
Gover records *Longwode Warrena* in 1453, and supposes that *Langwode* (1272) is a reference to the present Longwood House.   [Gover I, p. 73].

Lower Old Down Plantation   E132   SU 5225 - 5325

Morestead Down   E132   SU 5026
 This name is recorded in the 12th and 13th centuries as *Morsted,* or *Morstede.* Coates notes that Morestead is at the head of a dry valley, and the sense of OE *mor* must here be "barren upland". This is borne out by the existence of the nearby Longwood Warren. That this area was set aside as a warren proves that it was not prime agricultural land. OE *stede,* the second element in the name, appears to mean "site of something", and more interestingly "site of something no longer there". Coates concludes that the best translation which can be offered for Morestead is "moor place". OE *mor* could also be "marshy area", but the marshy Twyford Moors are not close enough to give rise to the present name.   [Coates p. 119]
However the "marshy area" is important to Grundy, who concludes that Morestead is "the farmsteading on the marsh", which he explains as probably swampy ground in the hollow in which the village lies. [Grundy vol. 83 p. 248]   Gover similarly opts for the meaning "marshy place". [Gover I, p. 73]. Ekwall shortly describes the village as "place by a moor or fen". [Ekwall p.331]
The <u>Victoria County History</u> confirms the idea of bad land : "The soil, being loam on chalk, is very poor", [VCH Hampshire vol. III, p.329], a fact which those who named the Barren Upland Place had evidently grasped. The land was poor when it was first named; despite centuries of cultivation it was still poor when the <u>Victoria County History</u> was compiled.

Morestead Church   E132   SU 510254   HT1:241

Morestead Farm   E132   SU 501265

Morestead Grange   E132   SU 504258

Morestead House   E132   SU 517241

Morestead Road   E132 SU 5026

Morestead Warren Farm   E132   SU 526252

Old Down   E132   SU 5325

Old Down Copse   E132   SU 5225

Old Down Lane   E132   SU 5225

Old Down Plantation   E132   SU 536253

Owslebury (village) E132 SU 5123
The Parish is called after this village, which perhaps significantly for the name is situated on a hilltop. Coates explains "Owslebury" by reference to a conjectural *Oselburh,* "blackbird fort". However he

knows of no earthworks which would explain the fort part of the name. The first recorded use of this name is between 963 and 975, as *oselbyrig* (12th century transcription.) [Coates p. 128] Gover reads here a possible implication that the fort was deserted when named. [Gover I, p. 73].

OE *osle* has survived as *ousel* a dialect word for a blackbird.   [English Dialect Dictionary, vol. IV, pp. 367 – 368].

In these interpretations Ekwall differs from other writers. He unhesitatingly derives Owslebury from a conjectural male personal name: it is "Osla's burg". [Ekwall p. 355]

Owslebury village is not part of the Study area.

Stags Lane   E132   SU 5124 - 5224

St. John's Copse   E132   SU 5125 - 5225

Warren Lane   E132   SU 5326

Yew Tree Cottages   [VCH Hampshire 3:332]
See Yew Tree Hill (Compton Parish).

SOUTH WONSTON PARISH
Names have been collected from the south of this Parish only.

1. Place-Names
Alresford Drove   E132 SU 485364 - 514364
Named from New and Old Alresford. The town is first recorded in 701 (12th C.) in the phrase (*to*) *alresforda*. Coates explains it as "alder ford", with the possible but not certain implication that it could mean 'at the alder tree.' The modern pronunciation may first be hinted at in 1408 (*Allesford*). ...
[Coates p. 21]

Bayleys Clump   E132 SU 478363
Grundy quotes from a Saxon charter: *innan tha rode on Beaga lea,* "on the near side of the clearing to Beaga's Lea", and concludes that it is just possible this personal name survives in Bayley's Clump.
[Grundy vol.83 pp. 235 - 236].
Gover on the other hand thinks the place-name is associated with the family of a more recent resident, one Thomas Bailey , whose name is recorded in1787.   [Gover II, p. 178].

Kingsway Farm   E132 SU 496354
Field points out that there is nothing in most King- field-names to indicate whether the owner was the Crown or a bearer of the surname King.   [Field EFN p. 118]

Ox Drove (Path)   E132   SU 4435 - 4835

Race Course Cottages E132   SU 465356

Sanctuary Farm   E132 SU 475364

Southridge Copse   E 132   SU 4836

Stoke Charity Road E132   SU 4835
Named for the village of Stoke Charity, which first appears in 1086 as *Stoches*. There are alternative

forms beginning El(l)ed - or Elde- for example *Eledestoke* in 1256 or *Eldestoke(e)* in 1276. Stoke is OE *stoc*, "dependent farm, grange farm", and indeed this place was once dependent on Micheldever. "Charity" is a feudal affix from the Norman lords of the manor: in 1276 one of these was Henry de la Charite . It has been suggested that the variant forms of the name come from an unusual OE word *aelede* "burnt". This was later taken to be the more common West Saxon word *eald* 'old.' [Coates p. 156]

Ekwall concludes that the exact meaning of *stoc* may have varied, but the probability is that it was once "cattle-farm, dairy-farm". [Ekwall p. 443]

Field adds other specialist meanings: "religious place, monastery, monastic cell". [Field, PNGBI p.166]

Clearly *stoc* was a very common element in the formation of OE place-names. The <u>Ordnance Survey Gazetteer</u> records no less than 190 modern British place-names in which Stoke stands alone or forms the first element. The <u>Gazetteer</u> will of course include many more place-names in which this word forms the second element.

Waller's Ash   E132   SU 484364

Gover explains this place-name by reference to a tradition that the Parliamentary general Sir William Waller (?1597 - 1668) encamped there for the night after the battle of Cheriton (29th March 1644.) [Gover I I, p. 178].

Although Gover does not refer to it, there is contemporary evidence for a night camp by the Parliamentarians, and a "Waller's Ash". In a letter written after the battle the Parliamentarian Sir William Balfour complains that he and his men were suffering from lack of sleep, as they had been compelled to lie out on the heath all night. [ADAIR, John, <u>Cheriton 1644: the campaign and the battle</u>, Kineton, The Roundwood Press, 1973 p. 158].

The Royalist Sir William (later Viscount) Ogle relates how "about eight of the Clock on Sunday morning [31st March 1644]" he saw from Winchester "Waller with the Army marching down from Wallers Ash towards Worth [one of the Worthys], two myles from Winchester: .... ." [ADAIR, J., *op. cit.,* p. 166].

Isaac Taylor's map of 1759 shows Wallers Ash as a tree just to the west of the point where a track (named on E132 as the Alresford Drove) crosses the Stoke Charity road. We suggest that Waller took the present Ox Drove Way out of Alresford (captured on the evening of 29th March) up over Itchen Stoke Down, across the Roman road by the Lunways Inn, and so to the cross roads by the ash tree. On the morning of 31st March he moved south, down the Stoke Charity road. This route surely puts an ancient ridgeway to its proper use, to keep to firm high land, and avoid soft valley ground.

Waller's Ash Tunnel   E132 SU 493363

The building of this railway tunnel was authorised on 30th June 1837; it is 501 yards long. [WILLIAMS, R.A., <u>The London and South Western Railway; volume 1, the Formative Years,</u> Newton Abbott, David & Charles, 1968].

When the tunnel was being built the remains of some weapons were found. <u>Hampshire Treasures</u> considers that these are probable relics of a minor Civil War encounter: a skirmish between Colonel Norton's Roundheads and the Clubmen on 24th September 1645. [HT vol. I, p. 192]. The Clubmen were associations of countrymen formed in the south and south-west between 1642 and 1649. Their object was to protect their livestock and crops from looting by Civil War armies. Godwin says that the Hampshire Clubmen carried a banner with the slogan

> "If you offer to plunder or take our cattle
> You may be sure we'll give you battle."

Clubmen were armed with the traditional weapons of peasant rebels: clubs (hence their name), scythes, flails and sickles tied to long poles.

A contemporary report of the skirmish says that the Clubmen had assembled at Loomer's Ash and that Colonel Norton's soldiers killed four or five of them, wounded some others, and "alarmed most of them" – obviously their assembly was efficiently dispersed. [GODWIN, G.N., *op. cit.* pp. 314 – 315, 321 – 322].

Richard Norton – "Idle Dick" - (1615 – 1691) was a Hampshire man. He served the Parliamentary cause in various capacities including Colonel of Horse (1642 – 1645), and Governor of Portsmouth (1645 – 1648). [HENNING, Basil Duke, The House of Commons 1660 – 1690 vol. III, Secker and Warburg, 1983, p. 160].

Wonston   E132   SU 4739

The name first appears in an OE document of 901, re-written early in the 11th century, as *(on) wynsiges tune*. Coates explains it as *Wynnsigestun*, "the farm of Wynnsige", a man's name. [Coates p.179] Ekwall agrees with this interpretation.   [Ekwall p. 530]

Gover begins by taking a similar view, but then notes that some spellings suggest an alternative *Wynsiging-tun*, which he does not explain. [Gover II, pp. 178 - 179]. We take this to mean the farm or estate of the *Wynsigingas*, "Wynsig's people", an indication that the settlement was created by a group united round an outstanding individual. In a general discussion of *-ingas* names Coates offers the opinion that they are of relatively early date; say about AD 600.   [Coates p. 12].

2. Field-Names

Common fields from Chapman and Seeliger.
Middle Field
Sutton Sheep Downs
Sutton Tenantry Fields
Winchester Feld
Wonston Field

SPARSHOLT PARISH
1. Place-Names
Ashmore Hill Copse   E132 SU 4129 - 4229

We suggest that Ashmore Hill Copse, Bushmoor Copse and Moor Court Farm all contain the OE place-name element *mor*, "a barren place", and say something about the original state of this chalk downland before the copses were planted. See Morestead (Owslebury Parish).

Ball Down Service Station   E132   SU 439323
See Ball Down Farm (Crawley Parish).
Burrow Copse   E132 SU 4229
Burrow (also Borough and Borrow) field-names can be explained by reference to OE *beorg* or *beorh*, "a hill or mound". [Field EFN pp. 25, 33]. This copse is on a slope rising towards Crab Wood.

Burrow Road   E132   SU 4229 - 4330

Bushmoor Copse   E132   SU 433327

Church Farm   E132   SU 431318

Crab Wood   E132   SU 4329 - 4429
This was recorded as *Crabbewode* in 1350.   [Gover II,   p. 178].
Field finds in such names a reference to crab-apple trees (ME *crabbe*).   [Field   EFN   p. 55].

Crabwood Farm House   E132   SU 446295

Crabwood House   E132   SU 433297

Crabwood Vale Farm   E132   SU 448295

Dean   E132   SU 4431
Coates does not notice this small village, but he does give a simple explanation for the names of East
Dean, on the Wiltshire border, and Deane, in the upper Test valley : OE *denu*, "valley". [Coates pp.
64 – 65].
In 1280 it was the home of Roger *atte Dene;* in 1485 it was recorded as *Dane*.   [Gover II, p. 178].

Dean Farm   E132   SU 442314

Dean Lane   E132

Farley Mount Country Park   E132   SU 4129 – 4130,   4229 - 4230
Coates interprets the first element in Farley Chamberlayne (and Farleigh Wallop) as "bracken
clearing", from a conjectural OE word *fearnleah*. Both places are recorded in Domesday Book as
Ferlege. [Coates pp. 76 – 77].
Grundy agrees with this explanation.   [Grundy vol. 81, p. 119].

Garstons   E132   SU 439311
We suggest that this name could hold the memory of an OE *gaerstun*, "meadow", or sometimes
"grazing farm", from *gaers,* "grass".   [see Ekwall's explanation of a Garston elsewhere in Hampshire,
p. 193, and Field EFN p. 87].

Heath's Copse   E132   SU 4330

Kirton Farm   E132   SU 425334

Lainston Farm   E132   SU 446316

Lainston House E132   SU 447313
A difficult name. In 1280 this place was *Lewynston ;* the first element could be an OE/ME personal
name, so that the whole is "Leofwine's farm".   But the earliest recorded version of the place-name
is *Layneston* (1252). This name could contain a form of ME *leyne* (a word found in Kent and Sussex);
Lainston might then be interpreted as "farm of the (arable) great field".   [Coates p. 106].

Moor Court Farm   E132   SU 434311
The name *Morcort* is found in 1535. Gover refers to OE *mor*, "marshy land". [Gover II, p. 178]
But see also Ashmore above.

New Barn Farm   E132   SU 422317

No Man's Land   E132   SU 419313
and
No Man's Land   E132   SU 415317
See this name in **Chilcomb Parish**.
The original common grazing of the Sparsholt villagers was at "No Man's Land". A sketch map printed by Knowles shows that this occupied the area of both the above places. [KNOWLES, Cecilia, <u>A History of Sparsholt and Lainston</u>, Phillimore, 1981, p. 5].

Ower Wood   E132   SU 4131, 4132, 4232
Coates explains Ower place-names in Copythorne and Fawley by reference to either OE *ofer,* "flat-topped ridge" or OE *ora,* "bank, shore, foot of a slope". [Coates p. 128].
These explanations are offered for interest only; without knowing how the name of this particular Ower Wood has appeared in documents down through the centuries it cannot be assumed that either applies here.

Privet Copse   E132 SU 4231

Sparsholt   E132   SU 4330 - 4331
First appears, confusingly, as *(aet) sweoresholte* in 901 (11th century copy). This (transcribed) form is not difficult to explain: the scribe has used the runic letter for *w* instead of the Roman *p,* which it resembles. Coates supposes that the original form of this name was *Spearresholt,* "managed wood producing spears, spars, rafters". He points out that these products would have been useful to nearby Winchester. [Coates p. 154].

Stockers Down   E132   SU 4330

Well Copse   E132   SU 4230

Westley   E132   SU 429315
Now the Hampshire College of Agriculture, it was once a manor. In 1187 the name was *Westlega.*
[Gover II, p. 178].

Westley Lane   E132   SU 4332

West Wood   E132   SU 4230

Wr Twr   E132   SU 428317
A house name, apparently of Welsh origin.

TWYFORD PARISH

1. Place-Names

Cockscomb Hill Copse   E132   SU 4923

Cockscomb Hill Farm   E132   SU 499234
In place names "cock" usually means the woodcock, a bird without a comb. The name may allude to a resemblance between a grove of trees on the hill top and a cock's comb. However the present copse is on a slope of the hill. There may also be some link to OE *cocc,* "a hillock".

Colleton House   E132   SU 482242

Dean Copse   E132   SU 4524

Gabriel's Copse   E132   SU 4923

Hare Lane   E132   SU 4823

Hazeley Copse   E132   SU 4924
Gover records *Haselega* for Hazeley Down in 1208. He explains it as probably meaning "hazelwood".
 [Gover I, p. 76].
There is another Hazeley in the County (at Mattingley). Coates, Ekwall and Grundy devote their attention to it. Unfortunately this Hazeley can throw no light on the five Twyford names. It is first recorded in 1167 as *Heyshulla*, "brushwood hill". [Coates p. 89, Ekwall p. 228, Grundy vol.83, p. 190].

Hazeley Cottages   E132 SU 492259

Hazeley Down   E132   SU 5025

Hazeley Farm   E132   SU509241

Hazeley Road   E132 SU 4925 - 4924

Hockley Farm   E132   SU 509241

Knighton   E132 SU 481249
In a general discussion of Knighton names Field takes them all to be "farm or village of the knights", from OE *cniht* (gen.pl. *cnihta*) and *tun*. He explains that in place-name contexts "knight" will usually have a feudal sense, and the land would have been that held by the personal followers of a baron or other lord.   [Field PNGBI p.98]

Love Lane   E132   SU 4824

Manor Farm   E132   SU 472249

Mare Lane   E132   SU 5024 - 5025
We think that this apparently simple animal name is explained by the fact that Mare Lane forms part of the boundary between Twyford and Owslebury Parishes. A derivation from OE *(ge)maere*, "boundary" seems very reasonable. This interpretation of Mare names is supported by Field. [Field EFN pp. 133 – 134].
For some distance the boundary between Twyford and Owslebury (and further north between Twyford and Chilcomb) follows a Roman road, an indication of how these direct lines have been used to define parishes. This is shown again to the north-west of Winchester where the dramatic line of the Andover Road separates Headbourne Worthy first from Littleton and Harestock, and then from Crawley, and later Crawley from South Wonston.

New Barn Farm   E132   SU 489256

Norris's Bridge   E132   SU 477248

Northfields E132   484255

Park Farm   E132   SU 481238

Roundbushes Copse   E132   SU 4924 - 5024
A self-explanatory name applied to thickets approximately circular in shape. [Field EFN p. 185].

Segars Farm   E132   SU 474247
Roger Segar was living in the area in 1572. Gover wonders if there is a link with the OE personal name *Saegar*. [Gover I, pp. 75a, 76].

Toll Gate Cottage   E132   SU 479239

Tumbling Bay   E132   SU 475268

Twyford   E132   SU 4724 - 4824
 The OE name *Tuifyrde* is found about 960. Place-name scholars agree that it means "double ford", either one over a river with two arms, or perhaps two side by side. The Itchen runs in branches for some distance in this area. Coates speculates that one of the two fords was at Shawford; by implication the other was at Twyford itself. He give a caveat that we do not know how, if at all, the bed of the Itchen has changed over a thousand years. Other Twyfords, for example in Berkshire and Buckinghamshire, are all at double fords. [Coates p. 165; Ekwall pp. 483-484; Field PNGBI p. 179]

Twyford Down   E132   SU 4826 - 4827

Twyford Moors   E132   SU 474238
See Morestead (Owslebury Parish).

Watley Lane   E132   SU4922 - 4923
This name appears as *Wattele* in 1231. Gover thinks it is possibly "the clearing or wood of [a man called] Watta".   [Gover I, p. 76].

White Lane   E132   SU 4825 - 4826

Woodland Drove   E132   SU 4823

2. Field-Names
From the Twyford tithe apportionment, 22 March 1842 (HRO 21M65/F7/237/1-2)
Cleaver Close: a reference to land infested with goose grass (OE *clife.*) The Latin name for this "sticky" plant is *Galium Aparine;* it has hooked hairs on its stem, leaves and fruit.   [Field EFN p. 47.]
Dirty Purrock: a muddy paddock.
Englands: not a patriotic name but designating "land cultivated for the owner's use, and not let to a tenant". (ME *inland*).   [Field EFN p. 73.]
Garston: grass-enclosure, paddock (OE *gaers-tun*).
Great Borough Field: Field derives such names from OE *beorh*, " hill".   [Field EFN p. 25.]

The Hale: land in a secluded nook (OE *halh.*) [Field EFN p. 95.] For another name including OE *h(e)alh* as an element see Winnall (Winchester City).

Hungary: Field includes this very piece of land among a long list of Hunger- names. Not a reference to the European country, but to poor land, or infertile land requiring much manure. [Field EFN pp. 111 - 112.]

Great Mare and Little Mare: Once again most probably a boundary reference. [Field EFN pp. 133 - 134]

WINCHESTER

1. Place-Names

Abbotts Barton E132 SU 4830 - 4831

The name of this farm which belonged to Hyde Abbey (hence "Abbotts") is first recorded in the time of Henry I as *Abbotesberton.* In 1606 *Hyde Barton* appears as an alternative name. Coates explains the Barton element as "barley farm", with a later meaning of "grange farm". [Coates p. 20]. "Grange" is ultimately from the Latin *granum* "grain", and was a farm where the grain of a monastery was stored.

For a discussion of the important word "Barton" see Barton Farm below.

Abbots Barton House E132 SU 489305

Bar End E132 SU 4828

District of Winchester. The name is recorded in 1541 as *Barende.* In the time of Henry III the expression *(extra) barram Wynton,* "outside the bar of Winchester" is used. Coates thinks this was presumably a barrier erected in the East Gate. [Coates pp. 27 - 28]

Another hypothesis locates the bar at the south end of Chesil Street. [BAHT p.5]

Barton Farm E132 SU 473315

Ekwall states that the common place-name Barton nearly always goes back to a known OE word *beretun* or to an unrecorded *baertun* , derived from *bere* "barley, corn" and *tun.* OE *beretun* has been recorded in the sense of "threshing floor". But a meaning 'corn farm' must also have existed in OE. From "corn farm" developed the later recorded meanings "demesne farm" and "outlying grange". The last is probably the meaning of Barton in most cases. Several Bartons, such as Abbotts Barton, were actually granges belonging to monasteries. [Ekwall pp.28-29]

Field emphasizes that Barton, "barley farm" or possibly "corn farm", was used of an outlying settlement , subsidiary to a main village, manor or monastery. [Field PNGBI p. 31]

The Ordnance Survey Gazetteer lists no fewer than 141 British place-names in which Barton stands alone, or forms the first element.

Chesil

A gravel bank on which boats carrying timber, stone &c.up the Itchen from Southampton were grounded. [VCH Hants V, pp. 19 – 20]. The derivation is from OE *cisil,* "sand, gravel".

Close, The E132 SU 483295

Fairdown E132 SU 4929

Fulflood E132 SU 4730

District of Winchester. The name is first recorded in 961 (12th Century) in the OE expression (*to thaere) fulan flode*; by 1219 it is *Fulfloda*. The meaning is "foul or muddy ditch or watercourse". Coates says that Fulflood occurs as a field-name in several Hampshire parishes. [Coates p. 81] According to the British Atlas of Historic Towns the name Fulflood covered that part of the valley outside the City Liberty; the Atlas also reveals that the "muddy ditch" still flows, but in an underground pipe. [BAHT p. 40]

Full Flood Farm: The name was in use by 1836 [BAHT p.40].

Highcliffe E132 SU 4828 - 4928

District of Winchester.

Hyde E132 SU 4829 - 4830

District of Winchester. The site of the important Hyde Abbey, it is named for the unit of land measurement, the hide. [Coates pp. 97 - 98] See **Headbourne Worthy Parish.**

Oram's Arbour SU 477295

In 1698 Alexander Oram, a stocking-maker, had the lease of this ground; in 1756 it passed to his son William. [CARPENTER-TURNER, Barbara Winchester, Southampton, Paul Cave Publications Ltd., 1980, p. 62].

The second element of this place-name derives from OE *eorthburg*, "earthworks". Down through the years it has been transformed: in 1182 – 83 it was *Erdberi*; in 1250 – 60 *Wrothbur'*; and in the 16th century "The Harbor". The idea of earthworks sometimes seems to refer to the suburban bank and ditch. For the commercial importance of Oram's Arbour see the discussion of *Venta Belgarum*. For the role of Oram's Arbour during the siege of 1645 see Olivers Battery.

Saint Catherine's Hill E132 SU 486274

This hill and fort south east of Winchester is first mentioned in a Latin document of 1208: *(sub) monte sancte Katerine,* "below St. Catherine's hill". There was a medieval chapel on the hill dedicated to St. Catherine. Coates finds names of this type always suspicious. He asks if the dedication might cloak and canonize an earlier place-name. [Coates p. 143]

The search for this earlier, hidden place-name follows a winding route from the Saint Catherine's Hill entry in Coates to his explanation of Catherington, and thence to Ekwall's discussion of Chadderton (Lancs.)

Ekwall considers the speculation that certain place-names, including Catherington, may derive from Celtic words for hill forts. An older theory assumed a connection between such names and early Welsh *cader* or *cater,* "hill fort", a word identical with the Old Irish *cathir,* "town" and the Gaelic *cathair,* "circular stone fort". Ekwall notes that later Celtic scholars have abandoned this theory and take hill names like Cader Idris to contain an Old Welsh word *cateir* or *cadeir* derived from the Latin *cathedra,* "chair". If this interpretation is right, *cateir* must have been used in transferred senses such as "hill" or possibly "hill fort". Ekwall concludes that the matter is not definitely solved; it is not impossible that there was an Old Welsh word *cater/cader.* [Ekwall p. 93] Coates warns that Catherington is among a notoriously difficult group of names. He concludes that if the *cat(h)edra/cadeir* theory is correct, all English names so derived should contain *d.* So another explanation is needed for these names. For Catherington it might lie in a place-name *Cater,* or a personal name *Cat(t)or.*

It does seem that there is some compulsion on dwellers in places with *Cat(t)(h)er-* names to find a link with St. Catherine. The medieval church at Catherington was dedicated to All Saints. Is it

surprising to find that the modern church is dedicated to St. Catherine? [Coates p. 50]
It has to be concluded that the names of St. Catherine's Hill and Catherington, while worth investigating, cannot be used to establish a definite link between modern Hampshire and the world of the Iron Age Celts.

Saint Cross E132 SU 4727 - 4728
A Latin document of 1185 refers to the *domus s. Crucis (extra muros Wintonie)*, "the house of the Holy Cross, outside the walls of Winchester". In 1208 it was *hospitalis Sanctae Crucis*. In 1395 the name is found in a French form, *Seynt Croys*. Coates comments that Latin and French forms of Holy Cross have clearly been mistranslated to provide a spurious English saint. [Coates p. 143]

Saint Cross Farm E132 SU 474275

Saint Cross Hospital E132 SU 477275

Saint Giles Hill E132 SU 4829 4929
The saint was a 7th century Greek who became a hermit near Arles in France. He was the patron of cripples, beggars and lepers. The Latin form of his name is *Egidius*, hence a Latin reference of 1208 to *mons sanctii Egidii*, "the hill of St. Giles." William II granted the right to a fair to be held on the feast-day of St Giles, on a hill above the left bank of the Itchen. [Coates p. 143].

Sleepers Hill E132 SU 4628
District of Winchester.

Sparkford: in 1208 was *Sperkeford*, probably from OE *spearca*, "brushwood". [Gover I, p. 13].

Stanmore E132 SU 4628 - 4728
District of Winchester. Possibly "stone(y) moor or upland." Compare Morestead (Owslebury Parish.)
Ekwall explains the Middlesex Stanmore as "stony mere or lake" but this can hardly be true of the Winchester district. [Ekwall p. 438]

Soke, The SU 4829
District of Winchester. A Soke (OE *socn*, mediaeval Latin *Soca*) was an area subject to a particular jurisdiction, here that of the Bishop of Winchester. The Bishop and the Cathedral Priory were the predominant landlords in this district. The Winchester Soke dates from 1231, when Peter des Roches was Bishop. [KEENE, Derek, Survey of Mediaeval Winchester, vol. I, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1985, p. 72].
The Bishop's pillory was set up in Hollow Lane (now Magdalen Hill) by 1223, evidence of episcopal jurisdiction in the area just before the creation of the Soke. [BAHT p. 50].

Teg Down E132 SU 4529 - 4629
For Field Teg- and Tegg- names (from an otherwise unrecorded OE *tagga*) indicate "land on which young sheep were pastured". [Field EFN, p. 226]
Some field-names, recorded in the Weeke tithe award (1840, 1844; HRO 21M65/F7/261/1-2) live on as Teg Down street names:

Bradley Peak
Crouchers Croft

Goring Field
Teg Down Mead

Teg Down Farm   E132   SU 453298

Tun Bridge   E132   SU 481284

Weeke   E132   SU 4630 - 4730
District of Winchester. Like *beretun* and *stoc*, this is another name which shows how the Saxons were careful to distinguish specialist or satellite farms from the main place of agricultural activity. This particular Weeke is first recorded in 1248 as *Wike*. Coates explains that it is from OE *wic* "a specialized farm", often a dairy farm.   [Coates, p.171]
Grundy defines the name as "outlying dairy farm".   [Grundy vol. 84, p. 289].
Interestingly Ekwall believes that *wic* is an early loan-word from the Latin *vicus* (originally a district of a city, or a street). He assigns a number of meanings to OE *wic*: "dwelling, dwelling place; village, hamlet, town; street in a town; farm, especially a dairy-farm". Ekwall finds it impossible to distinguish neatly between the various senses of this word and concludes that probably the most common meaning is "dairy-farm". [Ekwall p. 515-516]
The Ordnance Survey Gazetteer records 43 British place-names in which Week(e) stands alone or forms the first element.

Weeke Field-Names
A selection from the Weeke Tithe Award HRO 21M65/F7/261/1-2

Breach - "land (newly) broken". (OE *brec*)   [Field EFN p. 27]
Butt Field - "land formerly irregularly shaped pieces of the common land", though a
 few "butt" names recall fields used for archery. (ME *butte*) [Field EFN p. 34]
Deadweeds
Lordsland - "land belonging to the lord of the manor or to a man called Lord". (OE *hlaford*)
   [Field EFN p. 130]
Picked Close   - "land which comes to a point" (OE *piced*). [Field EFN p. 165]
Pitt Field - a reference to the village of Pitt?
Sheep Fair Ground
Shoulder of Mutton - "land shaped like a shoulder of mutton". [Field EFN p. 202]
Taplings and Rowlings

Taplings and Rowlings field has provided names for two roads on the Weeke estate: Rowlings Road and Taplings Road.

Weeke Down   E132   SU 4530

West Downs   E132   SU 4629

West Hill   E132   SU 4729

Wharf Hill   E132 SU 489286
District of Winchester, including
Wharf Bridge   E132 SU 488287
A reference to the transhipment point of the Itchen Navigation. Winchester's Docklands!

Winchester E132

It is not surprising that the interpretation of this important place-name has caused much debate. Winchester has the distinction of being one of those places in the British Isles known to the Alexandrian geographer, astronomer and mathematician Ptolemy (Claudius Ptolemaeus, c. AD 100 - c. 178.) In his <u>Outline of Geography</u> (c. AD 150) Winchester appears as *Ouenta* (the name is here transliterated from Ptolemy's Greek.) The 4th century <u>Itinerarium Antoninianum,</u> a compilation of routes through the Roman Empire which may have been used to organise troop movements) refers to *Uenta Belgarum*.
 Bede writes in Latin about the year 730 the words " *(a civitate) Uenta quae a gente Saxonum Unitan caestir appellatur,"* "from the city of Venta which is called Wintancaestir by the Saxon people".   Other OE forms are *wintan-, wentancestre* 731 (10th or 11th centuries); *wintanceastre* 855 (10th century.)
 It seems that the Ptolemaic form *wenta* without a second element was still being used as late as 961. OE names of the *wintancestre* type are easy to understand: the Romano-British name, *Venta* has been inflected and compounded with the OE noun *ceaster* meaning "Roman fort, station, town".
The problem lies in finding a meaning for *Venta*. Coates concludes that it is not a British word, but a word coined in some Indo-European language, probably meaning "(chief) place (of a tribe)". [Coates pp. 176 - 177]
Adrian Room prefers "favoured place", from a Celtic root. [Room p. 396]
Some writers hold that *Venta* is from the same root as the Latin *vendo* "I sell", so *Venta Belgarum* means something like "the market place, or market town, of the Belgae". Dr. T.B. James supports this interpretation, and suggests that the market place of the Belgae was on the site of the present Oram's Arbour. [JAMES, T.B., <u>The English Heritage book of Winchester</u>, Batsford/English Heritage, 1997.]
 If Iron Age *Venta* owed its importance, and perhaps its very location, to commerce, then also taking into consideration the international importance of the medieval St. Giles Fair there is an implication that Winchester was well-placed in relation to certain trade routes.

The name *Caer Gwent,* "the White City", is applied to Winchester by older writers, for example Milner. [MILNER, John <u>The History and Survey of the Antiquities of Winchester</u> 3rd ed. Winchester, Nut and Wells, 1839, p. 4]. Presumably this interpretation assumes a link between *gwent* and the Welsh *gwyn, gwen*, "white".

Venta is combined with tribal names in the genitive plural in two other Romano-British place-names: *Venta Icenorum*, "Venta of the Iceni", thought to be Caistor St. Edmunds in Norfolk, and *Venta Silurum,* "Venta of the Silures, now Caerwent, a name which appears to retain this elusive word as its second element. The Roman fort *Glannaventa,* believed to have been at Ravenglass in Cumbria, seems also to include this word. Kiepert's gazetteer records no *Venta-* names in the Roman Empire outside the province of *Britannia.*   [KIEPERT, Heinrich, <u>Atlas antiquus</u>, 12th revised ed.   Berlin, Dietrich Reimer (Ernst Vohsen), (1898.)] We are not certain of the relevance of *Ventia* , a town in the Roman province of *Gallia Narbonensis.*

As for the tribal people whose name provided the second element in *Venta Belgarum,* Adrian Room suggests that *Belgae* means "the proud ones", from a Celtic root element *belg-* . [Room DPN p. 396.] Whether this interpretation is true or not, the name of these immigrants to southern Britain lives on in Belgium. *Gallia Belgica,* the original homeland of the Belgae, was one of the three divisions of Roman Gaul.

Winnall   E132 SU 4929

District of Winchester. Another place-name like Micheldever which shows alternation between *l* and *n.*
 In 1204 it was *Wilehale;* about.1270 it has become *Wynehale;* in 1272 the *l* form of the name returns as *Wilenhale.* Coates asserts that the first spelling (1204) is typical of the earlier records, so the

derivation is probably from a hypothetical OE *Wilighealh*, "willow nook". Winnal stands on the river Itchen where willows are likely enough. The name could also come from an unrecorded OE *Wiligenhealh*, where an adjectival form is the first element.   [Coates p. 178].

Even though the only Winnall examined by Ekwall is in Herefordshire, the similar conclusions which he reaches support the interpretation offered by Coates.   [Ekwall p.212]

Again, a place-name which by focussing on an enduring natural feature links the past and the present.

Winnall Cottage Farm   E132   SU 499309

Winnall Down Farm   E132   SU 507298

Wolvesey

This was *Wlvseia* (sic) in 1208. The second element is OE *eg* or *ieg*, "island", the first element is probably the personal name Wulf. An area of higher or firmer ground between the Itchen streams of the time became the site of the Palace. [Biddle, o*p. cit.* p. 239].

Street-Names

BIDDLE, M., ed. <u>Winchester in the Early Middle Ages,</u> Clarendon Press, 1976, has a section "The early place-names of Winchester".

Volume 2 of the <u>Survey of medieval Winchester</u> includes a gazetteer of properties, arranged by street. Modern equivalents are given for the street names, some of which are explained on pp. 1422 - 1431. [KEENE, Derek, *op. cit.,* vol. II,   Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1985. For the gazetteer see pp. 451 - 1134]

Gover has a small section on Winchester street names in I, pp. 11 – 14.

Works Frequently Cited and their Abbreviations.

BRITISH ATLAS of Historic towns: Winchester. 1998 [BAHT]

CHAPMAN, John, and SEELIGER, Sylvia   A guide to enclosure in Hampshire 1700 - 1900. Winchester, Hampshire County Council, 1997.   [Chapman & Seeliger]

COATES, Richard   Hampshire place names and their origins. Ensign Publications, 1993. [Coates]

EKWALL, Eilert   The concise Oxford English dictionary of English place names. 4th ed. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1960; repr. 1970.   [Ekwall]

FIELD, John   English field names: a dictionary. Newton Abbott, David and Charles, 1972; the Alan Sutton paperback edition of 1989 has been used.   [Field EFN]

FIELD, John   Place names of Great Britain and Ireland. David and Charles, 1980 [Field PNGBI]

GOVER, J.E.B.   The place names of Hampshire, 1961. An unpublished typescript in two volumes. Copies are held at a small number of locations, including the Hampshire Record Office. [Gover]

GRUNDY, G.B. "The Saxon land charters of Hampshire, with notes on place- and field-names" - a series in the Archaeological Journal, vol. 78, pp. 54-173; vol. 81, pp. 31-126; vol. 83, pp. 91-253; vol. 84, pp. 160-340; vol. 85, pp. 188-196 (Index.) These, bound in one volume, are held by the Local Studies Collection, Winchester.   [Grundy]

HAMPSHIRE TREASURES SURVEY, Vol. 1, Winchester City District. Winchester, Hampshire County Council, 1979.   [HT]

ORDNANCE SURVEY. Explorer 132, Winchester, New Alresford & East Meon. 1:25 000 scale. Revised 1997. [E132]

ROOM, Adrian   Dictionary of place-names in the British Isles. Bloomsbury, 1988. [Room DPN]

SMITH, A.H.   English Place-Name Elements. 2 vols.   C.U.P., 1956   [Smith EPNE]

VICTORIA HISTORY of the Counties of England: Hampshire. Constable, 1900-1912 (repr. Dawson, 1973.) 5 vols.   [VCH Hants]

Other Abbreviations

OE   Old English
OF   Old French
ME   Middle English