

DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
OF
LAND SOUTH WEST OF
HAMPTON, EVESHAM,
WORCESTERSHIRE

Shona Robson-Glyde

Illustrations by Carolyn Hunt

23rd June 2010

© Historic Environment and Archaeology Service,
Worcestershire County Council



Historic Environment and Archaeology Service,
Worcestershire County Council,
Woodbury Building,
University of Worcester,
Henwick Grove,
Worcester WR2 6AJ

Project 3509
Report 1773
WSM 42422

Contents

Summary	1
Report	3
1. Background	3
1.1 Reasons for the project	3
1.2 Aims	3
1.3 Methods	3
1.3.1 Documentary search	3
1.3.2 Site visit	3
2. The development area	4
2.1 Location	4
2.2 Topography, geology and soils	4
2.3 Current land-use	4
3. Heritage assets	4
3.1 Terms and definitions	4
3.2 Designated heritage assets around the site	4
3.3 Undesignated heritage assets	4
3.4 Potential heritage assets	5
4. Impact of the development	7
5. Assessment of need for further on-site evaluation	7
6. Conclusions	7
7. Acknowledgements	7
8. Personnel	8
9. List of sources	8

Desk-based assessment of land south west of Hampton, Evesham, Worcestershire

Shona Robson-Glyde

Summary

This assessment addresses the implications for the historic environment at land south west of Hampton, Evesham (centred on NGR SP 020 430) on behalf of Bellway Homes Ltd, who intend residential development of the site.

The assessment aimed to identify heritage assets within the site, to establish their significance, and to consider whether they would be affected by development.

The assessment involved collecting and analysing a range of sources including Historic Environment Records, maps and archives. It was also informed by a site visit.

The results of the assessment can be summarised as follows:

There are no designated heritage assets within the site but there are undesignated heritage assets in the form of ridge and furrow and historic hedgerows. The ridge and furrow is concentrated in the south of the site, where it has been seen as crop and soil marks, but is also shown by the line of the orchards planted in the north of the site. The historic hedgerows have not met the criteria for importance as designated by the *Hedgerow Regulation Act 1997*. Therefore their overall significance can only be assessed by their age and their input to the landscape of the site.

Other undesignated assets in the form of archaeological deposits may exist within the proposed development area, though their extent and date cannot be assessed. Historic Environment Record entries for the surrounding area provide a context for archaeological remains within the vicinity. The topography of the site indicates where remains of ancient settlement and land use are most likely to exist. On this basis it is possible to identify a moderate potential for Roman deposits and a lower potential for prehistoric or Saxon deposits in the north and east of the site.

According to the current development framework two of the six identified historic hedgerows would be removed: the others would be retained and improved. The impact of development on potential heritage assets cannot yet be addressed. In consequence the planning authority is likely to require a pre-determination evaluation of the site and may require further work by way of mitigation.

Report

1. Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

A desk-based assessment for the historic environment was undertaken at land at Pershore Road, Hampton, Evesham (centred on NGR SP 020 430). It was undertaken on behalf of Bellway Homes Ltd, who intend residential development of the site.

The proposed development site is considered to include potential heritage assets, the significance of which may be affected by the development.

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment* (IfA 2008). The project also conforms to a project proposal (including detailed specification; HEAS 2010). The project is also led by new government legislation relating to conservation of the historic environment; *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the historic environment* (DCLG 2010).

1.2 Aims

The general aims of this desk-based assessment are to:

- to collect relevant information relating to heritage assets within the proposed development area;
- to assess the significance of any heritage assets
- to assess the impact of the proposed development on heritage assets

1.3 Methods

1.3.1 Documentary search

Records of archaeological monuments and events in the vicinity of the site were obtained from the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record (HER). The assessment reference given by the HER is WSM 42322. Published sources were consulted at Worcestershire Record Office History Centre, and historic maps and archives were consulted at the Worcester Record Office.

Heritage assets were considered within 2.5km of the site in order to provide a broader understanding of the local context. The most significant information is presented below. The most relevant records are mapped on Figure 2 with historic maps being reproduced as Figures 3-6. The details of the individual features of the historic environment are given in Appendix 1.

1.3.2 Site visit

A site visit was undertaken on 11th June 2010. The whole area of the site was inspected on foot for about three hours in dry and bright weather conditions. Details about the site, its individual fields, hedgerows and buildings were annotated on a 1:5000 Ordnance Survey map of the area. Some of this information is detailed on Figure 7. Digital photographs were also taken and their locations were marked on the map.

2. **The development area**

2.1 **Location**

The study area comprises a total area of c40 hectares formed of 11 fields. The centre of the site is at NGR SP 020 430 and it is bounded by the A4084 (Persore Road) to the north, Hampton village to the north east, fields to the south and the Merry Brook to the west (Fig 1).

2.2 **Topography, geology and soils**

The site lies at a height of between 35m and 52.5m OD. The land rises steeply from the Merry Brook in the west and drops more gradually to the south and east. The underlying geology is lower lias and blue lias (Geological Survey of Great Britain 1:50,000 map, sheet 200). The soils consist of seasonally waterlogged clayey soils of the Denchworth Association, concentrated along the Merry Brook, and permeable clayey soils of the Evesham Association across the rest of the site (Soil survey of England and Wales 1:50,000 map, sheet 150 and Beard *et al* 1986) as shown on Figure 7.

2.3 **Current land-use**

The current land-use of the site is mixed, containing fields of wheat (Plate 1), grass (Plate 2) and orchards (Plate 3) with one field of wild-flower meadow (Plate 4) and areas of small holding, allotment or scrub. The fields were divided by mature hedgerows (Plate 5), scrub or post and wire fences. Interspersed within the fields were occasional tin and timber sheds (Plates 6 and 7).

3. **Heritage assets**

The HER and Record Office searches revealed that there were no records or documents related to the specific area of the site. However, there are numerous HER records of monuments and events in the area surrounding the site that provide a basis for inferring whether heritage assets in the form of archaeological deposits may exist on the site.

3.1 **Terms and definitions**

In accordance with new planning guidance (DCLG 2010), the term 'heritage asset' is used in this report to denote components of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest. Heritage assets include designated assets such as Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings, and undesignated assets that may be of equal significance. The term 'potential heritage asset' is used to denote undesignated assets that may exist in the form of archaeological deposits.

3.2 **Designated heritage assets around the site**

The site itself contains no designated assets. The closest Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 221) is Abbot Cherington's wall in Boat Lane, Evesham. This is also a grade II listed building dating from the medieval period (WSM 2821, Appendix 1). A number of other buildings within the settlement of Hampton are also listed and are recorded on the HER (Appendix 1, Figure 2). None of these have a direct bearing on the potential heritage assets within the area.

3.3 **Undesignated heritage assets**

The area of the site includes a number of fields that contain evidence of ridge and furrow (Fig 7). Aerial photographs of the site (Google Earth mapping accessed in June 2010) show the ridge and furrow as crop marks and soil marks marking patterns of 'reverse-s' in the fields. These are mainly situated in the south of the site (Fig 7); however, sections of the orchards in the north of the site have the same pattern of 'reverse-s' showing that the fruit trees were planted on the top of the rigs, the banks of the ridge and furrow. The 'reverse-s' pattern is typical of medieval ridge and furrow. Because the ridge and furrow has been under cultivation itself and also planted upon throughout much of the 20th century it has probably

been partially removed. It therefore holds less significance than if it still existed as earthworks. The remains of the medieval plough soil will contain artefacts as a result of medieval midden manuring.

The fields within the site are delineated, in part, by established hedgerows (Plates 8 and 9). Those which appear to be of the greatest age have been labelled on Figure 7. The Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (Fig 4) shows these boundaries as containing hedgerow trees and the current hedgerows all contain trees of sufficient to have been those depicted. However, these hedgerows do not meet the criteria for being 'important' as defined by the *Hedgerow Regulations Act 1997* then they do not hold as great an element of significance as heritage assets.

3.4 Potential heritage assets

Roman

To the immediate south of the site a Romano-British settlement (WSM 2703) has been recorded after an amount of Romano-British pottery was recovered in the 1930s. Possible Roman roads, enclosures and settlement have also been recorded in the fields to the north of Hinton-on-the-Green. The Portable Antiquities Service (PAS) has one recorded find in the area of the site. This find was a Roman coin and was an 'as' or 'dupondius' of 23-260 AD. It was very worn and therefore the legend was not visible although the style of the bust on the obverse of the coin suggests a 1st century date (PAS WAW-739F07). The grid reference of the find was restricted to the grid square SP 02 43 which contains the north east section of the site and therefore it is possible that the coin was found within the site, although its condition suggests that it be a residual find that has been on the plough soil for a lengthy period of time. Other isolated Roman finds have been found at Charlton, Cropthorne, Hinton-on-the-Green, Netherton and Evesham.

The contours (Fig 7) show a raised area in the north of the site. This is adjacent to a track with a steep slope down to the Merry Brook, a fresh water supply, and gentle slopes to the east. This type of landscape suggests that a settlement may exist on or in the lee of the raised area of ground. Such areas have, historically, revealed evidence of settlement of Roman or prehistoric date in other parts of the country. Add to this the number of isolated Roman finds discovered in the area and the number Roman settlements and roads already known.

Should an archaeological site of Roman or Romano-British date be identified on the site, it could hold local and regional significance. The potential for deposits of this date occurring is moderate.

Prehistoric and Saxon

The HER records relevant to the site show that the nearest archaeological activity was to the east of the site on the west bank of River Avon on land adjacent to the Hampton Cemetery (WSM 33906). This evaluation revealed a small prehistoric pit containing worked flint and pot boilers. Other prehistoric activity of an Iron Age and Romano-British settlement was also recorded to the south Evesham on the route of the A435 by-pass. Further prehistoric activity has been recorded in the vicinity of the site, at Netherton, Hinton-on-the-Green and Evesham.

The site is bounded on the west by the Merry Brook, this has been a boundary of Hampton since Saxon times. The name *Merebroc*, 'boundary stream' was first documented in an 8th century charter (Mawer, Stenton and Houghton 1993, 13). The VCH details that a number of estates were given to the Abbey of Evesham when it was founded. By 714 AD the endowment had risen to 120 manses including Hampton (VCH 1906, 113-115). An Anglo-Saxon charter-bound of the 10th century shows that Hampton was an estate of five manses (Hooke 1990, 232). Saxon burials have also been revealed in the Little Hampton and Fairfield areas of Evesham. It is therefore possible that Saxon remains may exist on the site but this is very unlikely given that the centre of the settlement of Hampton appears to have been concentrated further to the east.

Should an archaeological site of prehistoric or Saxon date be identified within the development area, this could be of local and regional significance. The potential for deposits of these dates occurring is low to moderate.

Medieval

A grange was built at Hampton by Abbot John de Brokehampton in the late 13th or early 14th century and John de Brokehampton also built the Church of St Andrew (WSM 1282) at this time, replacing an earlier 12th century building (VCH 1906, 404-407). The churchyard also contains part of a 14th century cross (WSM 1283). Hampton Mill (WSM 2715) to the south east of the development site was one of two mills mentioned in the Domesday Survey, although this mill was the only one mentioned after the 13th century the other (WSM 2716) was situated further upstream to the east of the site near to the medieval Hampton Bridge (WSM 2717). Also to the south east of the site are the remains of a medieval tithe barn (WSM 22167). The medieval settlement of Hampton seems to have been concentrated between the development site and St Andrew's Church, although there are no buildings, other than the church, surviving from this date.

The Domesday Survey for Hampton shows that it was partly in the possession of Evesham Abbey (Thorn and Thorn 1982, 2,74), although it was taken by the Bishop of Worcester and reclaimed by Evesham a number of times during the 10th – 12th centuries (VCH 1906, 113 – 115). The Domesday Survey also shows that of those lands in Hampton not held by the Abbey, there were 3 hides that were being ploughed with 7 ploughs (Thorn and Thorn 1982, 10,11). Areas of ridge and furrow have already been recorded as crop marks on the HER to the west of the site (WSM 35990, 35993, 35994, 35995) and as mentioned above there are a number of fields within the site that are also showing crop and soil marks of ridge and furrow. It is likely that cultivation would not have been carried out on the land closest to the Merry Brook given the possibility of the land flooding and due to the steep slope of the land.

Should an archaeological site of medieval date be identified within the area of the development this could have local significance. However, the potential for medieval deposits occurring is low as the ridge and furrow crop and soil marks show that the area was farmland.

Post-medieval

The surviving historic buildings registered on the HER in the vicinity of the site date from the 16th to the 19th centuries (Appendix 1, Fig 2). The settlement of Hampton was situated closer to the Rivers Avon and Isbourne to the east of the site. It is only by the 1904 and 1923 Ordnance Survey maps (Figs 5 and 6) that the settlement is shown to have expanded along the Pershore Road. Therefore post-medieval archaeological evidence relating to the settlement is not likely to be encountered.

The layout of the fields on the site show that the larger fields are enclosed furlongs post-dating the enclosure act of 1776 (VCH 1906, 407). Some of the former boundaries of these furlongs are showing on aerial photographs of the 2000s (Google Earth mapping accessed in June 2010). Although there is an 1811 map of the area (Fig 3) this has not mapped the individual fields. The arable use for the fields continued from the medieval period throughout the 18th century when the fields were enclosed and through the 19th century as can be seen by the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1884-86 (Fig 4). Other fields around Hampton, shown on this map, have already been planted with orchards but it isn't until around 1904 that the north part of the site is planted with orchards. Figure 5, the 1904 map, shows the orchards in parts continuing the line of the former ridge and furrow and other areas of the site are marked as allotments. Figure 6, the 1923 map, shows that by this time much of the site had been planted as orchards (Plate 10). Any archaeological sites situated beneath these areas of orchard may have been affected by the planting of the trees and also by their replacement over time.

Interspersed amongst the orchards are a small number of wooden (Plate 11) and tin sheds (Plate 12) used as storage and picking sheds for the orchards and allotments. All of them date from the mid 20th century or later and none are shown on the historic mapping (Figs 3-6). They have very little significance due to their age and utilitarian nature.

Should an archaeological site of post-medieval date be identified within the area of the development this could have local significance. The potential for deposits of this date occurring is low.

4. **Impact of the development**

The site is being considered for the construction of a residential estate consisting of up to 800 houses. The development framework for the site (LDA Design 2010) gives no indication of the layout of the housing but suggests that it will be concentrated in the east of the site leaving a 'green corridor' along the Merry Brook. Therefore the full impact of the development cannot be fully assessed.

There is some potential for heritage assets in the form of archaeological deposits. There is a moderate potential for deposits of Roman date and a lower potential for deposits of prehistoric or Saxon date. The archaeological interest is concentrated in the north and east of the site as shown on Figure 7.

5. **Assessment of need for further on-site evaluation**

This assessment has not found enough evidence to predict the impact of a development on the site. It has, however, identified potential heritage assets of an archaeological nature and shown that these are most likely to be concentrated in the north and east of the site. If present, these assets would be affected by development.

Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5, DCLG 2010) states in Policy HE6.1 that 'where desk-based assessment is insufficient to properly assess the [archaeological] interest, a field evaluation' would be required by the planning authority before an application is approved. An evaluation may lead to appropriate mitigation of the archaeological resource, such as an excavation or watching brief, after planning permission has been granted. In this case, an evaluation is likely to be required in the area of highest archaeological potential.

6. **Conclusions**

There are no designated heritage assets within the site but there are undesignated heritage assets in the form of ridge and furrow and historic hedgerows. The ridge and furrow is concentrated in the south of the site, where it has been seen as crop and soil marks, but is also shown by the line of the orchards planted in the north of the site. The historic hedgerows have not met the criteria for importance as designated by the *Hedgerow Regulation Act 1997*. Therefore their overall significance can only be assessed by their age and their input to the landscape of the site.

Other undesignated assets in the form of archaeological deposits may exist within the proposed development area, though their extent and date cannot be assessed. Historic Environment Record entries for the surrounding area provide a context for archaeological remains within the vicinity. The topography of the site indicates where remains of ancient settlement and land use are most likely to exist. On this basis it is possible to identify a moderate potential for Roman deposits and a lower potential for prehistoric or Saxon deposits in the north and east of the site.

According to the current development framework (LDA Design 2010) two of the six identified historic hedgerows (Fig 7) would be removed: the others would be retained and improved. The impact of development on potential heritage assets cannot yet be addressed. In consequence the planning authority is likely to require a pre-determination evaluation of the site and may require further work by way of mitigation.

7. **Acknowledgements**

The assessment was commissioned by Ben Stacey of Bellway Homes Ltd. HER records and maps were provided by Maggi Noke of Worcestershire Historic Environment and Archaeology Service.

8. **Personnel**

The assessment was undertaken by Shona Robson-Glyde. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Simon Woodiwiss. Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt.

9. **List of sources**

HER records

Full records for the monuments/activities/landscape elements/desk-based assessments/town surveys/parish elements/place names/scheduled ancient monuments and historic buildings in the vicinity of the proposed development site.

Two sets of pdf maps (one set for monuments/activities/landscape elements/desk-based assessments/town surveys/parish elements/place names/scheduled ancient monuments and the other set for buildings).

Archive sources (Worcestershire Record Office)

WRO 1/1/393/32 – Quarter sessions 1758

WRO 899:749/8782/73/ii/1 – Worcester City Library Collections – Abstract of title re parcels of land in Great Hampton

WRO 705:66/4221/30/ii; 705:66/4221/2/ii; 705:66/4221/4/vii – Papers of Lord Northwick

WRO 705:183/3/i – Papers of Brookes and Badham, Tewkesbury re property in Hampton

WRO 705:262/3940/9/I – Papers of Porter of Birlingham re property in Bengeworth and Great and Little Hampton

Historic maps

Survey of the Avon Valley, 1811, Two-inch series, surveyed by Robert Dawson (Fig 3)

Ordnance Survey maps of 1886 (1:10,560; Fig 4), 1904 (1:10,560; Fig 5), 1923 (1:10,560 Fig 6), 1938 (1:10,560), Worcestershire, Sheet 49.3

Ordnance Survey, 1973, Sheet SP 04SW (1:10,000)

Land Utilisation Survey of Britain map, 1937 Stratford-upon-Avon, Sheet 82

Aerial photographs

Photographs of 1999, 2005 and 2007 shown on 'Google Earth' mapping

Published sources

Brooks, A and Pevsner, N, 2007 *The buildings of England: Worcestershire*, Yale University Press, London

Buchanan, K M, 1944, (ed L Dudley Stamp) *The land of Britain: The report of the Land Utilisation Survey of Britain*, Geographical Publications, Part **68** Worcestershire

Dalwood, H, 1996 *Archaeological assessment of Evesham and Bengeworth, Hereford and Worcester*, County Archaeological Service, Hereford and Worcester County Council, report **945**

Hooke, D, 1990 *Worcestershire Anglo-Saxon charter-bounds*, Studies in Anglo-Saxon history II, Bury St Edmunds

Mawer, A, and Stenton, F M, and Houghton, F T S, 1993 *The place-names of Worcestershire*, English Place Name Society, Nottingham

Ragg, J M, Beard, G R, George, H, Heaven, F W, Hollis, J M, Jones, R J A, Palmer, R C, Reeve, M J, Robson, J D, and Whitfield, W A D, 1984 *Soils and their use in midland and western England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales, **12**

Tindal, W, 1794 *The history and antiquities of the abbey and borough of Evesham*, Longman, London

Thorn, F, and Thorn, C, 1982 *Domesday Book - Worcestershire*, Chichester, **2,74** and **10,11**

VCH, Willis-Bund, J W and Page, W (eds) 1906 *Victoria History of the County of Worcestershire*, London, **Vol. II**

Unpublished sources obtained from Bellway Homes Ltd

LDA Design, 2010 *Land at Hampton, Evesham: Site appraisal and development framework*

Internet sources

Access to Archives Catalogue (online via www.nationalarchives.gov.uk)

National Archives Catalogue (online via www.nationalarchives.gov.uk)

Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (online at www.finds.org.uk/database)

Other sources relating to the assessment

DCLG 2010 *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the historic environment*, Department for Communities and Local Government

DCLG/DCMS/EH 2010 *PPS5 Planning for the historic environment: historic environment planning practice guide*. Department for Communities and Local Government/Department for Culture, Media and Sport/English Heritage

HEAS, 2010 *Proposal for a desk-based assessment of land south-west of Hampton, Evesham, Worcestershire*, Historic Environment and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished document dated 8th June 2010, **P3509**

IfA 2008 *Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment*, Institute for Archaeologists

Appendix 1 Historic Environment Record entries within the vicinity of the development site

HER number (and legal status)	Site name	Grid reference	Record type	Date	Description
WSM 561	Friar's Mead	SP 02827 43253	Building	17 th C	Timber-framed building
WSM 1282	St Andrew's Church	SP 0286 43102	Building	Medieval	Church
WSM 1283	St Andrew's Churchyard	SP 02860 43087	Building	Medieval	Cross base and plinth
WSM 2703	Fields SW of Hampton	SP 02336 42275	Monument – Find spot	Roman	Romano-British settlement
WSM 2715	Hampton Mill	SP 02850 42400	Monument	Medieval	Watermill
WSM 2716	Hampton Mill	SP 03040 42960	Monument	Medieval	Watermill
WSM 2717	Hampton Bridge	SP 03040 42990	Monument	Medieval	Bridge over R. Isbourne
WSM 2821 SAM 221	Abbot Cherington's Wall	SP 03164 43657	Building	14 th C	Abbey precinct wall
WSM 3387	Hampton House	SP 02734 43547	Building	16 th C	Timber-framed building
WSM 3388	Avon House	SP 02804 43398	Building	19 th C	House with stucco and classical porch
WSM 3389	The Pool	SP 02556 43369	Building	16 th C	Stone built cottages
WSM 3408	Lower Haselor Farm	SP 00765 43628	Building	19 th C	Farmhouse
WSM 3414	The Cottage	SP 02550 43449	Building	17 th C	Timber-frame with thatch
WSM 3443	Haslar Pit	SP 01219 43205	Monument	19 th C	Coal mining site
WSM 6110	Marylands	SP 02740 43100	Monument	16 th century	Site of timber-framed building
WSM 25884	Haselor Lane	SP 01500 42300	Monument	undated	Occupation site
WSM 28858	Eastwick Manor	SP 03134 42867	Park	19 th C	Parkland and estate associated with Eastwick Manor
WSM 31671	Ashchurch to Alcester Midland Railway line	centred on SO 98018 35534	Monument	19 th C	Former railway line opened 1860s, closed in 1960s
WSM 33906	Land adj to Hampton Cemetery	SP 03009 43127	Activity	Prehistoric	Evaluation that revealed prehistoric pit and medieval ridge and furrow
WSM 35990	W of Liley's Farm	SP 00847 43185	Monument	Medieval	Crop marks of ridge and furrow
WSM 35993	Lower Haselor House	SP 00714 43530	Monument	Medieval	Crop marks of ridge and furrow
WSM 35994	Liley's Farm	SP 01088 43065	Monument	Medieval	Crop marks of ridge and furrow
WSM 35995	N of Lower Haselor House	SP 00928 43957	Monument	Medieval	Crop marks of ridge and furrow
WSM 36574	Scout hut	SP 02823 43139	Monument	20 th C	Military headquarters and scout hut
WSM 41372	Haselor Farm	SP 01240 42974	Building	19 th C	Farm building – E-shaped around 2 yards
WSM 42240	64 Pershore Road	SP 02762 43209	Building	17 th C	Timber-framed cottage
WSM 42241	St Andrew's Churchyard	SP 02856 43090	Building	18 th C	Tomb of John Martin
WSM 42242	3,5, 6 Brookside	SP 02997 42974	Building	17 th C	Timber-framed cottage



Plate 1: Field of wheat



Plate 2: Field of grass



Plate 3: Orchard trees



Plate 4: Wild flower meadow



Plate 5: Mature hedgerow



Plate 6: One of the tin sheds



Plate 7: One of the wooden sheds



Plate 8: Hedgerow 1 from the south east



Plate 9: Hedgerow 3 from the south west



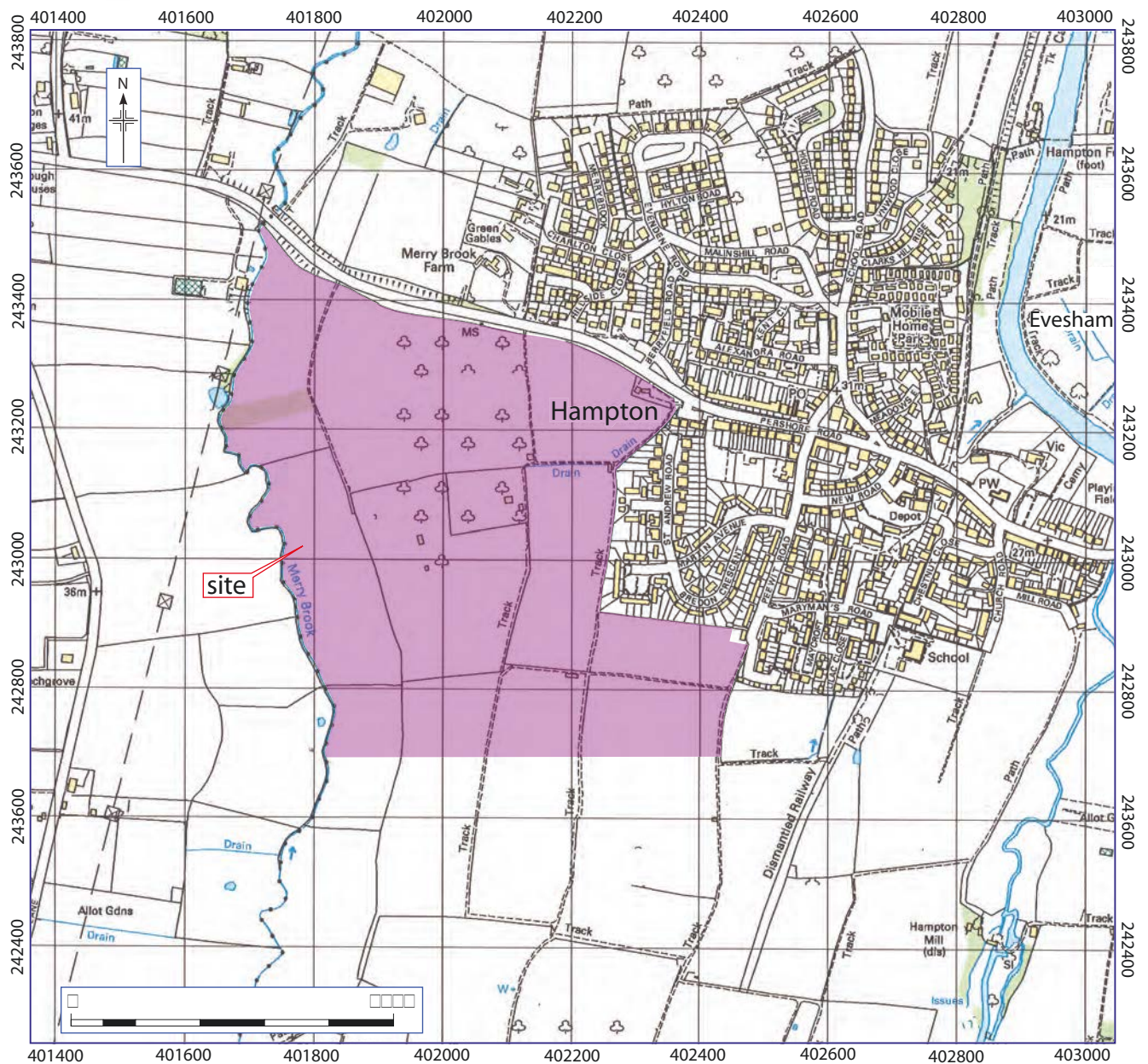
Plate 10: Orchard trees

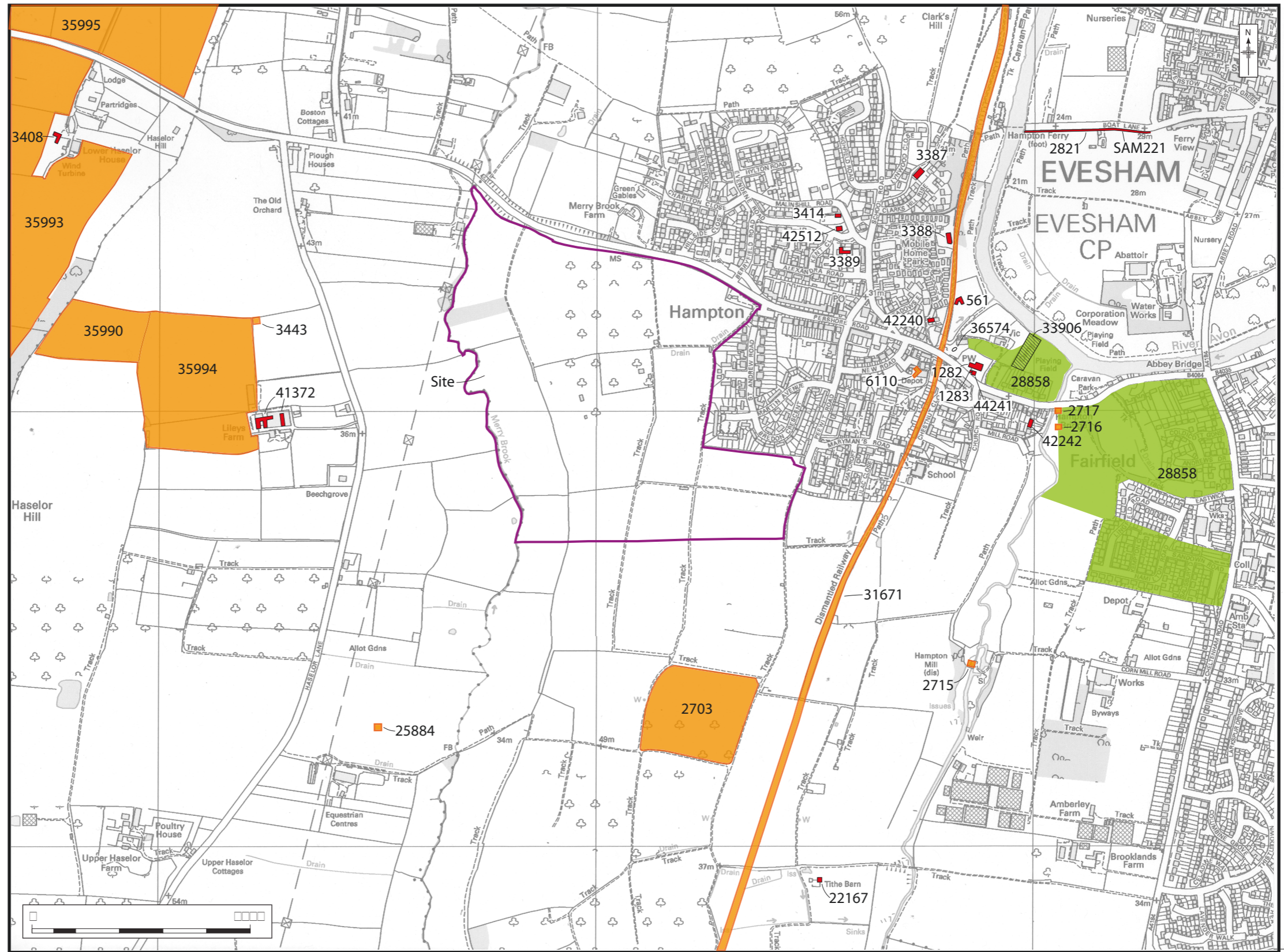


Plate 11: One of the wooden sheds







Plate 12: One of the tin sheds





KEY

-  buildings
-  monuments
-  activities
-  parks and gardens



