

Portsmouth Harbour Hinterland Project























The project

- Portsmouth Hinterland Narrative
- Portsmouth Hinterland Research Toolkit



Project aims

- Enhance understanding and heighten awareness
- Identify how the influence of the dockyard and navy is manifested in landscapes, townscapes and historic features
- Assess the significance of the features
- Identify key sources and areas for further research
- Identify the condition of heritage assets where possible



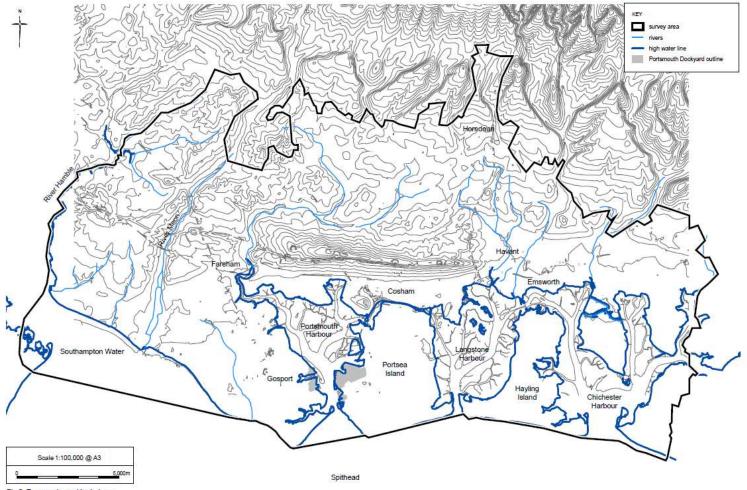


Fig 2 Topography and hydrology



Themes

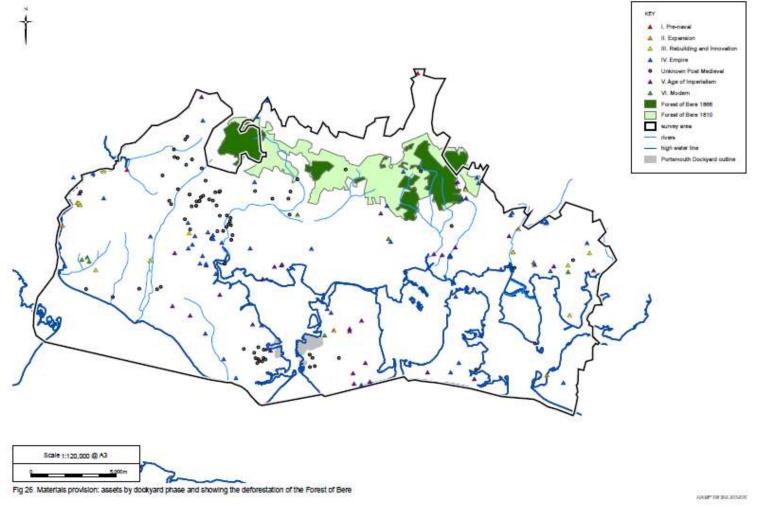
- Ship building, fitting out and armaments
- Food production and processing
- Transport and communications
- Accommodation
- Materials provision













Themes

- Military function
- Sea defence, water management, reclamation
- Administration and finance
- Retail and marketing
- Health and welfare
- Education



Themes

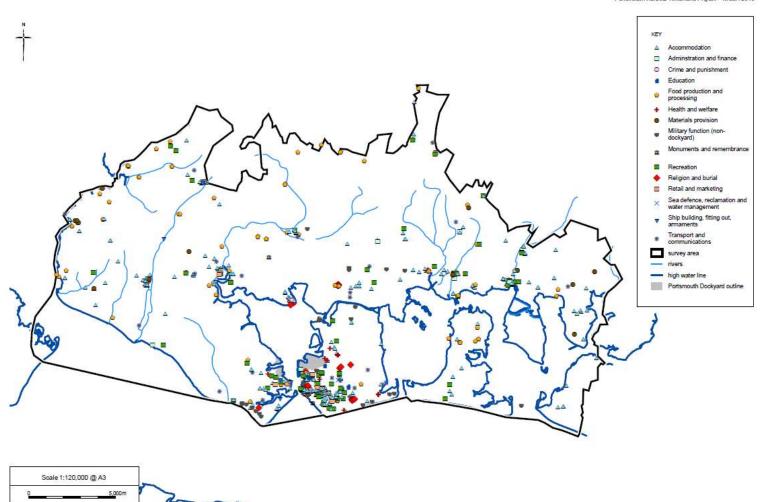
- Religion and burial
- Recreation
- Crime and punishment
- Clothing
- Immigration and ethnic diversity
- Gender



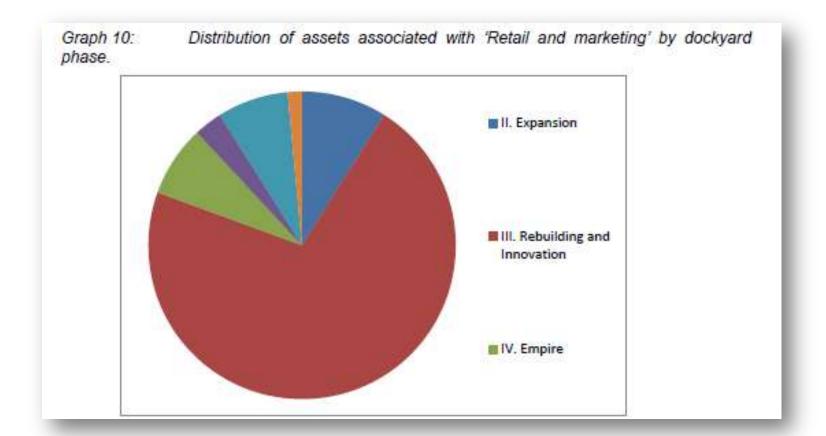
Phases of development

- 1.Naval base to dockyard (3rd Century-1688)
- 2. Renaissance and Consolidation (1689-1760)
- 3. Rebuilding and Innovation (1761-1814)
- 4. Sustaining and Expanding the Empire (1815-1889)
- 5. The Arms Race (1890-1918)
- 6. The Modern Period- The Great Depression, World War 2 and the end of the Empire (1919-1959
- 7. The Present (1960 onwards)













Portsmouth Harbour Hinterland Project

Research Toolkit







Aims of the toolkit

- Aid research to develop the thematic narrative
- Identify further heritage features linked to the dockyard and the navy and assess their significance
- Highlight any heritage issues in early stages of proposed development



Guidelines

- Identifying the asset
- Researching the asset
- Assessing significance





Portsmouth Harbour Hinterland Project Heritage Asset Recording Sheet



Asset name (if known): Funtley Ironworks

National Grid Reference: 4545001 100200						
Status: is the asset nationally designated?	Yes ⊠ (No ☐ National Heritage List no. Old OCN					
Historic Environment Record (HER) no.:	22675	Not currently on HER				
National Record for the Historic Environment (NRHE) no.:	-10000May 14	Not currently on HER Not currently on NHRE X				

Asset type (circle relevant)

Building/Structure, extant | Building/Structure, rich-extant | visible earthwork | cropmark/parchmark | att2Naeological remaios archaeological remains no longer surviving

Photograph of asset or historic map extract if no longer extant.

(e.g. Ordnance Survey 1st edition) fron mill wait and mill race



Surveyor's description: (What is the esset) What was it used for? How old is if? Who made/built/designed 87 What is it made of 7 What shape tape plan form is #7 Are there any distinguishing features of its outside/imedersurface or buried parts? How does it interest with its surroundings? What can you tell about its history? Conditions

The site of an you works constructed in 1775. The works were bought by Henry Cort who perfected his iron pudding process have. He was the reventor of the rolling mill and the publish furnion which were of importance for the production of iron during the Napoleonic Wors. Among 1880 the works burnt down and the site was abandoned. There is a plague on one of the surroung walls. A mill race and pond has are still visible. The most extensive remains of the runnel are those of the metpond and welescoones. The dam for the metpond cames a small. lave which had been 'paved' with stag from the iron works (this is now topped with termsc). immediatory to the coult of the tone is a wheel pit for the ironnal.

Possibly built in early 17th century, established by the 3rd Earl of Southempton. He leased it to the Gringo's in 1640. Owned by John Gringo at some point in the 17th century - produced large spannitives of main for ship building sed dockyard use. Owned by William Albacod, Cort's wife's uncle. Taken over by Cort in 1775.

in 1783 and 1784 he took out potents for his new processes, which represented major technological advances in the production of wrought iron, using coal and water power. The processes which he patented were for "rolling" in 1783 and for "fining" or "publing" in 1764. Bankrupted in 1720 after the beeth of his partner's father Adem Jellicoe, who had financed his patents by borrowing money from the Nevy. Thus the debts were transformed to Cort who had to surrender his patents to the Cown. He died a broken man in 1990 in relative poverty The iron works at Furidey and Gosport along with its stock was passed to Samuel Jellicoe, son of Adjans, and he remarked these until his death 30 years later. Jellione-owned Funitory from Kill until If was said in 1815 to John Barthotomery, who had worked for Henry Cort as a "finan". Shown on

Historic/Archaeological Dockyard Interest Themes (or Score relative importance 1-5 e.g. 1 = low contribution to

significance)									
Ship building. fitting out	5	Armaments	3	Food production and processing	1	Shopping and markets	1	Clothing	1
Hospitals, Health, Welfare	1	Education	1	Religion/burial	1	Recreation and Socialising	1	Transport and communications	1
Accommodation	1	Materials provision	1	Military function	1	Administration and finance	1	Gender	1
Immigration and ethnic diversity	1	Crime and punishment	1	Other (state)					

What features of the asset reveal these associations?

Does it include evidence of several important periods of use and adaptation? Iron mill wait and mill race are the only traces left Iron slag can still be seen. on the site.

Age: Key Periods Represented (circle relevant How common is it as a feature of this type and date? 1689-1760 (761-1814) (815-1889) Common Uncommon (Rare

1890-1918	1919-1959	1960<	
Group Value: What assets features are associate with it and how?			Date: 1775 to 1880. Though there had been an ironworks at this site for almost 200 year prior to Cort inheriting it from his wife is uncle. The site has two associated buildings nearby, both listed, ironmaster's House (grade II), where Henry Cort lived and Funtley House (grade II) home of Samuel Jellice, partner of Cort.
Integrity: Ho	ow well preserve	id is it?	The buildings of the ironworks are no longer extant.

Community Value: What communities have a particular association with it and how?

Documentary references: Are there documentary and

cartographic sources that provide further information on this asset?

n/a

Yes, appears on various OS maps (Ordnance Survey 1st edition, 1859)



Are there documentary and cartographic sources that provide further information on this asset?

There is a website devoted to Henry Cort

http://geneagraphie.com/Henry%20Cort/index(1).htm Henry Cort Wikipedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry Cort

Detailed biography of Cort http://www.gracesquide.co.uk/Henry Cort by Samuel Smiles

Historical Metallurgical Society newsletter http://histmet.org/images/pdf/hmsnews50.pdf

The River Hamble: A History By David Chun

Name of recorder: A N Person

Date: 24.02.2016

Organisation: A N Organisation

Email/phone;

Contact details:



How can the narrative be used?

- Historic environment strategies and policies (a consistent approach, cross-boundary working)
- Attract inward investment
- Support grant applications, community initiatives
- Support tourism and education

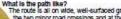


SECTION 2: ALICE HOLT FOREST & CRADLE LANE

How far? This section is 3 miles long, you can return along the same route, or use some of the other forest

What will I see? The path winds through mature woodland on wide gravel tracks, with occasional views beyond; the last mile uses an ancient trackway and includes a river crossing with a ford and footbridge. Look out for two of the Shipwrigts Way sculptures along

Who can use it? This section is open to walkers (and doos), cyclists and horse-riders, and provides a good route for pushchairs



The route is all on wide, well-surfaced gravel tracks with no stiles or gates. Take care at the two minor road crossings and at the ford (which has a footbridge); the route is not hilly but is undulating. Be aware that you may occasionally see motorcycles on both Hardings Ride (the start of this section) and Cradle Lane (the end of this section).

What facilities are available? The route starts near the main entrance to Alice Holt Forest, where there is pay and display parking, a café (01420 521267), loos (including disabled), an aertal adventure course (www.GoApe.co.uk 0333 331 7324) and cycle hire (01420 521297) - adapted cycles are available for those with mobility or vision difficulties (please book in advance).

There are many activities and events on offer at the Forest - see www.forestry.gov.uk/alicehoft or call 0300 067 4622.

What is the Shipwrights Way?

It is a long-distance route linking villages and towns in east Hampshire through some beautiful countryside. Starting at Alice Holt Forest near Farnham, It runs down across the South Downs to the sea at Portsmouth. The route is open to walkers and cyclists and, where possible, horse-riders and people with disabilities.

The name reflects the journey of oak grown at Alice Holt to dockyards such as Portsmouth for medieval shipbuilding; the route finishes at Portsmouth Historic Dockyard, home of the Mary Rose, HMS Victory and the international Boatbuilding fraining College.

It was provided through a partnership between East Hampshire District Council, Hampshire County Council, the Forestry Commission and the South Downs National Park Authority.

please abide by any Forestry Commission signs; horse-riders will need a permit if leaving the Shipwrights Way (except link routes marked overleaf and byways/bridleways)









Contact: countryside@hants.gov.uk 0300 555 1391

