

## BOORLEY GREEN PUBLIC ART PROJECT

All the major developers at Boorley Green are contributing funds to this project.

This consultation aims to;

- **Show residents what the layout of the developments within Boorley Green will look like when complete**
- **Get your ideas on themes for the project**
- **Get your ideas on public artworks and where they will go**
- **Provide an opportunity for the project managers to meet residents to discuss the project**

## WHAT SHOULD YOU EXPECT FROM THE PROJECT?

We have around £300,000 to spend on the art, subject to final approvals. This may sound like a lot, but public art is most often located outside, exposed to all weathers. So that it doesn't incur costs in the future it must also require only minimal maintenance. Having said that, this is a decent budget and we will, together, be able to deliver something really worthwhile.

This is the start of a long term project, because whilst many new residents have moved in, the final financial contribution from developers isn't due until 2027. However, that doesn't mean that we can't deliver some elements before then.

## WHAT IS PUBLIC ART?

Public art is usually, but not exclusively, results in a tangible product permanently located in the landscape. It could be fixed to the side of a building, on a path, even in an existing tree! It might involve sound and light, movement or performance. It might help literally show you the way, like an artist designed series of fingerposts, or on a deeper level for example, it might be a sculpture that reflects the way the current landscape was formed.

We have included as part of this exhibition some posters produced by the Place Alliance describing different public art projects. We include these not to suggest that this is what we should have at Boorley Green, but just to provoke a debate about what public art is.

**"The point with public art... is that it helps people form a sense that the place they live in is unique, that there's something special about it." Andy Stewart**

# BOORLEY GREEN

## FUTURE LAYOUT OF BOORLEY GREEN

**Boorley Gardens extension proposals likely to be subject to significant changes**

Boorley Gardens; key to approximate areas of different land uses

- Key
- Red line - 45.41 ha
  - Residential
  - School provision
  - Mixed use
  - Public square (area to include parking provision and landscaping)
  - Outdoor sports facilities
  - Play areas for children (Area to include play equipment or natural play. Minimum total area across the two locations to be 0.05ha)
  - Amenity green space / informal open space
  - Parking (related to the train station)
  - Natural/semi natural green space
  - Allotments
  - Attenuation basins Wet only after prolonged rain
  - Existing trees/hedgerows to be retained
  - Strategic planting
  - Treed hedgerow and copses
  - Low hedgerows and/or trees/tree groups
  - Play areas for children (Area to include play equipment or natural play. Minimum total area across the two locations to be 0.05ha)
  - Main footpaths (in additions to pavements alongside roads)



**Boorley Park extension.**  
This plan is likely to be subject to minor revisions.

**Key**

- Play areas for children
- Ponds
- Main footpaths (in additions to pavements alongside roads)

Outline planning permission granted for 100 houses

Local plan allocation for housing



**"Public art brings variety, energy and life to our public spaces." Peter Ameill**

## WHAT THEME SHOULD PUBLIC ART HAVE?

Select your choice by placing sticker in the square and comment with yellow 'sticky'.

### Connecting with nature

The Ford Lake stream corridor with associated woodland together with the existing ponds and other retained habitats provide a rich nature resource. Especially notable is the presence of badgers and dormice.



### Local history

Please refer to separate sheet 'The Human story of Boorley Green'



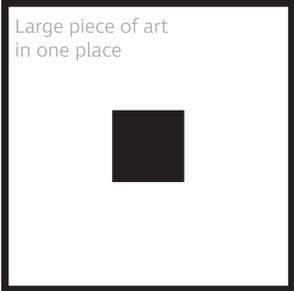
### Other ideas

Please write any ideas you may have on a yellow 'sticky'.

## HOW SHOULD THE PUBLIC ART BE DISTRIBUTED?

Vote for one option by putting a sticker in one of these boxes

Large piece of art in one place



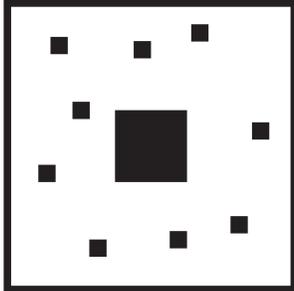
**Large statement piece focused in one area**  
Eg. Shopping parade or Community Centre

**Pros**

- Big impact
- Simpler and cheaper to administer

**Cons**

- Lack of proximity to resident's homes



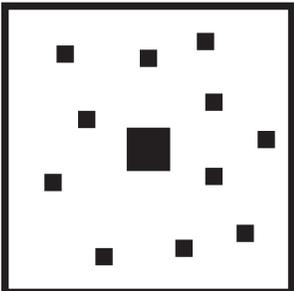
**One medium sized piece with some small outlying pieces in different areas**

**Pros**

- Reasonable impact
- Relatively simple to administer

**Cons**

- Slightly diluted impact



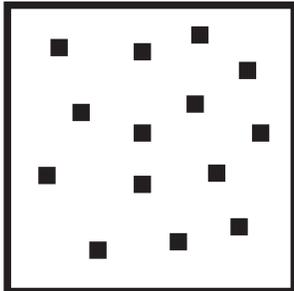
**One modest central piece with significant numbers of small pieces in different areas**

**Pros**

- Good proximity to residents' homes
- Helps unite the different parts of Boorley Green

**Cons**

- Diluted impact
- Relatively more expensive to administer



**Dispersed pattern; many smaller pieces spread across the development.**

**Pros**

- Close proximity to residents' home
- Good at helping unite the different parts of Boorley Green

**Cons**

- Very diluted impact
- More expensive to administer

**Do you like the idea of a community performance event at some point in the future?**

Performance art or other non-traditional public art project.  
For example a performance event, involving local children and or adults

Place a sticker here if you like this idea

**Pros**

- Helps advertise the wider project to help get more residents involved
- Can enable direct involvement of the delivery by residents
- Can help bring residents together
- Possible grant funding from arts council

**Cons**

- There may not be a lasting legacy although a series of events could generate a legacy of dance in the community.

NB that the administration costs come out of the whole budget, so the lower these are, the more can be spent on the actual final product

**"The purpose of art is washing the dust of daily life off our souls" Pablo Picasso**

## THE HUMAN STORY OF BOORLEY GREEN



Palaeolithic flint

The first flint finds in the area date from the lower Palaeolithic, or Old Stone Age (up to 200,000 years ago).

The Mesolithic (10,000 BC - 4000 BC) is a period when human activity was a 'hunter gatherer' lifestyle. Boorley Green was probably a wild landscape with no human management but there were people roaming though it seeking out its rich resources.



Bronze Age axe head

Human activity would have continued through the Neolithic period 10,000-2,500BC, but there is no direct evidence until the Bronze age (2500-800BC). Bronze age scraper found south of Maddoxford Lane. There is also a Bronze age cremation burial in the development area.



Iron Age axe replica

The next period with direct evidence is the Roman. Pottery found at two sites and a Roman tile kiln (1st century AD). This and other evidence suggest rural industrial activity such as the tile making, charcoal burning and timber processing will have been taking place in the Roman and medieval periods.

Alongside these activities a royal prerogative preserved the forest for hunting in the medieval period. Boorley Green was in the ownership of the Lords of the Manor of Botley from Saxon times and was sparsely populated.



Reconstruction of Roman tile kiln



Animal footprints on Roman tiles similar to finds at Boorley Green

By the 13th and 14th centuries deforestation took place. Royal and ecclesiastical hunting rights were being 'cashed in' for rents from tenant farmers, who were allowed to take forest (which would have been a mix of wood, common and pasture) and farm it, sharing the profits as cash with the land lord. The three local farms probably emerge at this period; Hill Farm, Braxells and Stapleford are all first mentioned in the 14th century. Maddoxford Farm is also in Boorley Green and can trace its origins to the 'Manor of Mattockesford' which was known to exist in the 13th Century.



Medieval tree felling

The chapel of St. Katherine exists today as a basement to the Maddoxford Farmhouse. It includes an ornate door and a small altar but the chapel has now been sealed off. There are reports of ghost at the farmhouse. By 1839, there were three farms with only six other dwellings plus arable and pasture land and with little woodland. The main roads existing in the early 19th Century were Winchester Road, Maddoxford Lane, Crowsnest Lane – taking its name from the adjacent field, 'Great Crows Nest'. The first properties along Oatlands Road were built soon after 1895.



St. Katherine

The Peartree Inn remains the most imposing building in Boorley Green. The village has not boasted many shops in its history but in 1919 a bakehouse was built in Crowsnest Lane by the Gibson family. It was converted into a garage in the 1940s.

Grateful thanks to Dennis Stokes, Local Historian and David Hopkins, County Archaeologist for their help.



Peartree Inn