

4.21. Whiteley Woodlands Landscape Character Area



Biddenfield Lane



Key Characteristics

- Gently undulating lowlands underlain by sands, loams, gravels and clays. This poor quality agricultural land has proved unattractive for cultivation and development.
- Minor streams drain the area into the River Hamble to the west and River Meon to the east. The River Hamble at Curbridge constitutes the District's only very small stretch of tidal river. Rich woodland surrounds the Upper Hamble, which is designated an SSSI. This grades into neutral grassland, reed beds, salt marsh and tidal mudflats.
- Irregular small to medium sized meadows are closely integrated with a strong assorted woodland structure.
- Small areas of paddocks, nurseries and smallholdings are situated along Biddenfield Lane, Titchfield Lane and Funtley Lane to the east of the area, plus an extensive landfill site and small industrial uses.
- Predominance of woodland, including a relatively high proportion of ancient woodland, much of which has been replanted with conifers. The many small semi-natural ancient woodlands include Blackmoor Copse and Ridge Copse. Much of this woodland, including the replanted areas, is protected by national and local wildlife designations providing important habitats for flora and fauna.
- Hedgerow boundaries in the area are strong and often sit on banks. The woody species mix is varied, containing mainly hazel, together with hawthorn, goat willow, gorse and dog rose, and ancient woodland indicator species on the banks.
- Occasional long views, but generally enclosed by woodland.
- Few roads or paths, especially in the centre of the area, although the main South Coast railway line goes through here. This and a section of the M27, which crosses through the southern area adjacent to Whiteley, reduces the tranquillity of the area.
- A long history of occupation since the Stone Age, focused on Fairthorne Manor, Curbridge, including the site of a Roman building and kiln. A moat is also present in Maid's Garden Copse, and a Roman kiln in Hall Court Wood.
- Settlement is sparse, occurring at the edges of the character area with a predominance of woodland in the centre. The only settlements are Curbridge and the recent major development of Whiteley, which provides employment, housing and community/service facilities. Farms are sparsely scattered and occasional dwellings and small holdings have been developed in the latter 20th century along Titchfield Lane and at Lee Ground.
- Although development has occurred predominantly in the 20th century, some older farms can be found, constructed mainly of red brick with clay tiles.

Note:

At Curbridge, the Whiteley Woodlands Character Area contains an area that is strongly influenced by the presence of the River Hamble, which is tidal at this point. Consequently the ecology, drainage and topography here is significantly different from the rest of the Whiteley Woodlands Area. The area is too small

however, to warrant designating as a separate landscape character area. In reality however, this part of the Winchester District has more in common with the 'Upper Hamble Valley Landscape Character Area' described in the Fareham Borough Landscape Assessment.

Landscape Types within the Area

Mixed Farmland & Woodland (Open)
Mixed Farmland & Woodland (Enclosed)
Horticulture and Smallholdings
River Valley Floor
Historic Parkland

Settlement Types within the Area

20th and 21st Century
Scattered Clay Lowland

Location and Boundaries

Whiteley Woods Character Area lies in the south of the district, with the district boundary forming its southern and western edges. To the north, the settlement edge of the villages of Shedfield and Curdridge provides the boundary, having a far less wooded and more settled character. To the east, the valley of the lower River Meon marks a change to a more open, chalk landscape.

Formative Influences

The geology of this area ranges from Plateau Gravel in the south through Reading Beds (mottled clay and sand) and London Clay to Bracklesham Beds (sand and loam) and Lower Bagshot Sand. This varied topography has historically supported a variety of woodlands and lush meadows and is also associated with its gently undulating topography. The predominance of clay is also responsible for the occasional springs and the network of streams in the area, mostly forming tributaries of the River Hamble.

The area has escaped large-scale woodland loss, instead undergoing piecemeal assarting since the 19th century resulting in relatively regular fields, interspersed with large areas of wood. However, much of the remaining woodland has been converted to conifer plantation in the last century, which has reduced the floristic value, although this is not necessarily a permanent change.

There is very little species rich grassland remaining in this area, most having been subject to agricultural improvement. The remaining species rich grassland is vulnerable to neglect, as agricultural policies and market forces continue to lead to a declining demand for small livestock and mixed production.

The proximity of the area to the Portsmouth-Gosport-Fareham urban area has had most influence in the 20th century, resulting in the construction of the M27 motorway and development of Whiteley village. Additional piecemeal development of smallholdings and housing has taken place along Titchfield Lane and at Lee Ground.

Landscape & Settlement Description

The Whiteley Woodlands Landscape Character Area consists of a significant area of woodland, much of it based around Botley Wood and Everetts Mushes Copses, the largest SSSI in the district, including Ridge

Copse, Blackmoor Copse, Dimmocks Moor, Sager's Down, Bridget Copse, Flagpond Copse, Stonyfield Copse, Lee Ground Coppice and Sawpit Copse. Much of this is ancient woodland. The varied soils in the area mean that a mixture of species are present, including oak, ash, cherry, yew, birch and conifers. Despite the size of Botley Wood, it has few public footpaths running through it and remains remote, forming a backdrop to Whiteley. Other areas of woodland, Gull Coppice and Round Coppice contribute to the landscape structure of the new settlement, and are managed by Hampshire County Council as Nature Reserves with public access. The Botley Woods complex is designated an SSSI, chiefly because the woodland rides support a very diverse invertebrate fauna, particularly butterflies and insects.

To the north of the character area, the woodland has been more heavily assarted and is more fragmented. Woods such as Silford Copse, Hole Copse, Biddenfield High Wood, Hallcourt Wood, Mansfield High Wood, Blacklands Copse, Hangman's Copse, Alder Moor, Brook Wood and Tankerhill Copse are all interconnected but interspersed with medium sized fields, generally managed as meadows. Some of these woods have escaped coniferisation and retain a very diverse flora and invertebrate fauna.

The topography of the area is gently undulating, forming minor localised ridges and hills, shown in local place names such as Ridge Copse and Treetops Farm. From some parts of Biddenfield Lane and Titchfield Lane there are long open views, towards Southampton and the Meon Valley respectively. Generally however, this is an enclosed landscape with only short views, as woodland or intact hedgerows bound fields.

Until the 1980s when development at Whiteley started, this was a relatively remote inaccessible area, with the hamlet of Burrridge forming the only named settlement and dominated by woodland. The centre of the character area was only traversed by the South Coast railway line and had no road access. However, there has been an increasing amount of development in the south of the character area during the second half of the twentieth century. Whiteley is now an established residential and commercial centre, forming an expansion of Segensworth to the south of the M27. Built by volume housebuilders, dwellings are constructed using standardised materials and designs. Accessibility throughout the area is still limited, with the distributor from the M27 and the A27, forming the only major route into Whiteley.

Titchfield Lane and Funtley Lane have also seen additional development during the 20th century, particularly nurseries and smallholdings.

Key Issues

- Loss of species rich grassland through applications of fertiliser and herbicide and also through lack of grazing.

- Potential for improved woodland management using Forestry Authority grants.
- Lack of footpath access to large areas of countryside.
- Localised visual intrusion of power lines.
- Noise from M27 motorway.
- Suburbanisation and urban fringe encroachment at Whiteley, Biddenfield Lane, Funtley Lane and Titchfield Lane.
- Potential for agricultural run-off (including top soil erosion) to cause biological changes in the Upper Hamble.
- Possible fertiliser/pesticide run-off from golf course into the Upper Hamble SINC.
- Visual intrusion of pylon lines.
- Impact of landfill sites.

Landscape Strategies

- Consider the potential for adverse impacts (arising from increased silt loads and agricultural chemicals) on the Upper Hamble SSSI in the environmental assessments which accompany applications to plough permanent grassland or build golf courses in the vicinity.
- Conserve and restore the structure and condition of the woodlands through appropriate management such as thinning, coppicing, replanting, ride and edge management and the removal of invasive alien species. Manage woodland rides and edges to encourage invertebrates.
- Conserve and restore the structure of woodlands by planting new woodland to link ancient woodland remnants, using locally native stock to create the woodland community/ies appropriate to the geography and geology. Native woodland stands in this character area vary from dry Hazel - Oak to Ash – Wych Elm, the latter containing rare Small-leaved Lime coppice. New woods in this area should include wide rides.
- Conserve and enhance hedgerows through appropriate management. Where hedgerows have been lost or have gaps, they should be replanted to restore the landscape pattern, using locally native shrubs and trees. Additional hedgerow trees should be planted where trees have been lost or are over mature.
- Conserve the varied open and enclosed views throughout the area.
- Encourage environmentally and economically sustainable agricultural practices, to minimise fertiliser and soil run-off for example, which could lead to the pollution of the River Hamble
- Restore and enhance the biodiversity of arable farmland, by encouraging the retention of conservation headlands, wildlife strips and grass

strips around fields, and the increased use of spring sown arable crops and retention of winter fallow fields.

- Conserve and enhance species-rich grassland through traditional management techniques.
- Create grasslands of nature conservation, managed by extensive stock grazing and hay making without the application of herbicide or fertiliser.

Built Form Strategies

- Enhance the local urban edge, by planting locally indigenous hedgerows.
- Resist development which further suburbanises local settlements, such as that associated with 'horsiculture'
- Conserve the narrow winding rural character of roads.
- Respect the small-scale nature of existing dwellings in the countryside.
- Integrate new buildings into the well-treed rural setting through careful siting and the appropriate use of locally indigenous tree and hedge planting.
- Conserve and promote the use of local building materials such as red brick, painted brick, vitrified brick, clay tiles and slate in any new development.
- Conserve and promote the use of traditional rural boundaries including palisade fencing, brick walls and hedgerows in any new development.

Key Designations

• Conservation Areas

None

• Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Roman site 370m S of Fairthorn (490 HA)

• SSSIs

Botley Woods & Everetts & Mushes Copse
Upper Hamble Estuary & Woods

• SINC's

Berry Coppice and Roughs (Roughs not named on HCC list); Truemill and Pinkmead Copse (part); Blackmoor Copse Meadow; Ridge Farm Meadows; Coldlands Copse; Suttons Copse; Hangman's Copse; Sawpit Copse; Glassfield Copse Meadow; Landing Place Copse; Truemill and Pinkmead Copses; Brick Kiln Copse; Silford Copse; Ferny Copse; Hole Copse & East Croft Row; Fox Copse; Gully Copse; Mansfield High Wood; Wallers Close; Biddenfield High Wood; Cockshoot Row; Honeycut Row; Hallcourt Wood; Horse Wood; Triangle Row; Crooked Row (part); Botley Row; Seven Acre and Maid's Garden Copses; Pond Close and New Meadows; Alder Moor; Abandoned field next to Birch Row; Field between Alder Moor and Jacob's Croft; Birch

Row and Hangmans Copse; Blacklands Copse; Quob Copse; New Copse (not on HCC list); Brook Wood; Tankerhill Copse; Redhill Copse; Pegham Coppice; [Whiteley Meadows 1 - 3; Gull Coppice; Round Coppice.

- **Parks listed within the Hampshire Register of Historic Parks and Gardens**

Fairthorne Manor (site No.1515) Post 1810
Park

- **Local Nature Reserves**

Upper Hamble, Curbridge

4.22 *Shedfield Heathlands Landscape Character Area*



Black Horse Lane, Shirrell Heath



Key Characteristics

- Low lying, flat or gently undulating topography, with a particularly distinct ridge at Curdridge.
- Varied geology of clays and sands, ranging from London Clay around Waltham Chase and Shirrell Heath, to Bagshot Sands at Shedfield and Bracklesham Beds and Plateau Gravel at Curdridge. This has resulted in a varied ecology as well as supporting thriving brick-making and sand-extraction industries up until the 20th century.
- Areas of poor drainage and minor streams on underlying clays.
- Scattered species-rich neutral grassland retained in the Hamble catchment, including Waltham Chase Meadows SSSI and numerous SINC.s.
- Mixture of small-scale horticulture and paddocks, with associated smallholdings, polytunnels, glasshouses and a vineyard. Fruit production was particularly dominant in the area from the mid-18th century to World War 2.
- Generally little woodland, although there are areas of assorted semi-natural ancient woodland to the east of the area, such as Dirty Copse and Bishops Enclosure and replanted semi-natural ancient woodland at Turkey Island. Scattered small areas of woodland are also found around Curdridge and Shedfield.

- Heathland at Shedfield, with remnant heath indicators elsewhere, including acid grassland, gorse, birch and oak. Much of the area was open heath and forest until the mid-19th century, forming part of the former hunting ‘chase’.
- Straight boundaries, hedges and roads formed by formal enclosure in Victorian times and often subdivided by fences more recently, for use as paddocks. Other small areas such as Black Horse Lane and Sandy Lane are more ancient in character, with narrow winding lanes and irregular fields.
- Views in the area are generally short, due to the undulating topography, frequent buildings, trees and often-overgrown hedgerows.
- Relatively high proportion of the area is settled, with the villages of Waltham Chase, Curdridge, Shedfield, Shirrell Heath, and Swanmore generally having evolved from the late 19th century onward. These settlements have low-density plots often interspersed with paddocks and smallholdings. Property boundaries in these areas often consist of ornamental, non-coniferous hedges.

Landscape Types within the Area

Mixed Farmland and Woodland (Open)	Pasture and Woodland Heath Associated
Horticulture and Smallholdings	Heathland

Settlement Types within the Area

Scattered Clay Lowland Chalk-Clay Spring-line

Location and Boundaries

The Shedfield Heathlands Landscape Character Area is

located in the south of the district. Its north-eastern boundary is formed by the upper chalk of the South Downs. To the west the change in topography and vegetation formed by the valley of the River Hamble marks the boundary and likewise, to the east, the Meon Valley forms its edge. To the south of the area there is a distinct change to a far more wooded and less populated area.

Formative Influences

This area has one of the most varied geologies in the district, with areas of London clay, Lower Bagshot

Sand, Bracklesham Beds and Plateau Gravel found within a relatively small area. To the north, the relationship of the London Clay with the adjacent Upper Chalk has resulted in the surfacing of springs and the consequent development of Swanmore.

This varied geology has resulted in a mixed hydrology in the area, with numerous poorly drained fields and minor streams. In other areas, productive loamy soils overlie light well-drained sands and sandy clays and have supported a thriving horticultural industry since the mid 19th century when the wooded medieval hunting ground, of Waltham Chase, was enclosed and the railways created new markets particularly in London. At this time, brick making was also an important local industry, utilising the sands and clays found in the area. Consequently much of the development and field patterns in the area date from then. Many settlements have much older origins, and there is evidence of Roman settlement near Shedfield.

Landscape & Settlement Description

This is an area where the influences of the 19th and 20th century are strong. Until this time, the area was dominated by heath, wood pasture and woodland associated with the hunting ground of Shedfield House. Settlement was restricted to small hamlets and scattered farms and dwellings, with little evidence of prehistoric settlement. The enclosure of Waltham Chase Forest in the 19th century, resulted in a mosaic of small regular fields and a decline in the heathland character of much of the area. These fields are still present, although often subdivided to provide pony paddocks, small-holdings, nurseries and market gardens with a suburbanised 'fringe' character. The accurately surveyed characteristics of this parliamentary enclosure of the fields are also shown in the numerous straight roads in the area.

The original diversity of much of the area has been depleted by the intensively used and productive land and consequently its importance for nature conservation has been limited. There is, however, still some evidence of heathland species, such as bracken, gorse, birch and pines in the hedgerows, together with occasional areas of acidic grassland. Soils in some areas are distinctly sandy and place names such as Sandy Lane, Sandy Hills House and Shirrell Heath all reinforce this character. There are also important small remaining areas of heath at Shedfield Common and Turkey Island, which are managed for recreational purposes, providing important focuses for the surrounding settlement, as well as valuable nature conservation areas. The golf course at the Marriot Hotel (Meon Valley Country Club) has also been planted with heath associated trees and shrubs.

The proximity of the area to the railway stations at Botley and Wickham aided the development of its horticultural economy in the 19th and early 20th century. Combined with its brick making industry, this resulted in the relatively rapid expansion of Curdridge, Swanmore, Waltham Chase, Shirrell Heath and Shedfield at this time along the major roads. These

settlements have generally retained their scattered, low-density structure, continuing to relate well to the surrounding small-scale fields, with numerous smallholdings. During the 20th century, this expansion continued, as the settlements are well placed to allow commuting to Southampton, Portsmouth, Winchester and beyond. Housing designs and boundaries have become increasingly suburban, with a high proportion of detached houses and evergreen hedging.

Key Issues

- Continued management of remnant heath areas and species-rich neutral grassland.
- Retention and management of hedgerows and woodlands.
- Loss of heathland characteristics.
- Absence of hedgerow saplings.
- Opportunities to manage and restore heathland and other habitats on Shedfield Golf Course.
- Impact of fertiliser and herbicide use on biodiversity and water supplies.
- Soil erosion.
- Management of ancient woodland.
- Loss of ancient field systems.
- Visual impact of pony paddocks.
- Visually prominent suburban development, lacking local character.
- Prominent structures/urbanisation.
- Heavy traffic.

Landscape Strategies

- Conserve and enhance areas of heathland around Shedfield through grazing and controlled burning where appropriate, to prevent woodland succession.
- Enforce planning policies to protect existing heathland from development or agricultural use.
- Conserve and enhance the small-scale mosaic of heathland, pasture and woodland, in and around the settlements of Curdridge, Shirrell Heath and Shedfield and to the east of Waltham Chase.
- Encourage the restoration of large-scale woodland in the west of the character area, which is part of an area that appears to have been more extensively wooded.
- Conserve and restore the structure and condition of the woodlands through appropriate thinning, coppicing, replanting and ride and edge management. Replanting should use locally indigenous species and alien species should be removed from semi-natural ancient woodland.
- Protect and conserve hedgerows through appropriate management. Where hedgerows have been lost or have gaps, they should be replanted,

to retain the existing landscape pattern. Additional hedgerow trees should be replanted where existing trees have been lost or are over mature.

- Conserve the varied open and enclosed views throughout the area.
- Encourage environmentally sustainable agricultural practices to reduce potential for adverse effects on River Hamble and River Meon and reduced biodiversity.
- Restore fields that have been subdivided into paddocks, through the removal of post and rail fencing and sheds, for example

Built Form Strategies

- Resist the outward expansion of Waltham Chase, Swanmore, Shedfield, Curdridge and Shirrell Heath, to ensure they remain as distinct rural settlements
- Integrate any new dwellings into the existing settlements, with appropriate hedge and tree planting.
- Conserve and promote the use of local building materials including red brick, clay tiles and slate in any new development
- Resist development that would further suburbanise local settlements, such as that associated with 'horsiculture'.
- Conserve and promote the use of traditional garden boundaries such as indigenous or evergreen non-coniferous hedgerows for new development.

Key Designations

• Conservation Areas

Shedfield

• Scheduled Ancient Monuments

None

• SSSIs

Waltham Chase Meadows

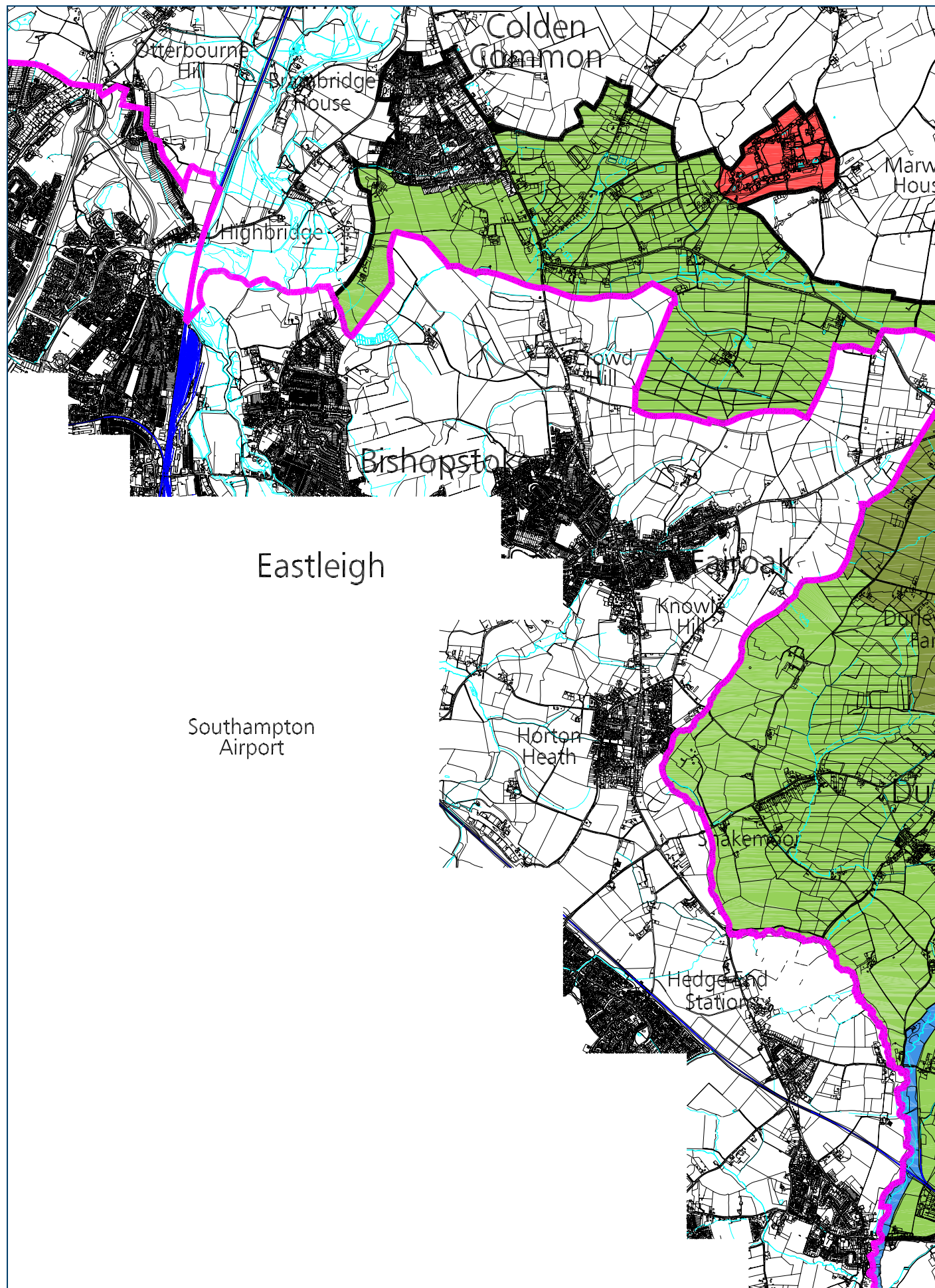
• SINC's

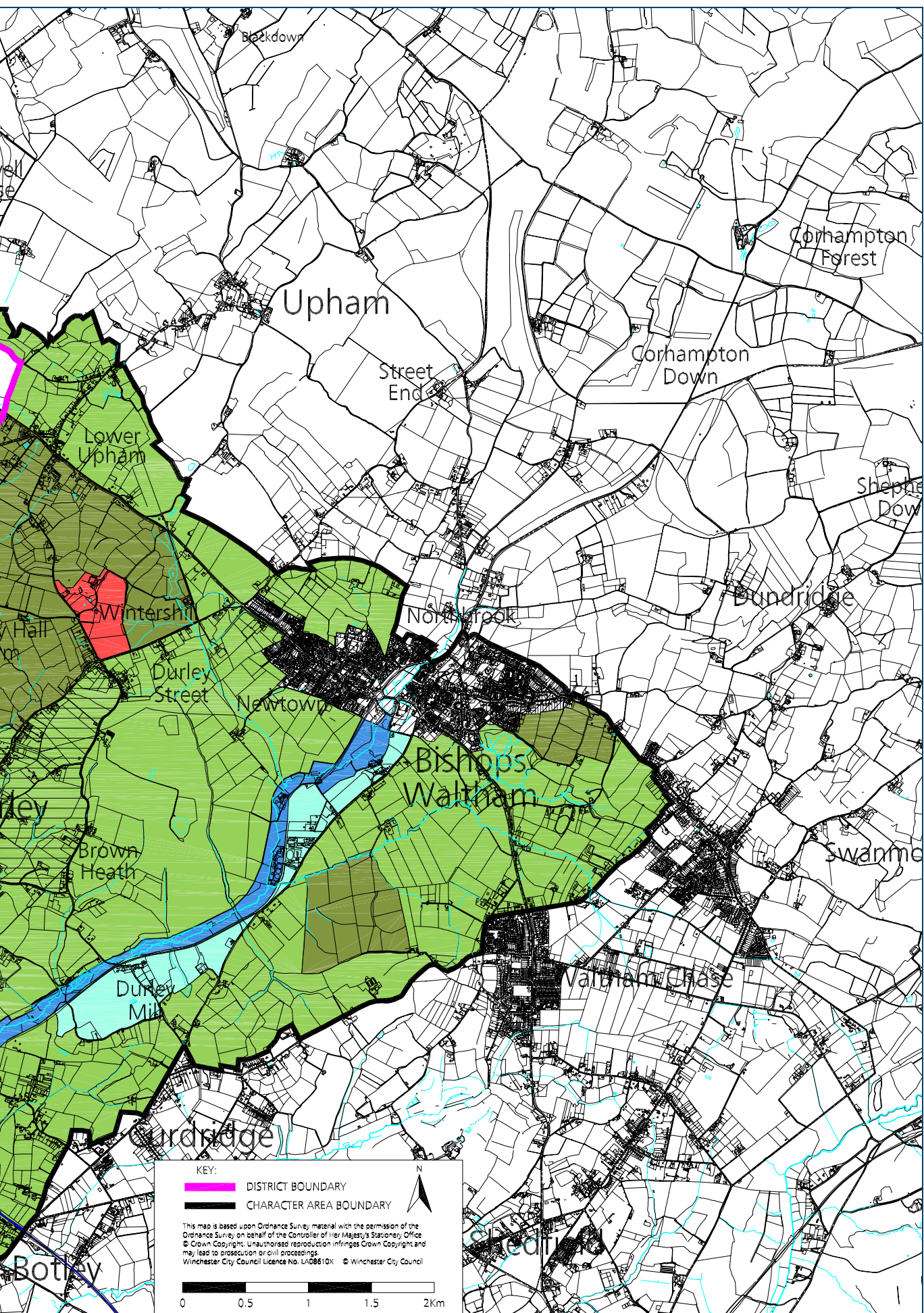
Curdridge Church Meadow; Grange Copse; Shedfield Church Meadows; Shedfield Churchyard; Shedfield Primary School grassland; Shedfield Common. Little Brook Wood; Shedfield Wood (Biggs Copse); Lyons Copse (part); Lyons Copse Long Meadow; Lyons Copse Meadows 2 & 3; Lyons Copse Meadow 1; Crooked Row (part); Ludwell Meadow; New Road Meadows, Swanmore; Hillpound Meadow; Bishop's Enclosure; Dirty Wood.

• Parks listed in the Hampshire Register of Historic Parks and Gardens

Shedfield House (Site No.1565) Post 1810 Park

Shedfield Lodge (Site No.1566) Post 1810 Park





4.23 *Durley Claylands Landscape Character Area*



Kytes Lane, Durley



Key Characteristics

- Relatively low lying, gently undulating landscape with a geology ranging from a narrow strip of Reading Beds and wider strip of London Clay in the north around Colden Common, Lower Upham, Durley Street and Bishop’s Waltham to the mixed clays, sands and loams of Lower Bagshot Sand and Bracklesham Beds around Durley and Durley Mill.
- Land in northern part of character area drains into the Itchen, whilst that to the south drains into the Hamble
- Numerous ponds (including Fishers Pond), streams, springs, wells and associated wetland habitats and mills, particularly relating to the Hamble which originates in the area
- Varied landscape of arable and pasture agriculture, copses (including ancient woodland) and scattered settlement, historically resulting from the clearance of the Forest of Bere woodland.
- Small irregular fields associated with informal and piecemeal enclosure cover much of the area, although fields with more regular boundaries associated with the 18th and 19th century parliamentary enclosure acts are found around Lower Upham and Colden Common.
- Strong hedgerow and woodland network dominated by oak, ash, hawthorn, hazel, and field maple. Woodland generally assarted.

- River associated species along the River Hamble, including the flower-rich wet meadows fen at Bishop’s Waltham Moors.
- Long views from elevated positions across farmland, together with shorter views enclosed by woodland and strong hedgerows boundaries.
- Numerous ancient narrow winding lanes, except in areas of parliamentary enclosure where the roads are straight with wide verges and clipped hedges with standard oaks.
- Historic parkland including park pale associated with Marwell Manor and park lug associated with Bishop’s Waltham Palace.
- Numerous scattered farms and dwellings centred around Durley, together with the nucleated clay-chalk spring-line settlements of Colden Common and Bishop’s Waltham
- Traditional construction and building materials include timber frame with brick infill, red brick, vitrified brick, painted brick, clay tiles. Thatch is relatively rare.
- Buildings of contrasting ages, from the historic cores of Bishop’s Waltham and Durley, to the high proportion of 19th and 20th century buildings in Durley Street, Colden Common and the outskirts of Bishop’s Waltham.

Landscape Types within the Area

Mixed Farmland and Woodland (Open)	Mixed Farmland and Woodland (Enclosed)
Pasture on Clay	River Valley Side
River Valley Floor	Historic Parkland

Settlement types within the Area

Scattered Clay Lowland	Chalk Clay Spring Line
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Location and Boundaries

The Durley Claylands Landscape Character Area is located at the south-western boundary to the district. Its southern border is formed by the district boundary with Eastleigh Borough Council. Its northern boundary is formed by the southern edge of the chalk South Downs. The Itchen Valley forms its western boundary, and the smallholdings and heath of Shedfield and Curdridge abut its eastern boundary.

Formative Influences

The geology of this area consists of a series of parallel bands of underlying sands and clays, from Reading beds (mottled clay and sand) in the north-west, to London clay, Lower Bagshot sand and Bracklesham Beds (sand & loam). The relationship of the clay with the adjacent chalk to the north, has resulted in a series of springs along this boundary, together with a network of small streams, ditches, and ponds running through the character area. As well as influencing the vegetation of the area, with its rich pastures and oak woodland, the geology and hydrology of the area has also resulted in a relatively large number of farms and scattered houses throughout the area, as well as the larger settlements of Colden Common and Bishop's Waltham, which have developed on the spring-line.

The area has probably been settled since the Stone Age, with evidence of a flint working site, Bronze Age barrows and Roman coins, tiles and kilns found in the area. The influence of the land ownership of the Bishop of Winchester since Saxon times is also evident in the park lug to the south of Bishop's Waltham, as well as the Bishop's Palace. In more recent times, the clay geology has supported a thriving brick-making industry in Bishop's Waltham and Colden Common, evident in names such as Kiln Lane, Brickmakers Lane and Claylands Road.

Landscape & Settlement Description

This is an area with a varied rural landscape. It consists of both arable and pasture agricultural land together bounded by strong hedgerows and scattered areas of woodland. The gently undulating nature of its topography and its narrow sunken lanes contributes to its remote, historic feel. The predominantly clay geology has resulted in numerous streams, ponds and springs, including the upper reaches of the Hamble. This narrow secluded valley is associated with the disused Bishop's Waltham-Botley railway line together with the historic Durley Mill.

The clay supports a high predominance of oak and ash tree species, both in hedgerows and woodland. Some areas of woodland are ancient, the most extensive being Brokes Copse. The long history of settlement and the relatively early enclosure of some of the fields in this area mean that hedgerows often contain a wide variety of species and boundaries are often irregular, predating times when they would have been carefully surveyed. In areas of later enclosure to the south of Lower Upham however, the landscape character is associated with formal parliamentary enclosure. Here, the fields are predominantly pasture, with straight clipped hedgerows and regularly spaced oak trees. The lanes are also generally straighter and bounded by relatively wide grass verges.

Compared to other rural areas in the district the character area is relatively well settled, consisting of numerous farms and the loosely connected dwellings of Durley and Durley Street, as well as the larger nucleated settlements of Bishop's Waltham and Colden Common. These would have developed at the

water sources provided by the local springs and wells and subsequently evolved due to the rich resources provided by the surrounding woodland and farmland. Settlement in the area has continued to evolve from medieval times, covering a wide history of dwelling types and patterns, from the medieval core of Bishop's Waltham and Durley through to the 19th century development of New Town, and Colden Common and Durley Street. The 20th century has also seen more infill development in these areas, with Colden Common and Bishop's Waltham evolving as commuter settlements.

Buildings from the C16th are often timber-framed, with brick or wattle and daub infill. Brick is generally red, but may be painted or vitrified. Roofing generally consists of clay tiles, although some thatched cottages are present in Durley. Victorian housing is generally brick with slate. Occasional buildings in Durley are also roofed with corrugated iron. Buildings dating from the 20th century are generally constructed of mass produced brick and tiles.

Key Issues

- Loss and poor management of hedgerows and woodlands.
- Suburbanisation and urban fringe encroachment.
- Ecological impact of golf courses.
- Visual intrusion of pylon lines.
- Improvement of grass through fertiliser and herbicide use.
- Impact of pony paddock fencing on historic field patterns.
- Intrusive agricultural and industrial buildings and untidy peripheral areas.
- Protection of water courses from pollution and siltation arising from intensive agricultural practices.

Landscape Strategies

- Conserve and restore the structure and condition of the woodlands through appropriate management such as thinning, coppicing, replanting and ride and edge management. Replanting should use locally indigenous species and invasive alien species should be removed. In particular, appropriate management of semi-natural ancient woodland should be encouraged through Forestry Authority grants
- Protect and conserve hedgerows through appropriate management. Where hedgerows have been lost or have gaps, they should be replanted, to retain the existing landscape pattern. Additional hedgerow trees should be replanted where existing trees have been lost or are over mature.
- Conserve the varied open and enclosed views throughout the area.
- Encourage environmentally and economically

sustainable agricultural practices, to minimise chemical run-off, which could lead to the pollution of the River Hamble and reduce biodiversity.

- Protect grasslands of ecological interest by enforcement of planning policies and support for Countryside Stewardship

Built Form Strategies

- Conserve the nucleated form of Colden Common and Bishop's Waltham.
- Conserve the scattered pattern of rural farm settlements
- Respect the small-scale nature of existing dwellings.
- Integrate new development into the well-treed rural setting through careful siting and the appropriate use of locally indigenous tree and hedge planting.
- Conserve and promote the use of traditional building materials such as red brick, painted brick, vitrified brick, clay tiles and slate in any new development. Buildings utilising corrugated iron and thatch should also be conserved.
- Conserve existing and promote the use of traditional rural boundaries including palisade fencing, brick walls and hedgerows in any new development.

Key Designations

- **Conservation Areas**

Bishop's Waltham

- **Scheduled Ancient Monuments**

Bishop's Palace and associated fishponds, Bishop's Waltham (Mon. No. 26721)

Park pale at Marwell, 400m W of Marwell Manor (Mon. No. 20068)

Park pale at Marwell, 250m NW of Marwell Manor (Mon. No. 20069)

Moated site at Marwell Manor (Mon. No. 12054)

Park pale at Marwell, SE of Cowleaze Copse (Mon. No. 20070)

Park pale at Marwell, N of Thistle Ridge Farm (Mon. No. 20071)

- **SSSI's**

The Moors, Bishop's Waltham

- **SINC's**

Snakemoor Farm Meadow; Durley Copse; Ford Lake Meadows (A & B); Parkers Copse / Fir Plantation/ Greenwood; Durley Mill Copse; Wangfield Copse (part); Upham Copse; Taylors Copse; Blacknells Brickworks; Colden Common Wood & Blacknells Copse; Main Road Meadow, Colden Common; Fishers Pond Wood; Park Copse (part); Cowleaze Copse; Parkhills Copse (part); Deeps Copse / Deeps Bushes Copse; Lower Upham Meadow; Cawtes Copse; Bushy Copse; Brokes Gully South; Mount Folly Copse (1 & 2); Little Gold Copse; Calcot Plantation; Great Gold Copse; Deoryle Wood (Gunnors / Brokes Copses); Mincingfield Copse; Redlands Copse; Claylands; Suetts Farm Meadow; Alexanders Moors; Foxburrow Copse; Railway Copse; Durley Roughett; Calcot Farm Meadow 1 & 2; Calcot Row; Meadow on R. Hamble, Wangfield Lane; The Moors Meadows; Hoe Lane Meadow; Alma Meadows (north & south); Durley Hall Meadow (not on HCC list); Kimbers Copse; Hurst Wood / Pound Copse. Wangfield Copse; Upper Pond, Bishops Waltham.

- **Parks listed within the Hampshire Register of Parks & Gardens**

Greenwood Farm (site 1524) Post 1810 Park

Oakmoor House (site 1525) Post 1810 Park

Bishop's Waltham Palace and Palace House (site 1503) Deer Park

Wintershill Hall (site 1589) Post 1810 Park

- **Local Nature Reserves**

The Moors, Bishop's Waltham