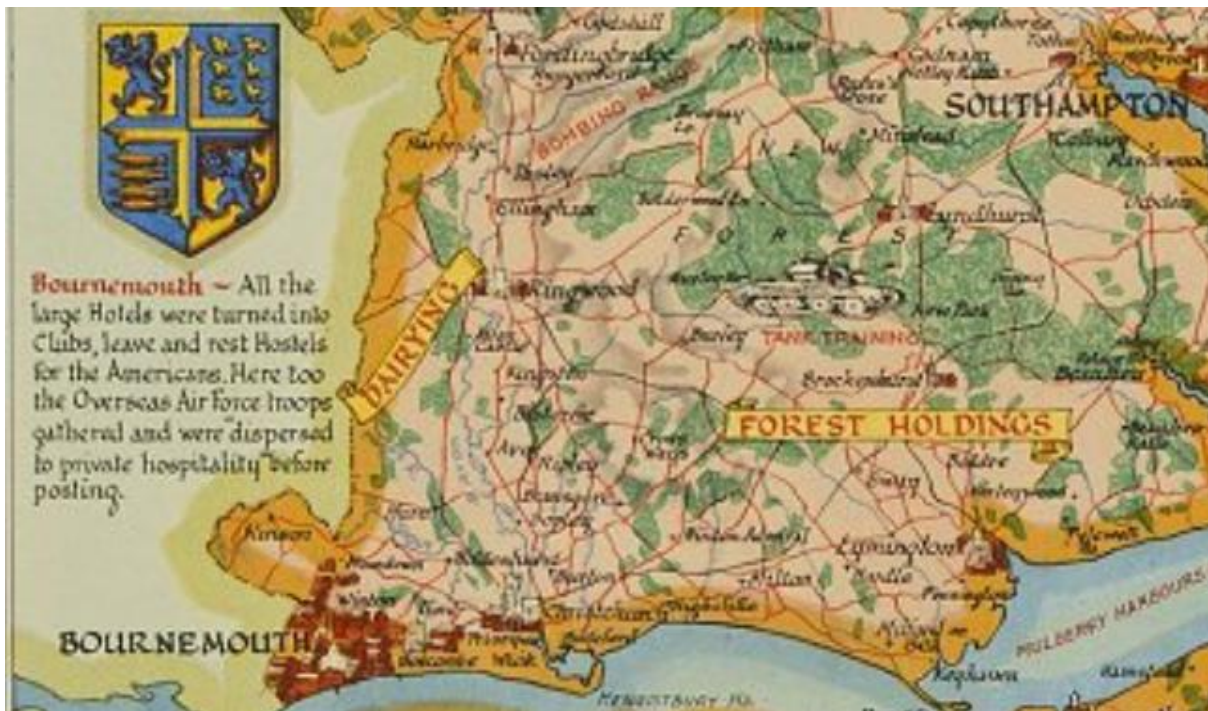
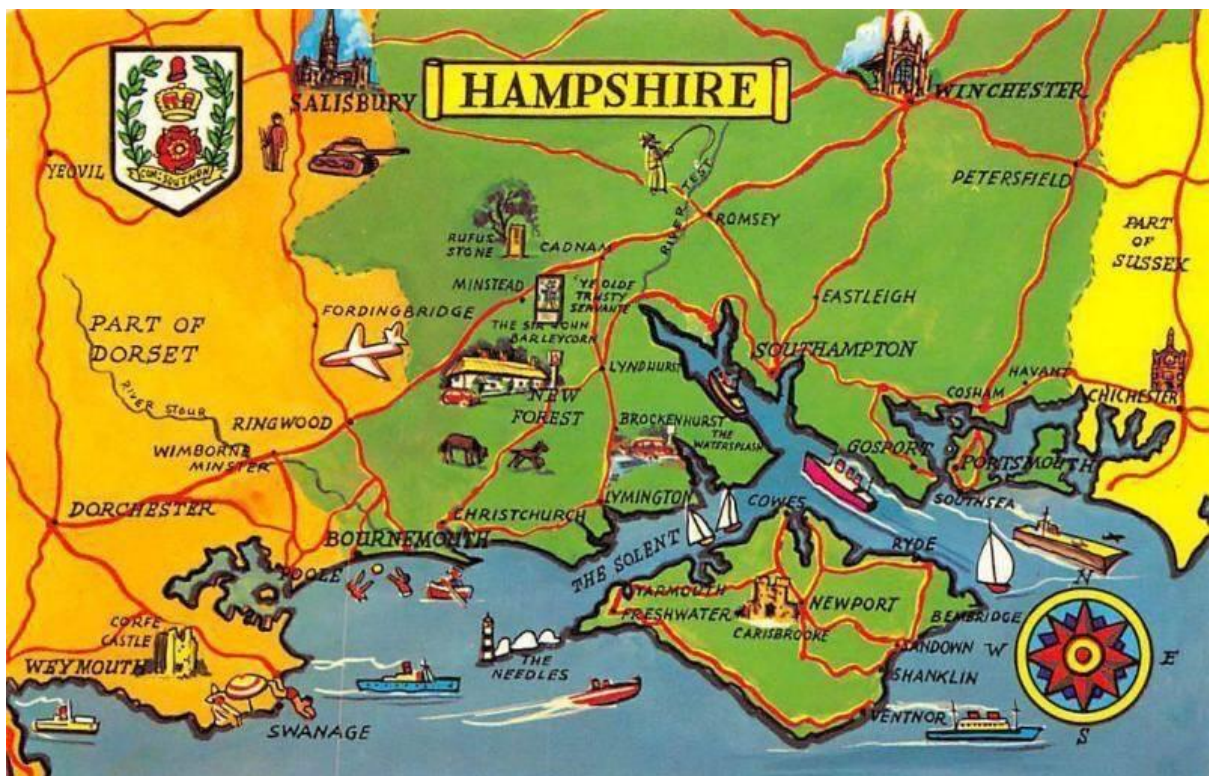


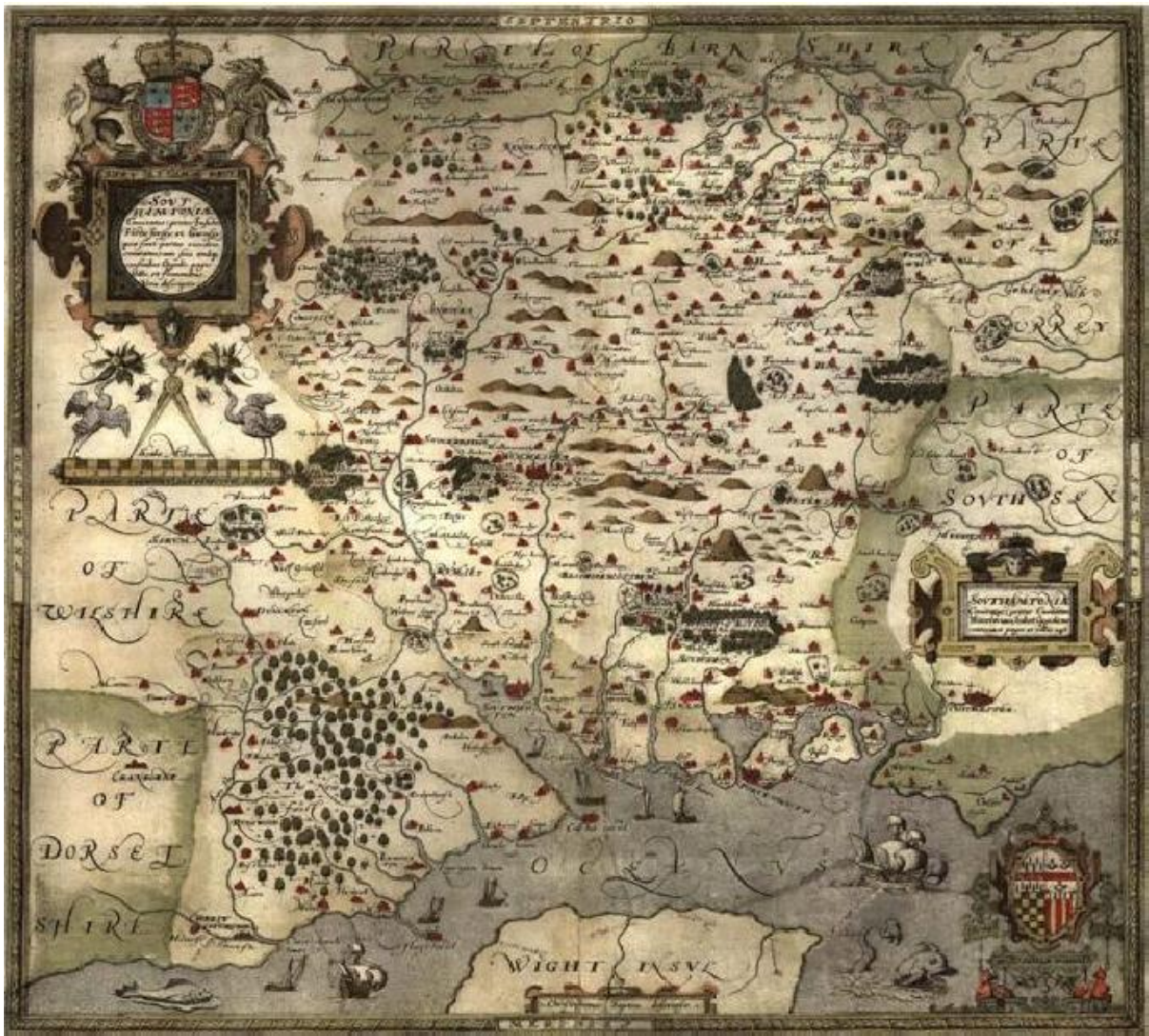
The area where Bournemouth lies has been a part of the county of Hampshire



since the shire system was first established in the Anglo-Saxon era and has a Hampshire heritage of well over a thousand years.



The locality is included on the 16th century map of Hampshire by Christopher Saxton.



and the 17th century map by John Speed

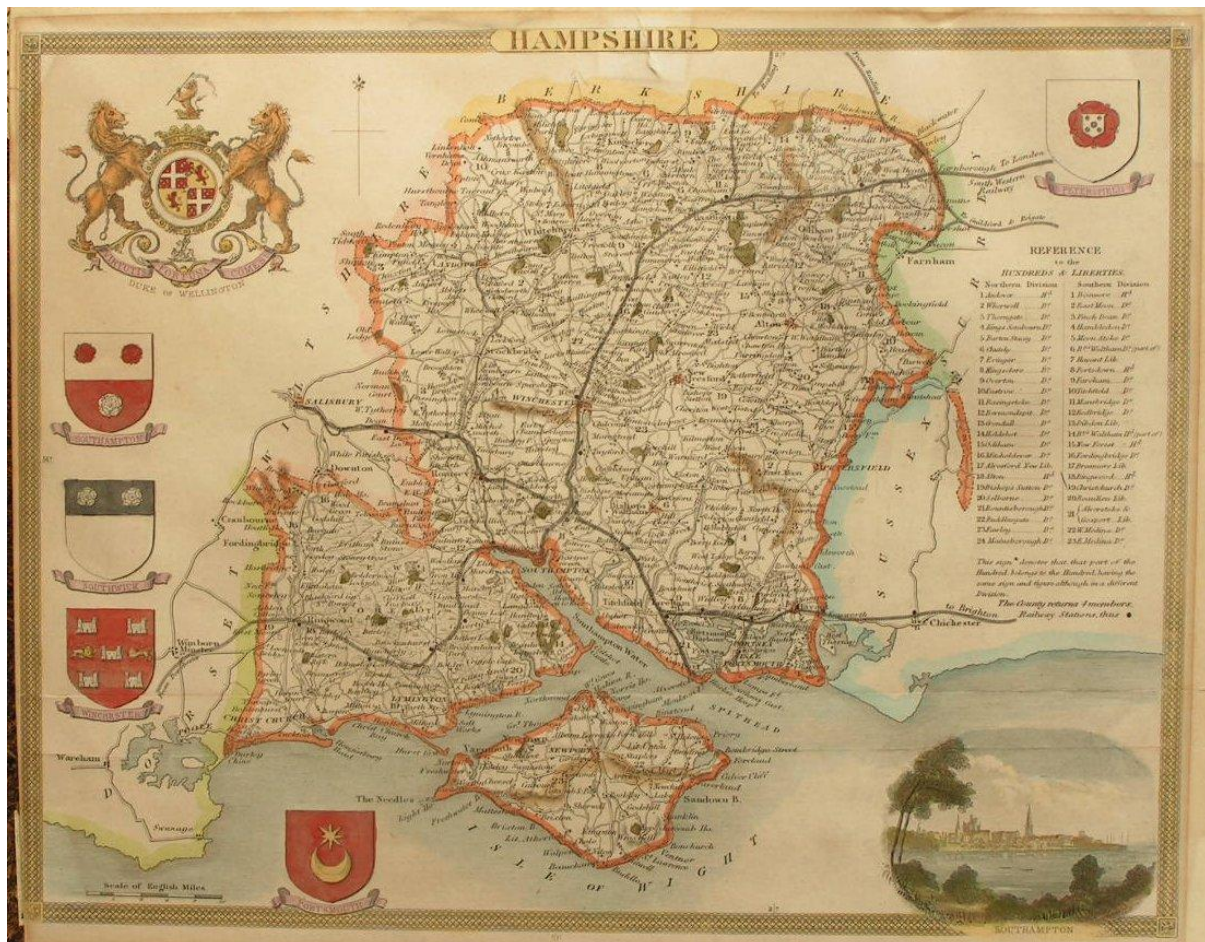


The town of Bournemouth was founded in 1810 by Lewis Tregonwell, who named it Bournemouth, as it stands at the mouth of the River Bourne. This new village became popular as a holiday resort but its growth accelerated with the arrival of the railway,

becoming a recognised town in 1870. The south west corner of Hampshire is shown as an urban development

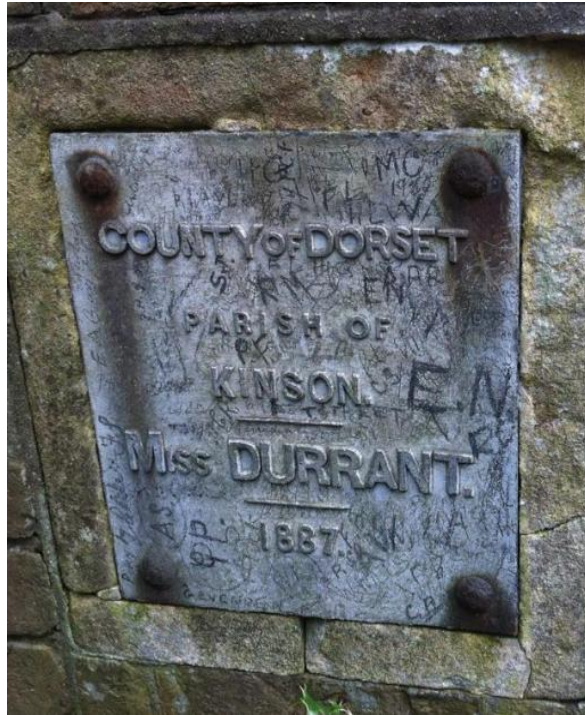


on Thomas Moule's map of the county from the nineteenth century.



Reform of local government in the late nineteenth century, established county councils to administer each shire. Initially, there was more or less, a specific council for each of the nation's anciently established counties and for each council a county, with a few exceptions such as the Riding councils in Yorkshire and the Isle of Ely council in Cambridgeshire. Local government remained fairly closely based on the historic counties from 1888-1965 but later population changes caused the government to redefine local administrations so that they were no longer based on the counties. Many more changes have occurred in the following five decades but these ever changing administrative arrangements did not affect the status or demarcation of the counties, whose boundaries and existence as distinct entities have never been abolished by any legislation. The Dorset-Hampshire county boundary is marked to this day





on the Surrey Road, which leads west out of Bournemouth to the Dorset village of Branksome.

Notwithstanding the fact that the counties existed for nearly a thousand years before the advent of councils, many people have since equated the existence of a council as a definition of a county and believed that changes in councils mean changes in counties. This misinterpretation and misunderstanding has been perpetrated by media, mapmakers and even the administrators themselves, who have all failed to grasp the true nature of local government reform; that it relates solely to administrative convenience and does not affect the territory or designation of the long established counties. A council does not a county make! To underline this fact, when the 1972 local government act came into effect, a government official was at pains to explain that

“They are administrative areas, and will not alter the traditional boundaries of counties, nor is it intended that the loyalties of people living in them will change.”

This unequivocal clarification of the nature of the local government reform seems, sadly, to have been largely ignored by the people of Bournemouth, many of whom choose to reject the centuries old Hampshire heritage of the locality and opt instead to believe that in 1974 their town was transferred to neighbouring Dorset even though Bournemouth’s administration by Dorset County Council endured for just over a decade, compared to its millennium of Hampshire heritage.

Consequently, Bournemouth town council itself now promotes Dorset Day



and the Dorset flag is seen flying in the town



even though the lion on the council's own arms



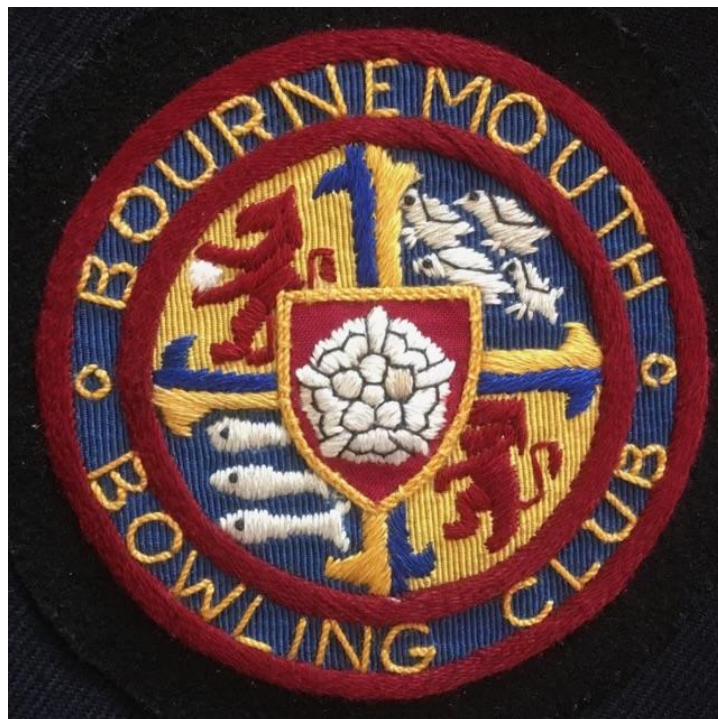
is plainly grasping a rose in token of the town's location in Hampshire, which has been associated with and represented by a rose for centuries. And Bournemouth's mayoral chain of office



is made up of Hampshire Roses!



A Hampshire rose, this time white, is also included in this badge of the Bournemouth Bowling Club,



unequivocally declaring the club's county status

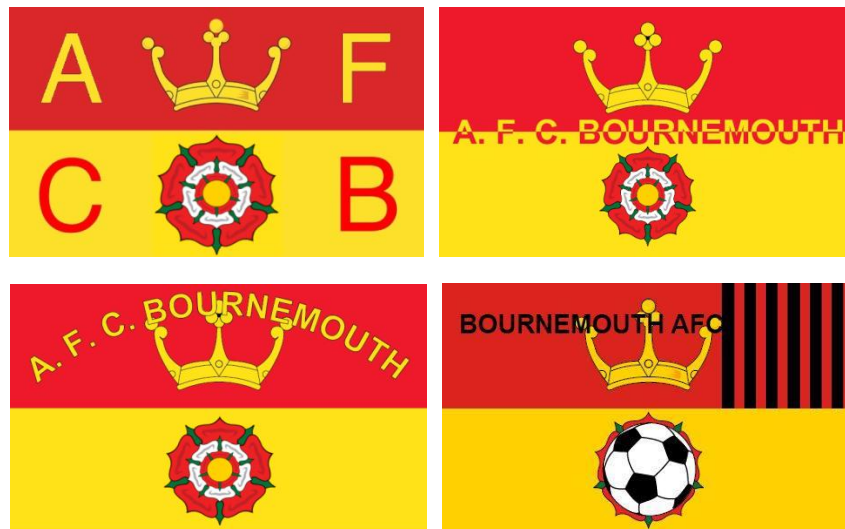
Fans of the town's football club, AFC Bournemouth, similarly demonstrate their support by adorning the county flag of Dorset with club related symbols.



Dorset established its flag in 2008 and for over a decade there was no Hampshire flag option for fans to supplement with club symbols but since 2019 that situation has been remedied and Hampshire too, now has its own flag.



How AFC Bournemouth fans might decorate the county flag.



Coupled with the basic misunderstanding of the true nature of local government perhaps there is also an attraction in being seen as the premier club in one county rather than one hound in a pack from another? However, the club remains a part of Hampshire FA



as does the town's other club, Bournemouth FC. And the Dean Park cricket ground hosted the Hampshire side for much of the twentieth century. Here



a 1919 crowd watches the Hampshire home team. The same spot in 1970, below



and scenes here



from a 1978 encounter between home side Hampshire and visitors Middlesex.

The truth remains that at no time has Bournemouth ever been part of Dorset, a fact emphasised by the historic crossing point between Dorset and Hampshire, "County Gates"



, now the busy gyratory system,



lying to the west of the town



Bournemouth's location within Hampshire was also clearly demonstrated for several decades by its "Hampshire Centre" shopping park, named, until recent refurbishment, for the county in which it stood



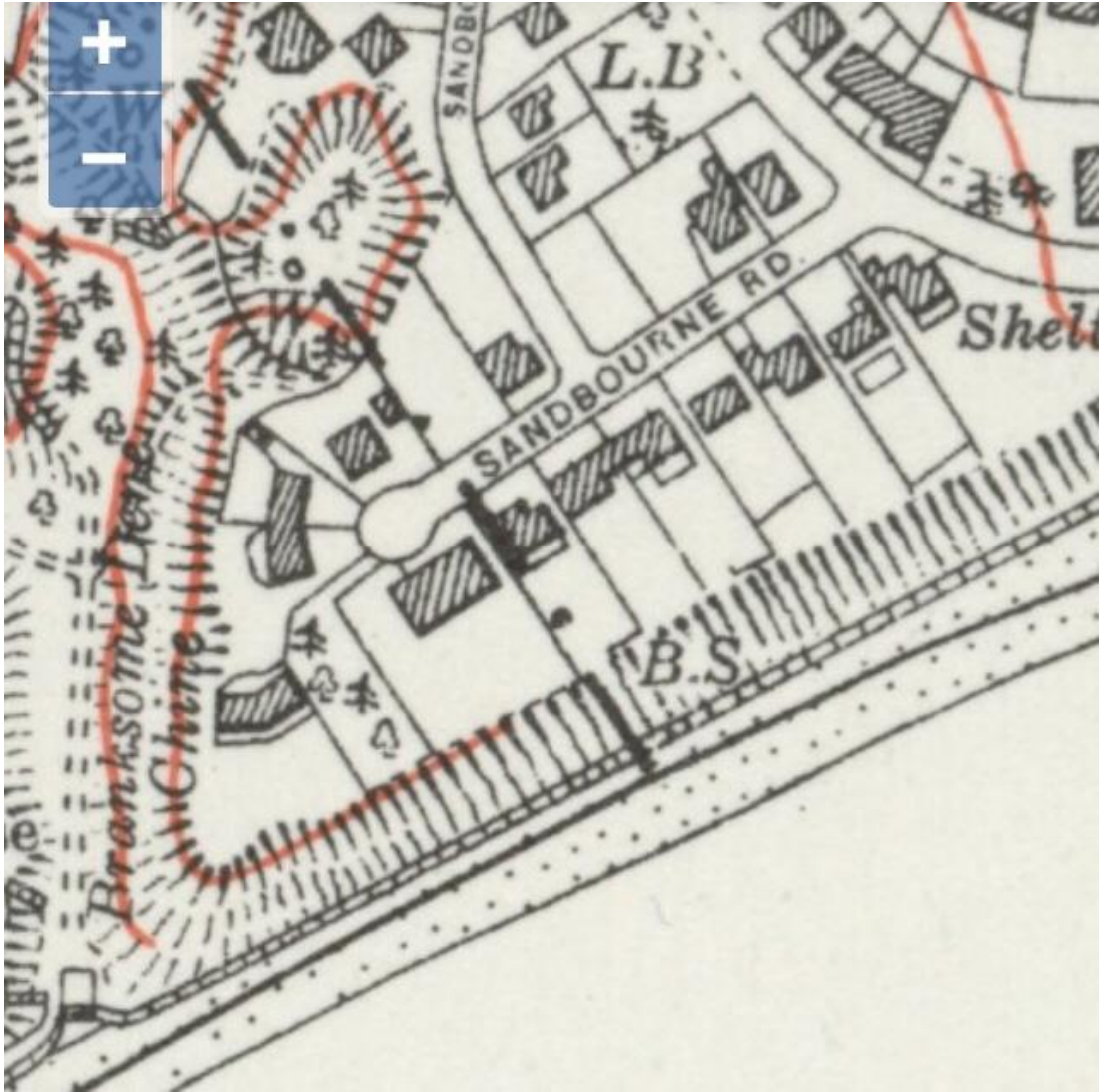
Moreover, the whole basis of the belief that Bournemouth lies in Dorset, the misunderstanding that in 1974 the town was transferred from one county to another, is itself undermined by the fact that subsequent legislation has now changed Bournemouth's administrative status, twice, since. The town is no longer controlled by Dorset based authorities but having been a unitary authority, controlling itself, since 2019 it now forms part of a new local authority, encompassing both Christchurch and Poole



and thus straddling the county boundary. This is marked just west of Bournemouth, with a boundary stone, seen below in the foreground of this photo of the respective Hampshire and Dorset flags on either side of it



The actual boundary has been picked out on the tarmac path next to the flags and the boundary stone is marked 'BS' for "Boundary Stone" on the below map extract of the area



The town's trenchant Hampshire heritage is evident in these pictures

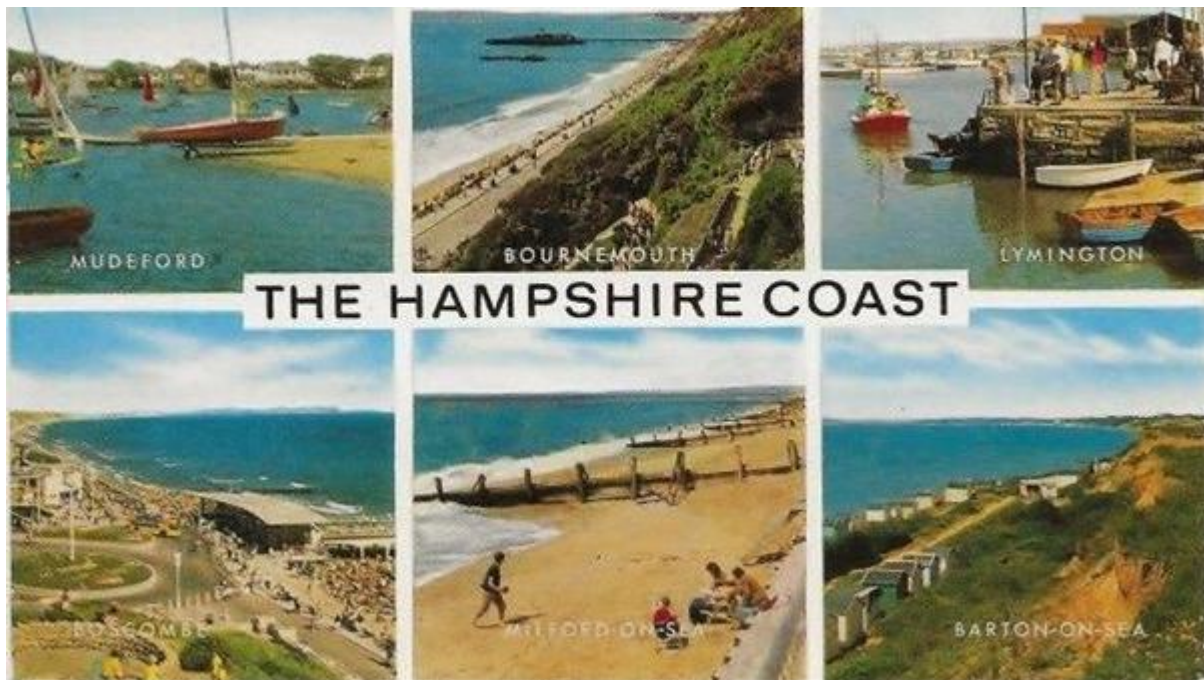


of the 7th Hampshire Regiment waiting to embark at Bournemouth station in 1914. The Hampshire Regiment received the freedom of the Borough of Christchurch on 19th October 1987. And here

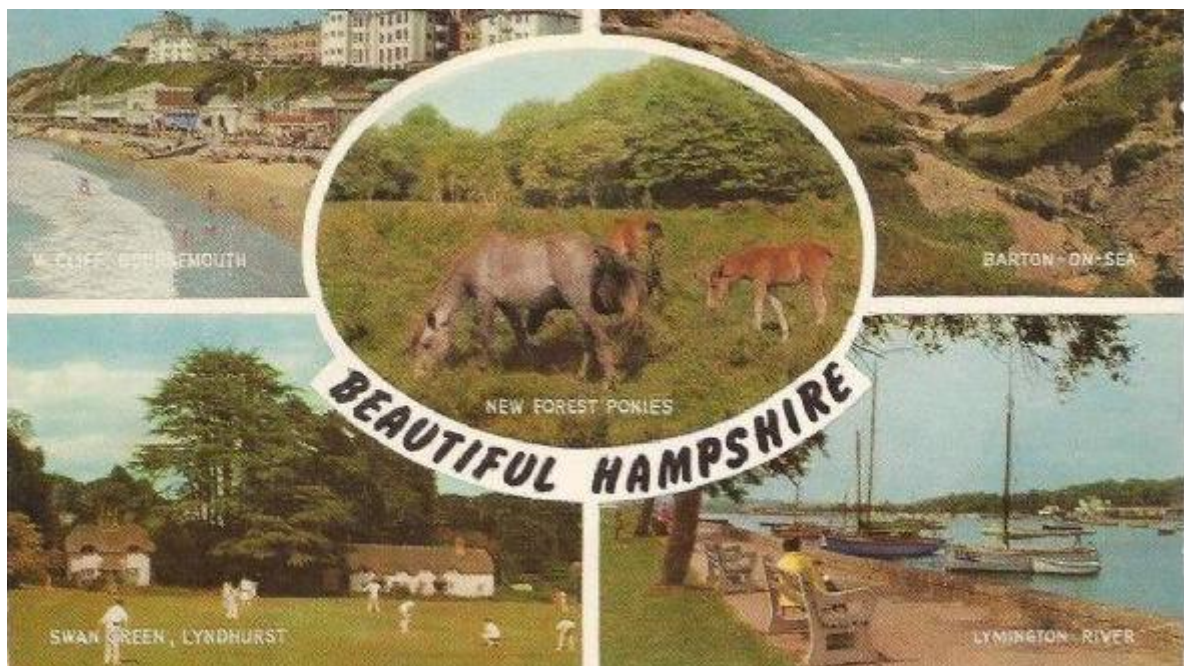


the Royal Hampshire Regiment is seen participating in the "Freedom of Bournemouth Parade", 13th September 1945.

Although the administration has changed several times, the town has never ceased to be part of Hampshire



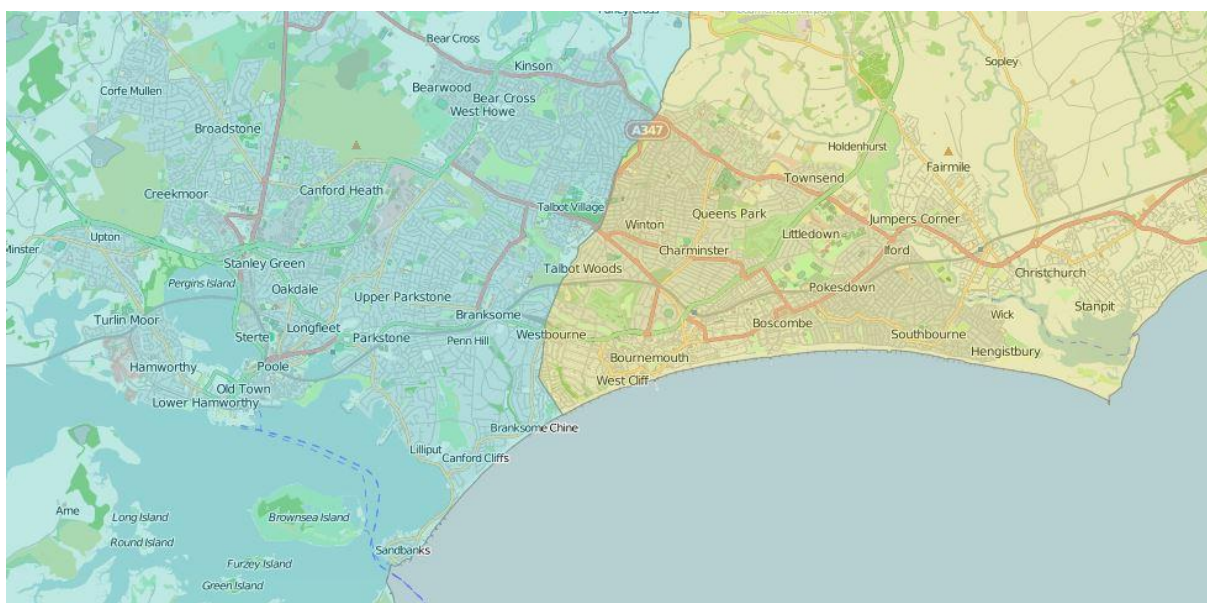
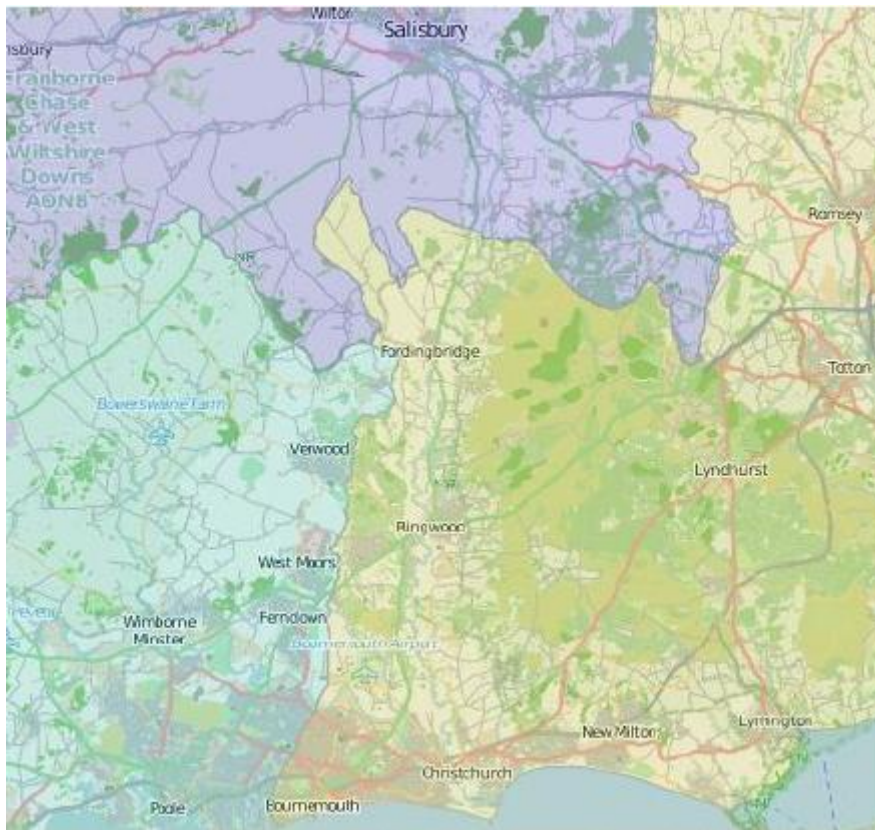
and the boundary between the two counties is the same today as it has been for the last millennium.



This was categorically confirmed by new government guidance issued to local authorities in England in 2019, regarding our true counties, which stated

“This document summarises why the Government thinks the historic counties should be an important issue for both local and national partners. It sets out the rationale for the promotion of the historic counties, what local authorities can currently do in relation to these activities and collates the relevant guidance and regulations....The Government attaches great importance to the history and traditions of this country. Our history helps to define who we are and where we come from, and we are stronger as a nation when we cherish and champion our local traditions...The tapestry of England’s historic counties is one of the bonds that draws

our nation together. The promotion of the historic counties can bring real benefits: • The historic counties are an important element of English traditions which support the identity and cultures of many of our local communities, giving people a sense of belonging, pride and community spirit. They continue to play an important part in the country's sporting and cultural life as well as providing a reference point for local tourism and heritage. We should all seek to strengthen the role that they can play."





A full list follows, of government comments over the years which attest to the never changing status and continuing existence of our counties.

- “The new county boundaries are administrative areas, and will not alter the traditional boundaries of counties, nor is it intended that the loyalties of people living in them will change despite the different names adopted by the new administrative counties.”

(Government statement issued 1st April 1974 and printed in the Times newspaper).

- “I can confirm that the government still stand by this statement,... that the local authority areas and boundaries introduced in 1974 do not alter the boundaries of traditional boundaries of counties. The 1974 arrangements are entirely administrative, and need not affect long-standing loyalties and affinities.”

Michael Portillo MP – Minister of State for Local Government – 11th July 1990

- “The Local Government Act 1972 did not abolish traditional counties, only administrative ones. Although for local government purposes some of the historic counties have ceased to be administrative areas, they continue to exist for other purposes, organisations and local groups.”

Department of the Environment – 3rd September 1991

- “Although the Local Government Act of 1888 and subsequent legislation transferred to newly constituted Councils administrative business and responsibility for redefined areas, such legislation did not alter or affect the Duchy palatinate boundaries which remain the same as the old (pre 1888) geographical County of Lancaster. Both Furness and Cartmel lie within the County Palatine.”

Office of the Duchy of Lancaster – 23 September 1992

■ “The Government is aware that many people attach importance to Historic and traditional county areas and it is not their intention that people’s identification with their counties will be diminished.”

John Powell, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister – 29 August 2003

■ “I can confirm that these Acts (1933, 1972) did not specifically abolish traditional counties so traditional counties still exist but no longer for the administration of local government...”

Department for Communities and Local Government – 22nd August 2006

■ “There is no doubt about the importance of historic counties... as part of our history and cultural life. I agree that they provide many people with a strong sense of identity and local pride. Indeed the continued use of traditional county names and areas in tourism, sport, business, literature and the arts, to name but a few examples, bears testament to that.

Gillian Merron MP, Private Secretary to the Cabinet Office – 29 June 2007

■ “The legislation that currently defines counties for the purposes of the administration of local government is the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended by various Orders in the 1990s). This legislation abolished the previous administrative counties, which were established by the Local Government Act 1933. However, these Acts did not specifically abolish traditional counties, so traditional counties still exist, but no longer for the purpose of the administration of local government.”

Parjit Dhanda MP, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at the Department for Communities & Local Government – 16th April 2008

■ “English counties continue to form an important part of our cultural and local identity in this country and many people remain deeply attached to their home county. This sense of pride and shared identity is one of the things that binds communities together and it’s right that the Government department responsible for communities and local government should be actively recognising the important role they play.”

Eric Pickles, Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government 10th September 2010

■ “The historic English counties are one of the oldest forms of local government in Western Europe. Their roots run deep. And no amount of administrative reshuffling can delete these longstanding and cherished local identities.”

Eric Pickles, Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government 11th July 2011

■ “The background to the legislation relating to local government administrative areas and traditional counties is as follows: The Local Government Act 1972 defines counties for the purpose of the administration of local government. The above Act abolished the previous administrative counties, i.e. those established by the Local Government Act 1933. Neither Act specifically abolished traditional counties – these still exist but not for the purpose of the administration of local government.”

M. Duggleby, Department For Transport, Leeds. Tuesday 9 October 2012

■ “The tapestry of England’s counties binds our nation together. This government has binned the arbitrary Government Office euro-regions, and instead, we are championing England’s traditional local identities which continue to run deep. Administrative restructuring by previous governments has sought to suppress and undermine such local identities. Today, on St George’s Day, we commemorate our patron saint and formally acknowledge the continuing role of our traditional counties in England’s public and cultural life.”

Eric Pickles, Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government. April 23rd 2013

■ “England’s traditional counties date back over a thousand years of English history but many of the counties have been sidelined by Whitehall and municipal bureaucrats in recent decades, including the municipal restructuring by Edward Heath’s government in 1972. By contrast, this government is championing local communities continuing to cherish and celebrate such traditional ties and community spirit.”

Eric Pickles, Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government. April 23rd 2014

■ “England’s counties and historic counties continue to form an important part of our cultural and local identity in this country and many people remain deeply attached to their home county.”

Eric Pickles, Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government. 13th October 2014

■ “For years, town hall bureaucrats have been obsessed with modern metropolitan boroughs that divorce people from their historic birthright and created meaningless agglomerations like Humberside. Our historic counties are at the heart of communities and are part of the fabric of British society that has been woven into our national story since Saxon times.”

Jake Berry, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Minister for the Northern Powerhouse and Local Growth. December 30th 2018

■ “I regularly have discussions with local authorities covering a wide range of issues which can include the celebration of historic counties.

To help county council leaders develop local activities to celebrate their historic counties, I issued on 10 April guidance which included a section referring to the County Flags Day on 23 July and provided advice about the flying of Historic County Flags.”

Jake Berry, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Department for Housing, Communities & Local Government – 20 May 2019

■ “I am a huge supporter of our historic counties which are an integral part of local identity and belonging. Over the last year or more, we have been active in promoting the role of our historic counties in celebrating the history and traditions of our nation. We will use the opportunity presented by Historic County Flags Day on 23 July to raise their profile once more, but given the wider pressures resulting from the COVID-19 emergency, we envisage any celebrations this year at national and local level will be done

Simon Clarke MP, Minister of State for Local Government – 8 July 2020

www.huntleyarchives.com film 7241



and now to finish our tour of Hampshire  
we will go to Bournemouth



# HAMPSHIRE

**WINCHESTER** Here lived Alfred the Great, King, Scholar, Statesman, Law-giver and founder of freemen's rights. By his orders the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle was compiled, which translated into his native tongue, and the foundations of Anglo-Saxon prose, the language of all English speaking peoples.

William the Conqueror's Domesday Book was compiled in 1086 at Winchester, was kept there and known as the Book of Winchester. William of Wykeham founded the College of St. Mary (Winchester) for 70 poor scholars - He also founded New College Oxford 1380.

When Winchester was the former Capital of England -

**SOUTHAMPTON** was its chief port. Crusaders under Richard, Lionheart - Edward the Third - Henry the Fifth - all in turn embarked there, until in 1544 it was the central port of embarkation for the great allied Army of Liberation.

In 1945 in preparation for the assault, large caissons were constructed for the Port called Mulberry. Other components were Rhino pontoons and Pierhead pontoons, known as Whales, which were towed from other manufacturing centres to be fitted with steel columns called Spuds which, when sunk anchored the whole structure to the seabed.



**RADAR**  
Portsmouth - The Naval Signal School Laboratory developed early Naval Radar and values for all services Eastney - (Southsea) Birthplace of submarine periscope detection by Radar.

**U.S. Forces** stationed in Hampshire prior to the invasion of Normandy on D-Day - 6th Division - 8th Division followed by the 5th and 8th Divisions.

Women's Voluntary Services trained five crews specially for D Day. They were responsible for feeding troops on the beaches, and for four months they fed the men widening and repairing roads and railways and building Mulberry harbours. Women's Institutes made 2.5 tons of jam and jelly at fruit preservation centres.

**NO HERE I MUST** warn you that in order to deceive, and confuse the enemy as well as to exercise the forces, there will be many false alarms, many feints and many deep rehearsals. We may also ourselves be the object of new forms of attack from the enemy -

Deliam can take it. She has never flinched nor failed. And when the signal is given, the whole circle of avenging nations will turn their selves upon the foe and batter out the life of the cruellest tyranny which has ever sought to bar the progress of mankind.

Churchill, Mar. 26, 1944.

**BOURNEMOUTH** - All the large hotels were turned into clubs, leave and rest houses for the Americans. Here too the Overseas Air Force troops gathered and were dispersed to provide hospitalities before posting.



**ISLE OF WIGHT**  
John Austin, Navalist, born at Staverton, 1710.  
Charles Dickens, Writer and composer of Tom Bowling, born at Southampton, 1785.  
Charles Dickens, Novelist and social reformer, born at Portsmouth, 1812.  
F.M. Mountbatten, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., born at East Coast, Isle of Wight, 1864.  
Lord Palmerston, Statesman, born at Broadlands, Romsey, now the home of St. John Viscount Mountbatten, C-in-C South East Asia Command.

**PORTSMOUTH**  
Isaac Watts, Hymn writer - D. O. and our help in Ayles part - shared by the Civic Centre clock four times daily - born at Southampton, 1674.  
Gilbert White, Naturalist, born at Salisbury, 1720.  
William of Wykeham, Founder of Winchester College, born at Wickham, Hampshire, born at Otebourne, 1225.

Hampshire County Council widened 70 miles of roadway in five months to carry D Day traffic. Winchester By-pass was completed, and a porton roofed over, and used as a Workshop and Tank-Scaling centre for amphibious operations.

**PLUTO** entered the County at Tully, and continued South through Romsey on a line East of Winchester and thence to Southampton and I. of Wight. Fuel oil was used night-before D Day off Dunmore Head, I. of Wight.

**The Harbours of Hampshire** have provided many great ships, similar to the **VICTORY**, still to be seen at Portsmouth Dockyard.

The New Forest (now in the eleventh Century) produced approx. 12,500,000 cubic feet of timber for the war effort. Charcoal burning, an ancient forest industry continued throughout the war. Corn was grown in the open forest for fuel at home in history.

Franklin House, Nat. H.Q. of the Red Cross Runny a week fund.

The Royal Yacht Squadron, formerly Cowes Club, premier-sailing centre of Brit. Britain, became H.Q. for force Jinx in the Normandy assault. In 1881 The yacht 'AMERICA' flying the N.Y.S.C. flag, won the R.Y.S. 100 guinea Trophy which afterwards became known as The America's Cup.

