

- | | | |
|------------|----------------|---|
| 1.0 | PARISH | Twyford, part now in Colden Common CP (Map 1) |
| 2.0 | HUNDRED | Fawley |
| 3.0 | NGR | 447850 124380 |
| 4.0 | GEOLOGY | Upper Chalk; Alluvium |

5.0 SITE CONTEXT (Map 2)

Twyford is *c.* 3.5km south-east of Winchester above the east bank of the river Itchen. In fact there are two components to the settlement and these are laid out along the north / south route of the B3335. The most northerly component includes the parish church (*c.* 35m AOD) which is on the west side of the axis road although most of the settlement buildings are on the east side of this route in an area known as Northfields. The southern part of Twyford is little more than 200m from the first. It is at a cross roads of the B3335 and a minor east / west road, generally at *c.* 35m AOD. The area is abundant in natural deposits of sarsen stones. HTS (1: 289-90) lists 15 find sites including twelve that were found beneath the medieval church tower when it was demolished.

6.0 PLAN TYPE & DESCRIPTION (Maps 3, 4 / 1, 4 / 2, 5 / 1 and 5 / 2)

The north / south settlement split at Twyford was acknowledged in 1540 in the proceedings of the manor court which refer to North Twyford and South Twyford. These must be regarded as separate tithings. In 1665 the Hearth Tax returns distinguish between the north and south settlements and demonstrate that at that time South Twyford had over twice the number of buildings than the North; a fair reflection of the situation today (paragraph 14.4). In reality, the dichotomous nature of Twyford is evident in the Domesday Book (late 1080s). There are two consecutive entries (paragraph 14.1). In the first, the Bishop of Winchester holds Twynham (directly) in lordship. It has land for 21 ploughs, 4 mills, and a church. This is a very good description of North Twyford. The second entry deals with a manor that appertained to the Bishop but which had been sub-infuedated (leased) to Alded, wife of Oswald. This manor had a modest land for 8 ploughs, but a substantial 32 acres of meadow, 2 mills and, by implication, a manor house. This description equates well with what we know about South Twyford in more recent times. Domesday also makes it clear that this duality of settlement existed before 1066; it is a truly ancient arrangement. For this reason, North and South Twyford are dealt with separately in this section.

Twyford

6.1.1 *North Twyford* has the parish church of St Mary that stands 200m west of the B3335, alternatively known as the High Street, or Searles Hill at this point. The B3335 is a Turnpike road and prior to its construction, settlement in North Twyford would have been sparse. The oldest buildings are all within 150m of the church: Church Farm House (C16), Mildmay House and barn (C17), and The Old Rectory (C16). Close by were the North Field (north-east) and Church Field (south) of the feudal open field system. Pre-turnpike, it seems probable that the principal route through this tiny settlement was by way of Church Lane from the north. This passed close to the east end of the medieval church and the churchyard cross before continuing south-south-east (now as a footpath) to join the High Street at the bottom of Searle's Hill. The continuation of this route southwards can be traced in sections passing the site of the Twyford Roman villa and onwards to Hensting Farm and Marwell Manor. From a point 0.5km north of St Mary's Church (*i.e.* from Hockley Farm) this old trackway shared the course of the turnpike on its route towards Winchester. It is perhaps because of the close proximity of the church to this important route that it was founded here and not at South Twyford. Effectively, the C18 turnpike by passed the church in a shallow loop to the east. This was necessary because the new, wider road could not have made successful use of the narrow lane between church and rectory on the west side, and Mildmay House to the east.

6.1.2 The traditional arable economy of North Twyford is demonstrated by its field-scape and associated names. Arable economy is labour intensive and Domesday makes it clear that a relatively large peasant workforce was needed in order to cope. This would imply that there was a large centralised settlement area, but there is no documentary or archaeological evidence for this in North Twyford. A deserted medieval settlement need not be sought; it is quite possible that the majority of the workforce lived in South Twyford where there is evidence for nucleated settlement and plenty of meadow land for family cattle. There is no good reason for assuming that the settlement around the church was ever of any great size. The Bishop's steward would have required accommodation and a predecessor building at Church Farm or Mildmay house spring to mind. The four mills mentioned by Domesday is quite compatible with a holding in the cereal belt and it seems likely that there is an equation between the four ploughs in lordship and the number of mills. As a working model, mill sites have an association with fording points on the river. Usually, these can be identified; river courses might vary, but road patterns are more obstinate. Significantly there is evidence for *two* fords at North Twyford. One is accessed via Berry Lane between the church and Church Farm. The other is at Hockley Farm *c.* 600m further to the north.

- 6.2.1** *South Twyford (parallel regular rows)* At a point *c.* 660 linear meters south of the church, Queen Street strikes westwards off the High Street. At the junction between the two roads, a triangular plot of land resembles a medieval market place. It is a focal point for number of C16 buildings and one of these, *The Old House*, occupies the triangular plot. Queen Street is 200m long, and C16 / C17 buildings survive on both sides, but here they are within narrow plots, each at right angles to the road. This is clear evidence of planning. At its west end, Queen Street terminates as a junction from which a north-west lane reaches the river Itchen (200m) at a major crossing point known as Norris's Bridge (1897). The alternative route is Segars Lane that reaches the Itchen via Segars Farm (C16). This must have been a crossing too, but before the engineering works of the Itchen Navigation. The two fords and / or bridging points are just 200m apart and it seems very probable that they are the ones implicit in the place name (paragraph 11.0, nos 3 and 4; paragraph 15.0)). Conceivably, the approach lanes to the fords are also indicative of the sites of the two mills accredited to South Twyford in Domesday Book.
- 6.2.2** The *manor house* (C16 / C17) is 200m south of Queen Street. The nearby Tithe Barn has a C13 doorway built into its roadside elevation. It seems that the manor grounds probably ran up to the rear common boundary of the south-side properties in Queen Street.
- 6.2.3** South Twyford is, overtly, a planned medieval settlement. In fact, the regular row arrangement of Queen Street can be seen to have continued eastwards across the High Street on the north side of Park Lane where house nos 3 and 4 are C16. In the late C18 the picture became confused with the development of the turnpike. Coaches demanded inns, a brewery and other services. These were provided along the High Street and the settlement focus shifted.
- 6.3** *Site visit conditions:* hazy sun (17.6.2002)
- 7.0** **ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL** (Maps 5 / 1 and 5 / 2)
- 7.1** *AsAP*
- 7.1.1** The St Mary's Church group of buildings (North Twyford) is clearly important although apart from the buildings themselves, the only visible features are associated with the former open fields, but even these are slight. The archaeological potential of the church is limited in the wake of C19 rebuilding. Opportunities for further investigation might prove helpful in the quest to understand the relationships between the group's component buildings, and in establishing the reasons behind the church's foundation at this location.

7.2 *AsHAP*

7.2.1 Queen Street and its junction with the High Street and Park Lane is an area of archaeological importance for it is a good example of medieval planning that must have been inspired by the two nearby fords (west). The close proximity of the manor house suggests that this was the source of the controlling hand. One important issue is to determine whether the Queen Street layout represents a settlement *de nouveau*, or if, in fact it was a re-planning of something much older.

7.2.2 The Manor House and other buildings within its group (*e.g.* The Monastery) is important but, no doubt, the grounds are much reduced. Fish ponds and formal gardens must have existed and one is inspired to wonder how the Arrowfield, opposite, on the east side of High Street, fitted into the picture. Intriguing but perhaps irretrievable, is evidence of any relationship between this medieval site and the Roman villa just 350m to the north-east.

7.2.3 Roman villa site is SAM 173 and is subject to the appropriate legal protection. However, it is important to note that a Roman coffin (SMR 114) was on the periphery of this site and potentially it is representative of a cemetery associated with the villa.

8.0 CHURCH & CHURCHYARD

St Mary (formerly Our Lady), 1875-78 (*architect*: RA Waterhouse); virtually a complete rebuild.

- The Church has extensive views to the west and the valley of the river Itchen;
- A church is included in the Domesday Book listing;
- C12 octagonal font;
- Two oil paintings of the medieval predecessor hang inside the church;
- Some earlier features from the medieval church were re-used such as the C12 round piers of the preceding church;
- Rebuilding was an almost inevitable consequence of the expansion in population following the construction of the turnpike road through Twyford in C18.
- The C19 church is of alternate brick and flint courses;
- The early C15 east window is now in the Lady Chapel and a priests' door of similar date is in the north wall of the choir vestry;
- A square-headed perpendicular window in the Vicar's vestry is *c.* 1520;
- A decorated stone fragment, believed to be part of a pre-Conquest coffin lid has been re-set into the east face of the bell tower;
- The east window of the south chapel is C15 and this was formerly the east window of the old chancel;
- The Lady Chapel was added in 1924;
- Two meeting rooms and a gallery were dedicated in 1995.

- Monument to Dulcebella Wells †1616;
- A churchyard cross stands to the south-east of the church.

NB Twelve sarsen stones found at a depth of up to 15 feet (4.5m) beneath the medieval tower during rebuilding can be dismissed as the remains of a prehistoric temple as is sometimes claimed (paragraph 5.0).

9.0 BUILDINGS (Maps 4 / 1 and 4 / 2)

PRN	Details	Dates	Grade
1109	4 Park Lane	C16, 18, 19, 20	II
14589	Enfield, Queen Street: boundary wall at	C19	unlisted
14984	Dower House, Twyford Moors, A333	1861	II
1999	The Old Malt House, Queen Street	Mid C18	II
42119	Hockley Mill: granary 30m south-west of	late C19	unlisted
42119	Hockley Mill: stables at	late C19, 20	unlisted
619	Hazeley Farm: barn 40m north-east of	C17, 18	II
620	Twyford Pumping Station	1906	unlisted
621	Manor Farm: Tythe Barn at	C16, 18	II
622	The Forge : Forge Cottage & boundary wall	C17, 18, 19	II
623	Wing House, Main Road	early C18, 19, c. 1943	II*
624	Alice Cottage, Queen Street	C16, 18, 20	II
625	Embassy Cottage, Queen Street	C15, 16, 18, 19, 20	II
626	Bridge House, Shawford Road	early C19, 20	II
857	The Manor House, High Street	C17, 18, 19, 20	II
9379	Tollgate Cottages, A333	early C19	II
9380	Tollgate Cottages: milestone 10m south of	early C19	II
9381	1 Hockley Cottages, A333	early C19	II
9382	2 Hockley Cottages, A333	early C19	II
9383	3 Hockley Cottages, A333	early C19	II
9384	4 Hockley Cottages, A333	early C19	II
9385	Hockley Mill (and attached barn)	late C19	II
9385	Hockley Mill: channel & sluices	C19	II
9387	Tollgate Cottage, A333	late C18, 19, 20	II
9388	Twyford Moors, A333	1851-61	II*
9389	Twyford Moors: Gardeners Cottage	1861	II
9390	Twyford Moors: The Lodge	1861	II
9391	Church of St Mary, Berry Lane	1875-78	II*
9392	Church of St Mary: 3 x tomb chests 20m north of chancel	C18, 19	II
9393	Mildmay House, Berry Lane	c. 1700, C19	II
9394	Mildmay House: barn 10m north of	C17, 18	II

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9395	Twyford Lodge, Church Lane	late C18, 19, c. 1970	II*
9402	Twyford Lodge: stables & coach house 75m north-east of	late C18	II
9403	Church Farmhouse, Church Lane	C16. c. 1700, C18, 1970s	II
9404	Church Farmhouse: Barn Cottage 10m south-east of	C18	II
9405	Church Farmhouse: barn 10m south-east of	C18	II
9406	The Dolphin Inn, Hazeley Road	C18, 19	II
9408	Hazeley Farmhouse	mid C18 & earlier, C19	II
9409	Hazeley Farmhouse: shed 10m west of	C18, 19, 20	II
9410	Hazeley Farmhouse: granary 15m north- north-east of	C18	II
9411	Hazeley Farmhouse: stable block 25m north-north-east of	C18 / 19	II
9412	Hazeley Farmhouse: barn 50m north-east of	C18	II
9413	Hazeley Farmhouse: staddle barn 60m north of	C18	II
9414	Hazeley Farmhouse: barn 60m north of	C17	II
9415	Hazeley Farmhouse, Hazeley Road: farm range consisting of barn and stables	early C19	II
9416	Brunswick House, High Street	early C19	II
9417	Laundry Cottage, High Street	early C19	II
9418	The Old Butchery, High Street	C16, 18, 19, 20	II
9419	Rosary Cottage, High Street	late C18	II
9420	The Hermitage, High Street	early C19, 20	II
9421	The Phoenix Inn, High Street	C17, 18, 19	II
9422	The Old House, High Street	C16, 17, 18, 20	II
9423	Littlecot, High Street	not given	II
9424	Butcher's Shop (CL Latham, not trading, 2002), High Street	not given	II
9425	High Street House, High Street	C17, 18	II
9426	The Brewery House, High Street	early C19, 20	II
9427	The Monastery (Manor House), High Street (see 857)	not given	II
9428	The Monastery: wall 30m east of	C 17, 18	II
9430	Old Rectory, Old Rectory Lane	C16, 18, 19, 20	II
9431	3 Park Lane	C16, 18, 19, 20	II

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9432	Field Cottage, Park Lane	C18, 20	II
9433	The Cottage, Park Lane	C18, 20	II
9434	Little Oram, Queen Street	not given	II
9435	Cypress Cottage, Queen Street	not given	II
9436	Granary Cottage, Queen Street	late C18, 19, 20	II
9437	The White House, Queen Street	mid C18, 19, 20	II
9438	St Agnes, Queen Street	C18, 20	II
9439	Enfield, Queen Street	mid C19	II
9440	Cornerways, Queen Street	not given	II
9441	13 Queen Street	early C19, 20	II
9442	14 Queen Street	early C19, 20	II
9443	Trevellions, Queen Street	C18, 19	II
9444	Pubbock Cottage, Queen Street	C17, 18, 19, 20	II
9445	The Volunteer public house, Queen Street	C17, 18, 19, 20	II
9446	Queen Street House	C17, 18, 19, 20	II
9448	Twyford House, Main Road	not given	II*
9449	Well House, Main Road	not given	II*
9450	Twyford House, Searles Hill: orangery 75m south of	mid C18, 20	II
9451	Twyford House: wall 15m in front of	C18, 19	II
9452	Twyford House Cottage, Searles Hill	early C19	II
9453	Milestone Cottage, Searles Hill	early C19	II
9454	Milestone Cottage: milestone opposite	early C19	II
9455	Twyford School, Searles Hill	late C18, 19, 20	II
9456	Segars Cottage, Segars Lane	early C19	II
9457	Segars Farmhouse, Segars Lane	early C19	II
9458	Shawford Mill, Shawford Road	1795	II
9459	Shawford Mill Cottage, Shawford Road	late C18, 19	II
9460	Shawford Mill House, Shawford Road: barn immediately north of	late C18	II
9461	Shawford Mill: folly 10m south of	early C19	II
9462	Shawford House, Shawford Road	1685, C20	II*
9463	White Cottage, Shawford Road	1912	II
9464	1 Shawford Dene, Shawford Road	1912	II
9465	2 Shawford Dene, Shawford Road	1912	II
9466	Norris Bridge, Shawford Road	1897	II
9467	Riverside Cottages, Shawford Road	early C19	II
9468	Water Farmhouse, Shawford Road	mid C18	II
9469	The Elms, Shawford Road	late C18, 19	II

Twyford

10.0 SMR DATA

SW 447510 I24180, NE 448600 I25370 (Maps 4 / 1 and 4 / 2)

SU42SE No.

SU42SE	No.	SMR No.	Description
**m	34	447830 I24460	Medieval. C11 / C12 sherds of cooking pot at a depth of 2m from the garden of Elms Cottage, Queen Street.
	37A	448340 I24390	Roman. Twyford Roman Villa. No published report by 1998.
**	40	447750 I24660	Medieval. Twyford Bridge (Norris's Bridge). Rebuilt 1750 and again in 1891. No remaining traces of original bridge.
	65	448050 I24400	Post-medieval. The Forge. C17 cottage with attached range, formerly a forge. Re-fronted C18.
	67	447740 I24390	Medieval. Segars Farm House. C16 farmhouse with later alterations and additions.
	68	447960 I24400	Medieval. Embessy and Cornerways. C15 and C16 timber-framed building subsequently divided. Re-fronted in C18. Inside remains of cruck frame.
	69	448110 I24990	Medieval. C16 timber-framed house, re-fronted and enlarged C18, C19. Formerly the rectory.
	70	448130 I24360	Medieval. Nos 3 and 4 Park Lane. C16 timber-framed building divided in C19.
**m	71	447950 I24430	Medieval. Cypress Cottage, Little Oram, Alice Cottage. Originally one C16 timber-framed building of two bays with later extensions and modifications.
	72	448060 I24370	Medieval. The Old House, Little Cot and butcher's shop (CL Latham when recorded). C16 / C17 timber-framed building with later modifications and additions including a C18 crosswing.
	75	448080 I24420	Medieval. The Old Butchery. C16 timber-framed house with C18 crosswing, shop and other modifications.
**m	84	448050 I24350	Post-medieval. Youngs Brewery including brewery buildings, brewhouse, maltings and cooperage. Young and Co. brewed here from 1859 until sale to Eldridge Pope of Dorchester in 1911 with 7 tied houses.

Twyford

	88	448000 I24400	Medieval. Twyford was first documented in 963 X 975.
	114	448280 I24420	Roman lead coffin, found in October 1969, in a trench dug for a sewer in <i>Roman Road</i> , immediately west of the villa (37A), but on slightly higher ground. The site lay outside the scheduled area but it possibly indicates the location of a cemetery associated with the villa.
SU42NE	No.		
	41	448130 I25060	Prehistoric. Stones associated with churchyard thought to represent a prehistoric feature (This can be dismissed, see paragraphs 5.0 and 8.0 – IH/2002).
	82	448080 I25230	Medieval. C16 timber-framed house re-fronted C17 and altered C18. Restored 1971 after a serious fire.
	83	448130 I25020	Medieval. C16 timber-framed building, mostly encased in brick C18, 19. Former rectory (see SU42SE 69).
	181	448100 I25400	Post-medieval park of 21 acres including mature gardens.
	183	448200 I25100	Post-medieval. Gardens and grounds of Twyford House.

10.1 Hampshire Romano-British Settlements survey

<i>Hants No.</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>NAR / NMR Nos</i>
	448340 I24390	Twyford	

10.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs)

<i>SAM No.</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Site</i>
158	449000 I26700	Twyford Down ancient settlement.
173	448400 I24400	Twyford Roman villa (more accurately 448300 I24400).
273	448300 I26800	Ancient settlement and field system, south of Arethusa Clump.
501	449300 I24800	Pumping station.
543	448900 I27700	Roman road east of St Catherine's Hill.
	449400 I27400	
	448800 I27800	
12138	449480 I24960	Two bowl barrows 200m east of Twyford pumping station.

Twyford

11.0 ADDITIONAL SITES / FEATURES (Maps 4 / 1 and 4 / 2)

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|---|---------------|--|
| 1 | 448190 I24860 | Residual stump of earthen boundary. Probably post-medieval. |
| 2 | 447950 I24915 | Reference point on curvilinear boundary indicative of medieval ridge and furrow ploughing. |
| 3 | 447760 I24660 | Norris's Bridge. Likely to be one of the two crossing points on the river Itchen referred to in the place-name (see paragraph 15.0). |
| 4 | 447670 I24445 | Probable fording point on the river Itchen at Segars Farm, and therefore one of the two such crossings referred to in the place-name (see paragraph 15.0). |

12.0 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

- Tithe Map 21M65/F7/237/2 (1840 / 1842)
- GSGB 299 Winchester
- OS 1: 2500 SW 447510 I24180, NE 448600 I25370
- OS 1: 25000 Explorer 132: Winchester, New Alresford & East Meon
- OS 1: 10,560 448229 I24464 (1872)

13.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Coates R 1989 *The Place-names of Hampshire* Southampton, Ensign
- Crooks S (ed.) 2000 *Twyford: 20th- century Chronicles* Easton, Mann
- HTS 1: 287-98
- Pearce D & Crooks S 1999 *Twyford: ringing the changes* Easton, Mann
- Rushton NS 2002 *From Parochia to Parish: Eling in the Middle Ages Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society Newsletter 37: 19-24.*
- VCH 3: 339-41

14.0 PRIMARY HISTORIC SOURCES

14.1 Domesday Book

2, 3 The Bishop (of Winchester) himself holds *Twyford* in lordship. He always held it. Before 1066 it answered for 20 hides; now for 15 hides. Land for 25 ploughs. In lordship 4; 29 villagers and 20 smallholders with 21 ploughs. A church at 5s; 4 mills at £4; meadow, 10 acres; woodland at 15 pigs pasturage. Value before 1066 and later £20; now £32 (North Twyford).

2, 4 Also in *Twyford* the Bishop has 1 manor. Alded, Oswald's wife, held it from the Bishop. Wulfric held it before 1066. It always lay in the Bishopric. Then it answered for 10 hides; now for 5 hides. Land for 8 ploughs. In lordship 2; 17 villagers and 20 smallholders with 7 ploughs. 3 slaves; 2 mills at £4 15s; meadow, 32 acres; from grazing 12s 6d. Value before 1066 and later £12; now £15 (South Twyford).

14.2 Subsidy Rolls

1334		£1.17.1	
1524	<i>1st survey:</i>	£6.15.6	(64 taxpayers)
	<i>2nd survey:</i>	£6.2.4	(42taxpayers)

14.3 Manors

Twyford only.

14.4 Hearth Tax 1665

North Twyford: 31 hearths chargeable (11 houses),
13 hearths not chargeable (11 houses). Total: 22 houses.

South Twyford: 101 hearths chargeable (37 houses);
16 hearths not chargeable (13 houses). Total: 50 houses).

15.0 PLACE NAME

15.1 963 x 975 (C12) *tuifyrd*; 1086 *Tuiforde*; 1189 *Twiferd*. OE *twifyrd* 'double ford'.

The Itchen today runs here in two then three main channels. One is crossed by the ford referred to in Shawford; this appears to be the ford downstream from Twyford over the eastern channel. It is not known how the river has changed its bed in 1000 years if at all. There are Twyfords elsewhere, *e.g.* Berkshire and Buckinghamshire, all by double fords.

15.2 There is a case for looking at this matter afresh. First, it is important to note that OE place-names were normally applied to estates rather than to settlements. Second, that fords are important reference points in Anglo-Saxon charters that define estate bounds and any number of fords might be mentioned within the circuit of a single charter bound. The charter for Eling, Hampshire, refers to six fords, including one bridge (Rushton, 2002: 21). On this basis, an estate bound might include any number of fords and two alone could not be regarded as impressive. Arguably, for two fords to be regarded as significant, they would have to be quite close together. This is the case at both North Twyford *and* South Twyford; they are both (*of*) *two fords* (paragraphs 6.1.2 and 6.2.1). In this case, a compass bearing qualifier has been used to distinguish them because the two groups of two fords are within a short distance of each other. Twyford's fords are on its western parish boundary on the river Itchen and no doubt here as elsewhere, they would have been used in the original oral description of that boundary. In this case the *two fords* descriptor would have occurred twice in quick succession, an unusual characteristic that was applied to the place-name of the whole estate, *i.e.* both North and South Twyford; *north twoford and south twoford* (IH / 2002).

16.0 PHOTOGRAPHS

- St Mary's Church: supposed pre-Conquest coffin lid built into the east face of the bell tower;
- St Mary's Church: churchyard cross;
- Manor Farm: C13 archway built into brick walled barn.

17.0 OTHER PROJECT ELEMENTS

17.1 Pre-Conquest Charters

- 963 X 975. King Edgar to the church of Winchester; confirmation of land at Twyford, Crawley, Owslebury, Hensting in Colden Common, Hampshire; *Hortun*; Bishopstke, Otterbourne, Chilland in Martyr Worthy, Easton and Hunton, Hampshire. *Latin*. (260 / 827).

17.2 Other parish settlements include:

<i>Name</i>	<i>MSP No.</i>	<i>NGR / map ref.</i>	<i>First recorded</i>
Hazeley Farm	2395	450100 124800	1208

17.3 Enclosures

Parliamentary:

<i>NEP No.</i>	<i>Act</i>	<i>Order</i>	<i>Award</i>	<i>Details</i>
14143		1851	1855	858.94 acres (actual); 647 acres (award). Twyford Down in the North Tithing, and that part of Colden Common in South Tithing.

Formal Agreements:

<i>NEP No.</i>	<i>Agreement</i>	<i>Award</i>	<i>Details</i>
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It is probable that most of the parish had been enclosed by informal means by 1842.

17.4 Commons & Greens (residual)

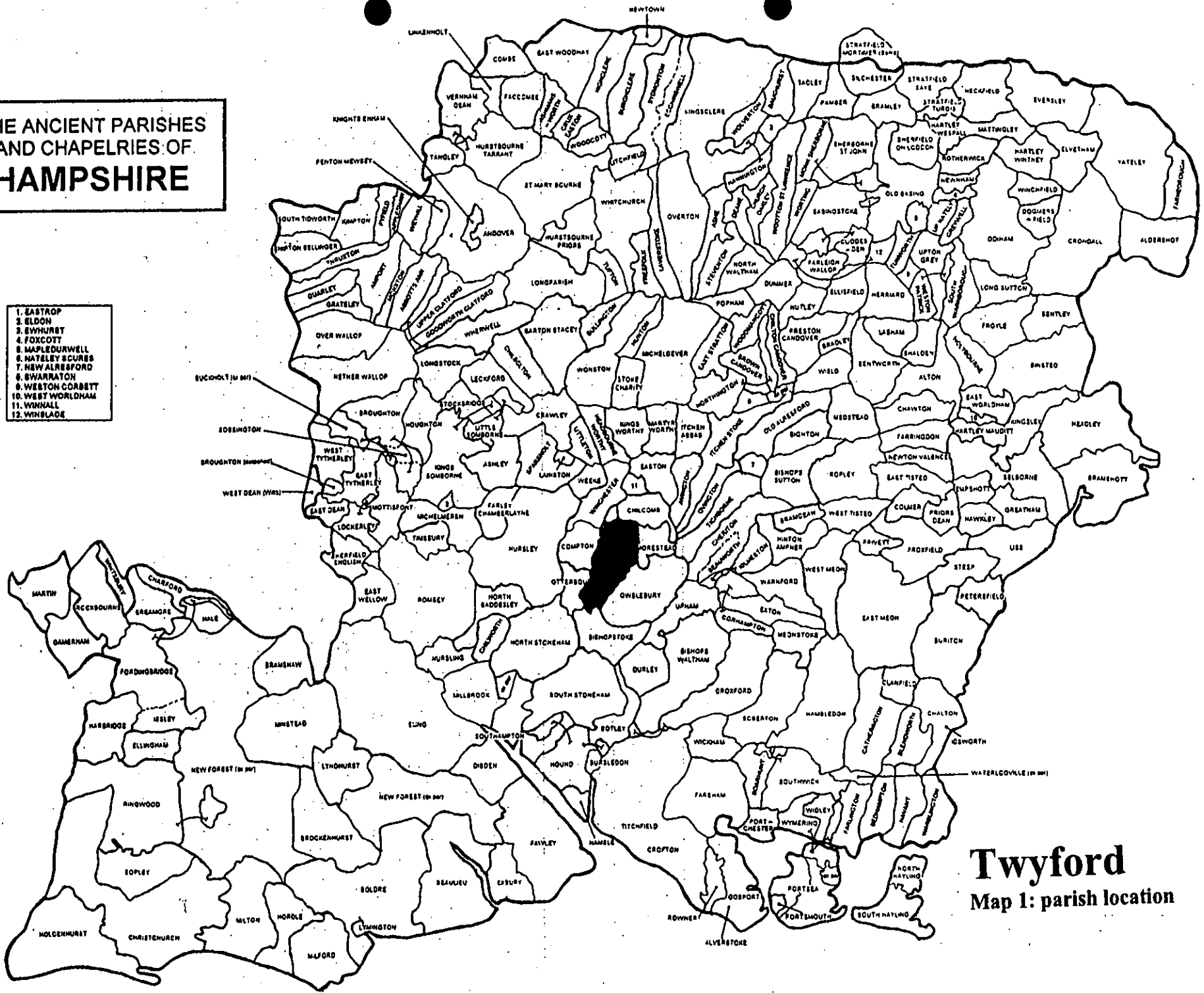
None recorded in 1874 but the location of open fields is indicated by the Churchfields housing estate and Northfields at the north end of Twyford.

18.0 ILLUSTRATIONS

- 1 Map 1: Parish location (not to scale)
- 2 Map 2: General (settlement) location at 1: 25000
- 3 Map 3: Ordnance Survey First Edition County Series (c. 1870s) not to scale
- 4 Maps 4 / 1 and 4 / 2: Development & archaeological features at 1: 2500 reduced to 71%
- 5 Maps 5 / 1 and 5 / 2: Areas of archaeological potential at 1: 2500 reduced to 71%

**THE ANCIENT PARISHES
AND CHAPELRIES OF
HAMPSHIRE**

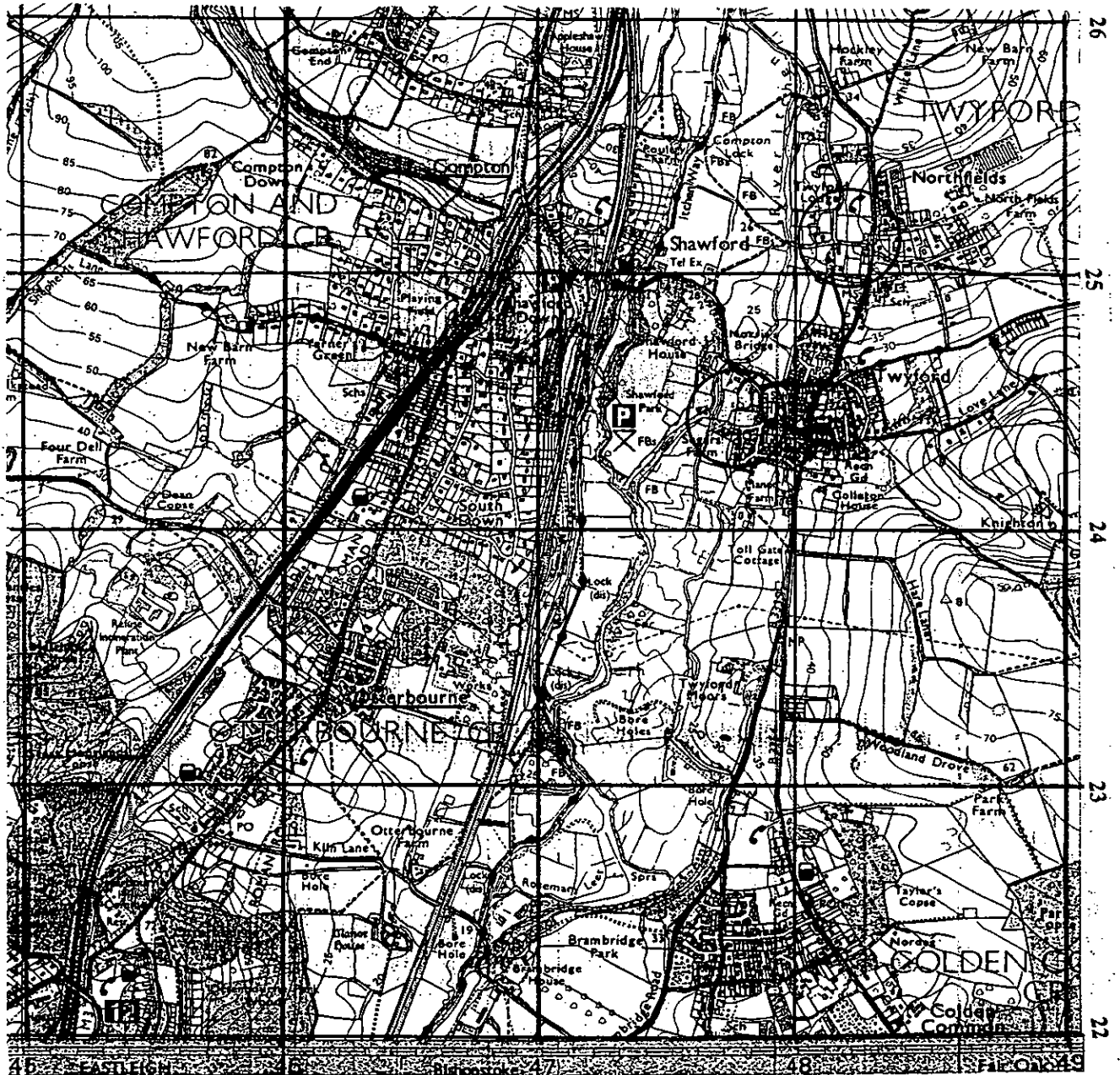
- 1. EASTROP
- 2. ELDON
- 3. EWHURST
- 4. FOXCOTT
- 5. MAPLEDURWELL
- 6. NATELEY SCURIES
- 7. NEW ALRESFORD
- 8. SWARRATON
- 9. WESTON CORSBETT
- 10. WEST WOLDHAM
- 11. WYNHALL
- 12. WYNSLADE



Twyford
Map 1: parish location

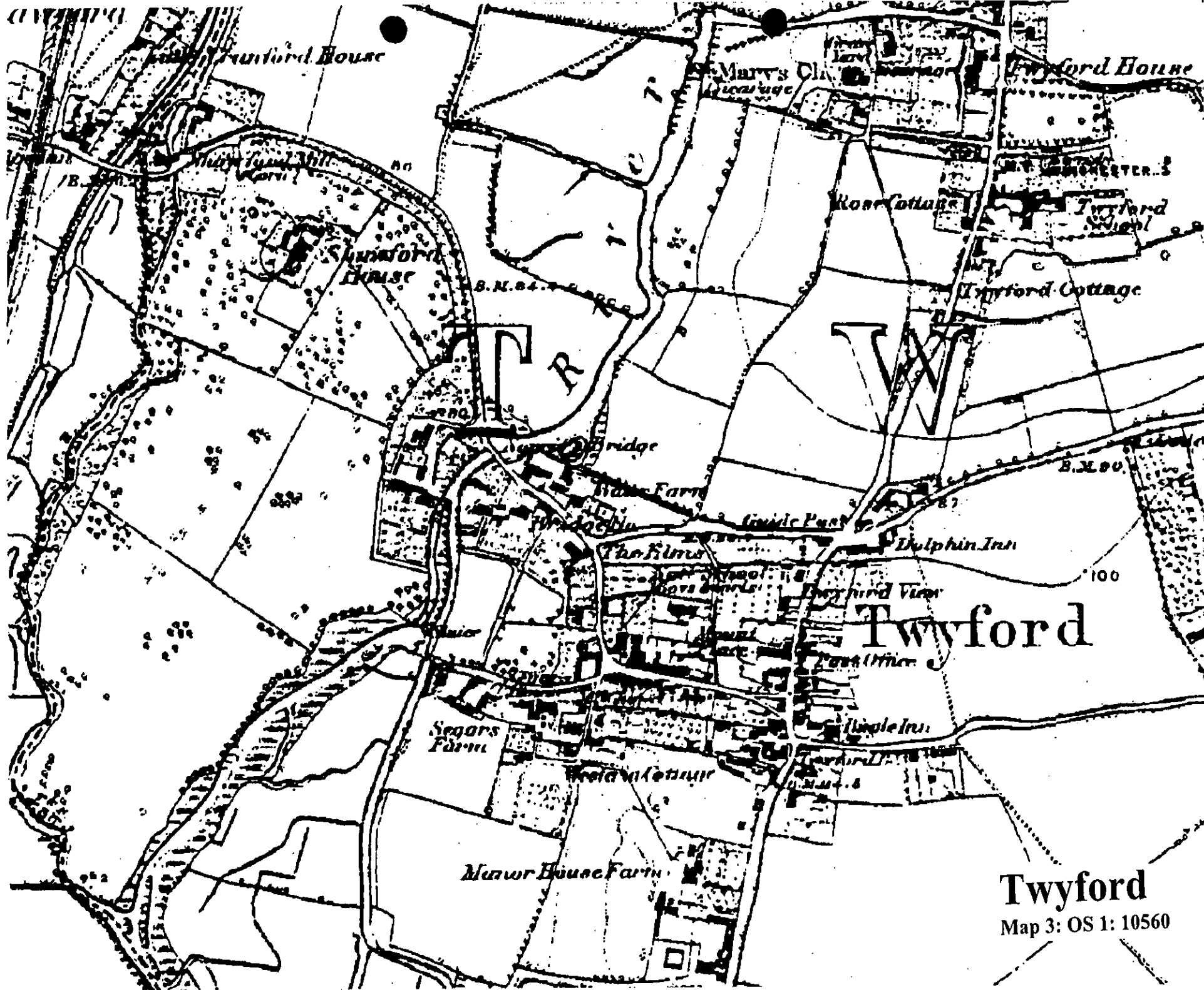
Twyford

Map 2: general location



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Twyford House

Mary's Cottage

Twyford House

Mary's Cottage

Sturford House

Rose Cottage

Twyford Cottage

Twyford Cottage

B.N. 64

Wedge Ridge

Wedge Farm

Civic Path

B.N. 60

Dolphin Inn

The Films

Twyford View

Twyford

Sewers Farm

Single Inn

Mawr House Farm

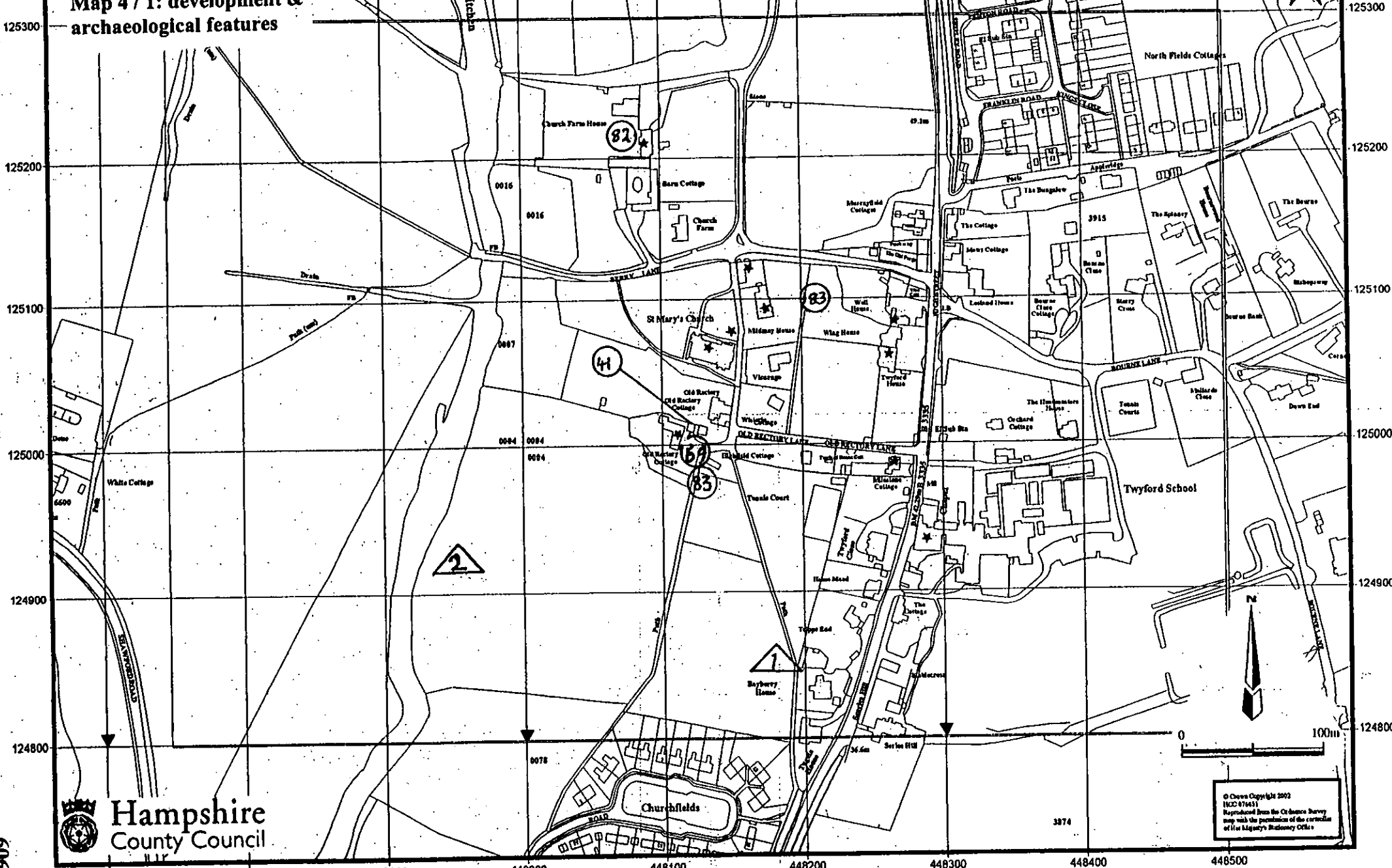
Twyford

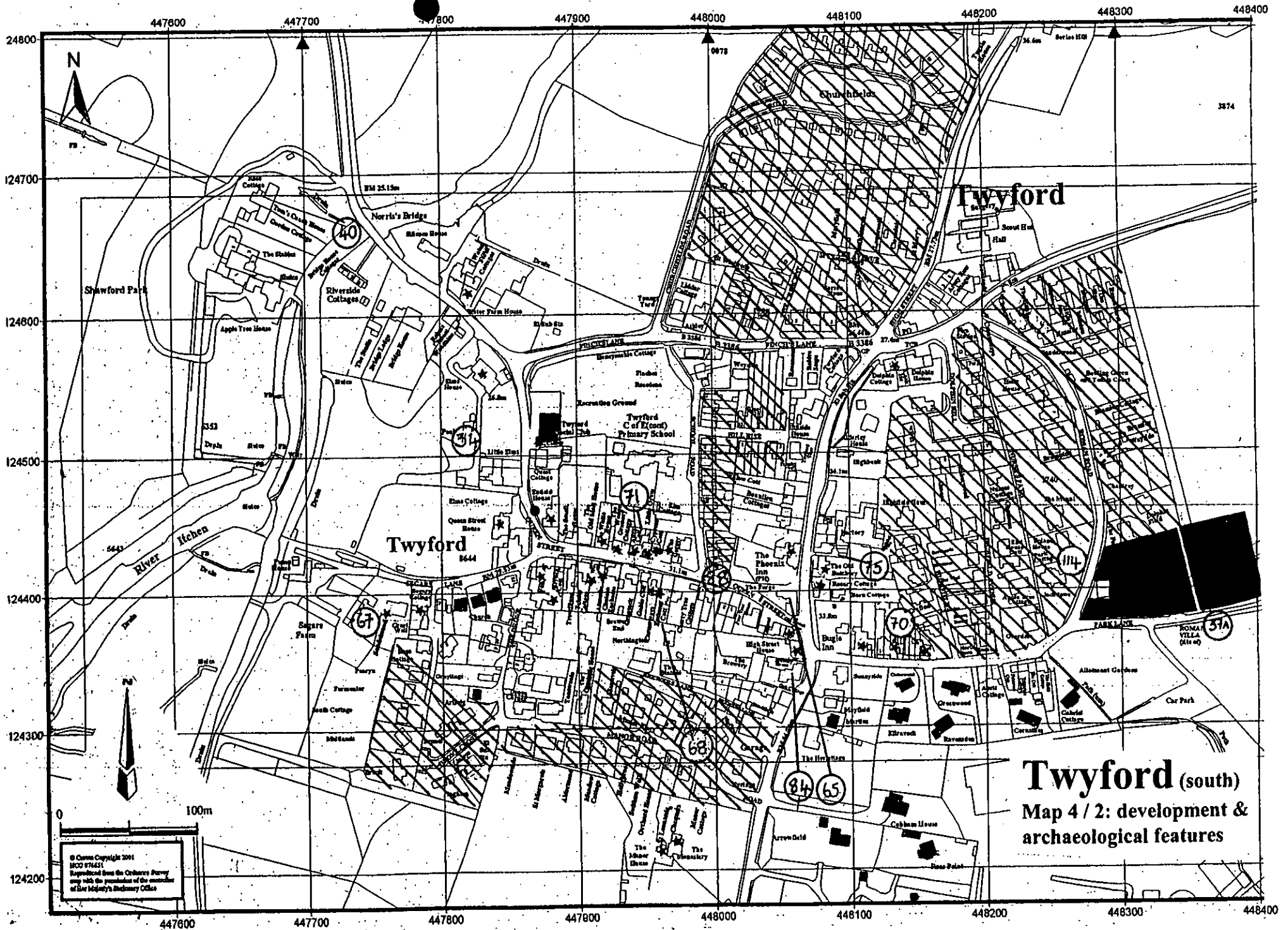
Map 3: OS 1: 10560

447700 447800 447900 448000 448100 448200 448300 448400 448500

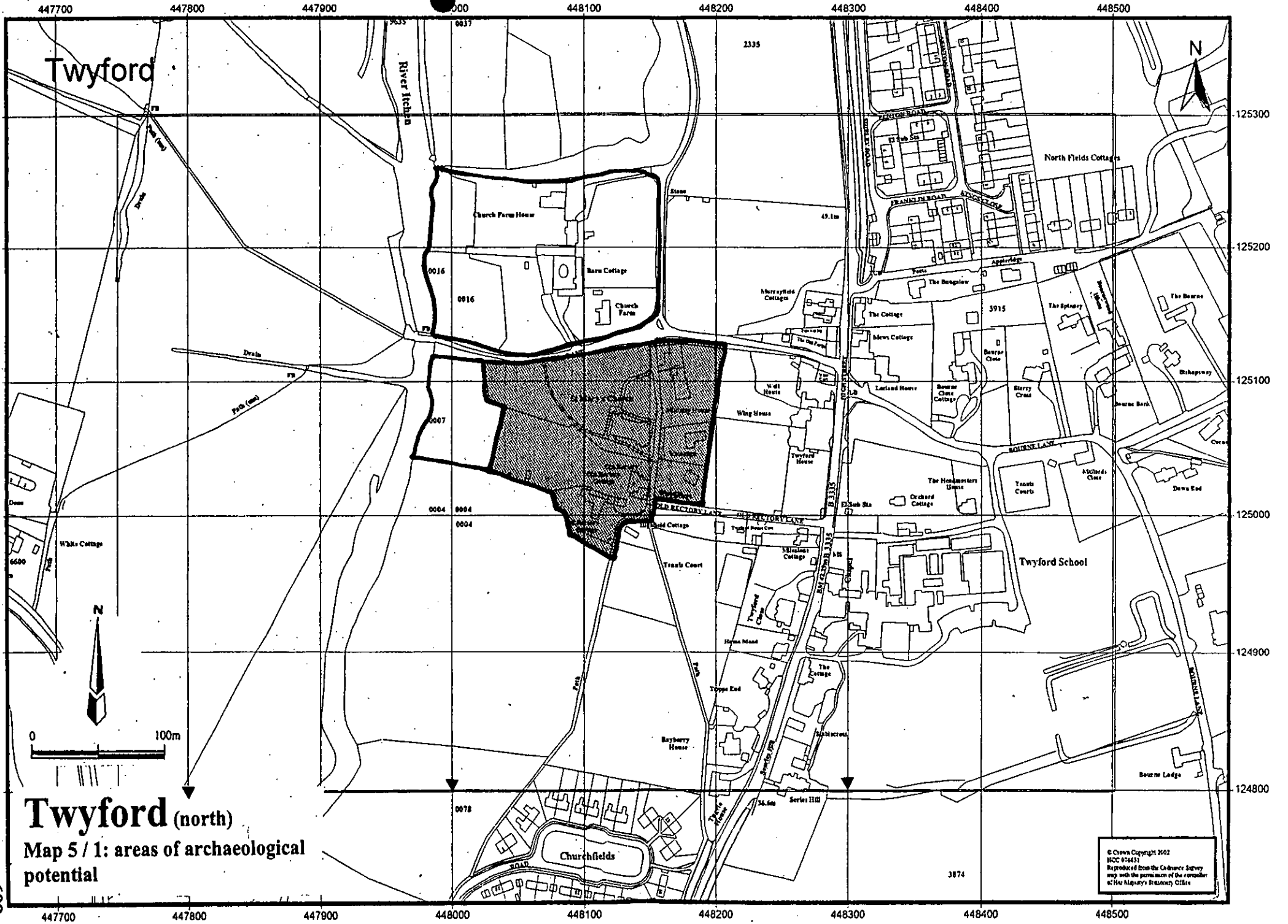
Twyford (north)

Map 4 / 1: development & archaeological features





Twyford (south)
Map 4 / 2: development & archaeological features



Twyford

Church Farm House

0016

0916

Barn Cottage

Church Farm

0007

0004

0004

0078

2335

49.1m

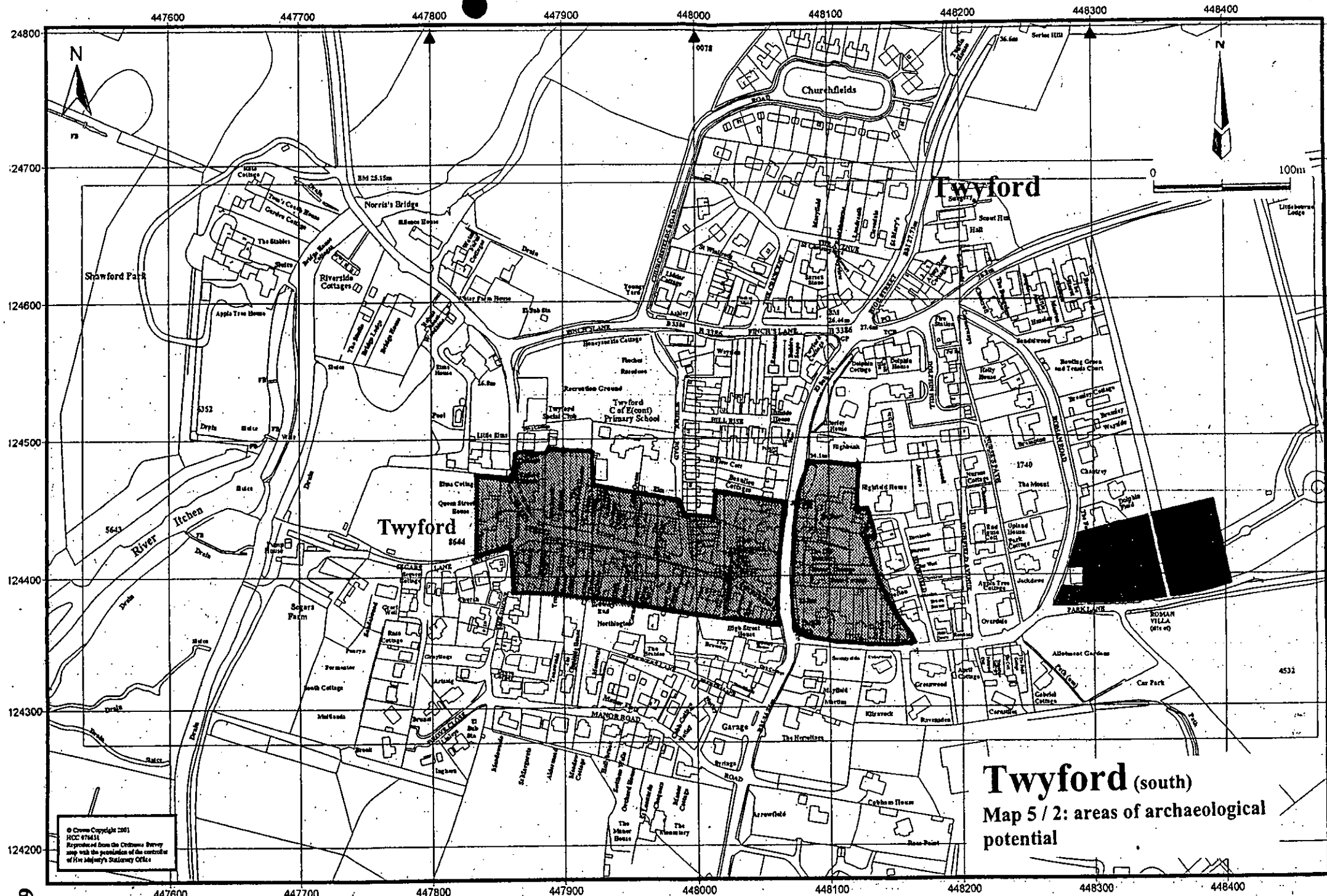
3915

34.6m

3874

Twyford (north)
 Map 5 / 1: areas of archaeological potential

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Twyford (south)
 Map 5 / 2: areas of archaeological potential