

Liss Forest Nursery, Petersfield Road, Greatham  
Heritage Desk Based Assessment  
July 2021

**Liss Forest Nursery, Petersfield Road, Greatham**  
**Heritage Desk-Based Assessment**  
**July 2021**

**© Orion Heritage Ltd 2021**

No part of this report is to be copied in any way  
without prior written consent.

Every effort is made to provide detailed and accurate  
information, however, Orion heritage Ltd cannot be held  
responsible for errors or inaccuracies within this report.

© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the  
sanction of the controller of HM Stationery Office.

**Licence No: 100056706**

**Report**

Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

**Site**

Liss Forest Nursery, Petersfield Road, Greatham

**Client**

Cove Construction Ltd

**Date**

July 2021

**Client**

Cove Construction Ltd, Peter Catt, Neill Catt and Vincent Catt

**Planning Authority**

South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA)

**Site Centred At**

477650, 130710

**Prepared By**

Helen MacQuarrie MA MPhil ACIfA

**Approved By**

Dr Rob Smith MCIfA

**Report Status**

Final

**Orion Ref**

PN1999/2021

## Contents

### Executive Summary

- 1.0** Introduction
- 2.0** Statutory and Planning Policy Framework
- 3.0** Archaeological and Historical Background
- 4.0** Past Impacts, summary of identified / potential archaeological assets and statement of significance
- 5.0** Designated and Non-designated Built Heritage Assets
- 6.0** Proposed Development and Predicted Impact on Heritage Assets
- 7.0** Summary and Conclusions

### Sources Consulted

### List of Illustrations

- Figure 1** Site Location
- Figure 2** Archaeological Assets Mapping
- Figure 3** Built Heritage Assets Mapping
- Figure 4** 1759 Isaac Taylor's Map of Hampshire
- Figure 5** 1808 Ordnance Survey Drawing *Selborne*
- Figure 6** 1840 Tithe Map for the parish of Greatham
- Figure 7** 1868 Sale particulars of farms and lands in Greatham, Hawkley and elsewhere (282 acres), with plan
- Figure 8** 1870-82 OS 1:2,500 Scale Map
- Figure 9** 1910 OS 1:2,500 Scale Map
- Figure 10** 1974 OS 1:2,500 Scale Map
- Figure 11** 1993 OS 1:2,500 Scale Map
- Figure 12** Aerial View of Study Site (from Google Earth)

**Prehistoric**

Palaeolithic	450,000 -12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 - 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 - 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 - 700 BC
Iron Age	700 - AD 43

**Historic**

Roman	43 - 410AD
Saxon/Early Medieval	410 - 1066AD
Medieval	1066 - 1485AD
Post Medieval	1486 - 1901AD
Modern	1901 - Present Day

## Executive Summary

This heritage desk-based assessment considers Liss Forest Nursery, Petersfield Road, Greatham (Figure 1). The site measures c. 2.35 ha in size and is located at grid reference 477650, 130710. The site is hereafter referred to as the study site.

This assessment has been commissioned by Cove Construction Ltd, Peter Catt, Neill Catt and Vincent Catt to support a detailed planning application for to the South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA) for a proposed development of 37 dwellings (including affordable homes), alterations to existing access onto Petersfield Road, hard and soft landscaping, drainage and all other associated development works at the existing property of Liss Forest Nursery, Petersfield Road, Greatham.

The access to the site will utilise the existing access with semi-detached and detached residential units (residential scale) across the southern part of the site. Sympathetic treatment of the western edge of the site, closest to the Conservation Area is achieved by open space in the north-west and south-western parts of the site.

Due to the low archaeological potential, the proposed development will not have any below ground archaeological impacts. Therefore, further archaeological investigation in support of the development of the site is considered to be unnecessary.

No significant effects to designated assets will result from the proposed development.

## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** This heritage desk-based assessment considers Liss Forest Nursery, Petersfield Road, Greatham (Figure 1). The site measures c. 2.35 ha in size and is located at grid reference 477650, 130710. The site is hereafter referred to as the study site.
- 1.2** This assessment has been commissioned by Cove Construction Ltd, Peter Catt, Neill Catt and Vincent Catt to support a detailed planning application for to the South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA) for a proposed development of 37 dwellings (including affordable homes), alterations to existing access onto Petersfield Road, hard and soft landscaping, drainage and all other associated development works at the existing property of Liss Forest Nursery, Petersfield Road, Greatham.
- 1.3** In accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessments (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014), the assessment draws together available information on designated and non-designated heritage assets, topographic and land-use information so as to establish the potential for non-designated archaeological heritage assets within the study site and the potential effect on the significance of nearby designated heritage assets. The assessment includes the results of a site survey, an examination of published and unpublished records and charts historic land-use through a map regression exercise.
- 1.4** As a result, the assessment enables relevant parties to assess the significance of heritage/archaeological assets on and close to the study site and consider the potential for hitherto undiscovered archaeological assets, thus enabling potential impacts on assets to be identified along with the need for design, civil engineering or archaeological solutions.

### Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.5** The study site lies within the southern half of the village and is contained by settlement on three sides. Petersfield Road forms the site's north-western boundary; the north-eastern boundary abuts the rear gardens of properties at Bakers Field; the south-eastern boundary abuts a Public Right of Way (No 10) and arable field; and the south-western boundary abuts the village primary school. On the opposite side of Petersfield Road is the village hall, play area and recreation ground; two semi-detached houses (1 and 2 Hill View); a small paddock and public right of way; and Deal Farm comprising the Grade II listed farmhouse and a number of out buildings.
- 1.6** Site land-uses include the nursery owner's bungalow and garden, outbuildings, greenhouses, polytunnels, storage areas and hard standing. Boundary features include hedgerow, hedgerow trees and specimen trees.
- 1.7** The southern part of the site comprises the main site access and access track, which runs parallel to the south-western boundary. To the north of the track is the bungalow, two small outbuildings and four greenhouses. The garden is planted with shrubs and trees and bound by a high coniferous hedge on three sides. To the south of the track are two greenhouses and an outbuilding. The central part of the site comprises six large greenhouses. To the north, the site comprises open storage areas and polytunnels. Tarmac, concrete and paved paths run between the greenhouses, polytunnels and storage areas. The bungalow and outbuildings are 5-6m in height to ridge level and the greenhouses 3-4m in height.
- 1.8** Greatham village lies on the lower valley sides and valley floor of the River Rother. A tributary to the Rother and its associated floodplain creates a distinct break between the southern and northern parts of the village. The southern area sits over a spur of relatively flat, low-lying land between the Rother and the tributary stream. The village extends over higher ground north of the stream.

- 1.9** There is a distinct level change between Petersfield Road and the site's north-western boundary which is made up of a steep grassy bank (outside of the site boundary). The level change ranges from one to three metres. At the southern end of the boundary, the road meets the existing site access at around 80m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).
- 1.10** Internally, the site is relatively flat with a general fall from west to east from a high point of 82m AOD to a low point of 76m AOD. The site comprises three terraced platforms almost perpendicular to the boundary with Petersfield Road. There is a level change of around half a metre between the northernmost platform and adjacent rear gardens at Bakers Field.
- 1.11** The study site is underlain by Folkstone Formation (sandstone). No superficial deposits are recorded within the study site.



## 2.0 Planning Background and Development Plan Framework

### Planning Background

- 2.1** This report forms an update to a 2018 assessment following refusal of planning permission on landscape and affordable housing grounds (SDNP/18/06111/FUL).
- 2.2** Application for pre-application advice was submitted to South Downs National Park in January 2018 (SDNP/17/05087/PRE). *Redevelopment of the site to residential with three options currently under consideration: Option A - 39 unit scheme (houses) and care home Option B - 65 unit scheme including flats Option C - 59 unit scheme (all houses) The existing access would be retained and open space would be provided on-site for residents.*
- 2.3** The response recommended the preparation of an Archaeological Assessment and Heritage Statement. The following was stated regarding design of the proposed development: *It is considered that houses would be more appropriate than flats. The dwellings should at least meet the minimum national space standards. I recommend considering what the local vernacular and positive precedents are in the village but the SDNPA would not rule out a contemporary approach, which could make reference to those positive precedents, provided evidence of an analysis and rationale for this approach can be shown* (SDNP/17/05087/PRE).
- 2.4** Two previous planning applications are recorded on the East Hampshire Planning Portal:
- Single storey extension to Office building 2000 (22671/013); and
  - Polythene Tunnel (22671/012).
- 2.5** These applications did not contain supporting archaeological or heritage information.

### Development Plan Framework

- 2.6** Where any development may have a direct or indirect effect on designated heritage assets, there is a legislative framework to ensure the proposals are considered with due regard for their impact on the historic environment.

#### Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 2.7** The Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) protects the fabric of Scheduled Monuments, but does not afford statutory protection to their settings.

#### Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 2.8** The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 sets out broad policies and obligations relevant to the protection of listed buildings and conservation areas and their settings.
- 2.9** Section 66(1) states:
- ‘In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses’.*

- 2.10** Section 69 of the Act requires local authorities to define as conservation areas any ‘*areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance*’ and Section 72 gives local authorities a general duty to pay special attention ‘*to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area*’ in exercising their planning functions. These duties are taken to apply only within a Conservation Area. The Act does not make specific provision with regard to the setting of a Conservation Area that is provided by the policy framework outlined in section 2.2, below.

#### **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) & National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)**

- 2.11** Government policy in relation to the historic environment is outlined in section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (July 2019), entitled Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment. This provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
  - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
  - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
  - Recognition of the contribution that heritage assets make to our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 2.12** Paragraph 189 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.13** Paragraph 190 states that local planning authorities should take account of the particular significance of any heritage asset which may be affected by a proposal, and take this into account with considering any impact to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.
- 2.14** The key test in NPPF Paragraphs 193-196 is whether a proposed development will result in substantial harm or less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset. Paragraph 194 states that:
- “Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:*
- a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;*
  - b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.”*
- 2.15** Paragraph 197 requires the decision-maker to take into account the effect on the significance of non-designated heritage assets and to take a balanced judgement having regard to the scale of harm or loss and the significance of the asset(s) potentially affected.
- 2.16** Heritage Assets are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets

include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

- 2.17** Archaeological Interest is defined as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- 2.18** Designated Heritage Assets comprise: World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.
- 2.19** Significance is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- 2.20** Setting is defined as: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
- 2.21** The NPPF is supported by the PPG (July 2019). Paragraph 18a-001 (001 Reference ID: 18a-001-20190723) makes a clear statement that any decisions relating to listed buildings and their settings and conservation areas must address the statutory considerations of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as well as satisfying the relevant policies within the development plan and the National Planning Policy Framework.
- 2.22** In relation to the historic environment, paragraph 002 (002 Reference ID: 18a-002-20190723) states that:
- “Where changes are proposed, the National Planning Policy Framework sets out a clear framework for both plan-making and decision-making in respect of applications for planning permission and listed building consent to ensure that heritage assets are conserved, and where appropriate enhanced, in a manner that is consistent with their significance and thereby achieving sustainable development. Heritage assets are either designated heritage assets or non-designated heritage assets.”*
- 2.23** Paragraph 18a-013 (Paragraph: 013 Reference ID: 18a-013-20190723) outlines that although the extent and importance of setting is often expressed in visual terms, it can also be influenced by other factors such as noise, dust and vibration. Historic relationships between places can also be an important factor stressing ties between places that may have limited or no intervisibility with each other. This may be historic as well as aesthetic connections that contribute or enhance the significance of one or more of the heritage assets.
- 2.24** Paragraph 18a-013 concludes:
- “The contribution that setting makes to the significance of the heritage asset does not depend on there being public rights or an ability to access or experience that setting. This will vary over time and according to circumstance. When assessing any application for development which may affect the setting of a heritage asset, local planning authorities may need to consider the implications of cumulative change. They may also need to consider the fact that developments which materially detract from the asset's significance may also damage its economic viability now, or in the future, thereby threatening its on-going conservation.”*
- 2.25** The key test in NPPF paragraphs 193-196 is whether a proposed development will result in substantial harm or less than substantial harm to a designated asset. However, substantial harm is not defined in the NPPF. Paragraph 18a-017 (Paragraph: 018

Reference ID: 18a-018-20190723) of the PPG provides additional guidance on substantial harm. It states:

*“What matters in assessing whether a proposal might cause harm is the impact on the significance of the heritage asset. As the National Planning Policy Framework makes clear, significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting.*

*Proposed development affecting a heritage asset may have no impact on its significance or may enhance its significance and therefore cause no harm to the heritage asset. Where potential harm to designated heritage assets is identified, it needs to be categorised as either less than substantial harm or substantial harm (which includes total loss) in order to identify which policies in the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraphs 194-196) apply.*

*Within each category of harm (which category applies should be explicitly identified), the extent of the harm may vary and should be clearly articulated.*

*Whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision-maker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the policy in the National Planning Policy Framework. In general terms, substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases. For example, in determining whether works to a listed building constitute substantial harm, an important consideration would be whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special architectural or historic interest. It is the degree of harm to the asset’s significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed. The harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting.*

*While the impact of total destruction is obvious, partial destruction is likely to have a considerable impact but, depending on the circumstances, it may still be less than substantial harm or conceivably not harmful at all, for example, when removing later additions to historic buildings where those additions are inappropriate and harm the buildings’ significance. Similarly, works that are moderate or minor in scale are likely to cause less than substantial harm or no harm at all. However, even minor works have the potential to cause substantial harm, depending on the nature of their impact on the asset and its setting.”*

**2.26** Paragraph 196 of the NPPF outlines that where a proposed development results in less than substantial harm to the significance of a heritage asset, the harm arising should be weighed against the public benefits accruing from the proposed development. Paragraph 18a-020 of the PPG (Paragraph: 020 Reference ID: 18a-020-20190723) outlines what is meant by public benefits:

*“Public benefits may follow from many developments and could be anything that delivers economic, social or environmental objectives as described in the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 8). Public benefits should flow from the proposed development. They should be of a nature or scale to be of benefit to the public at large and not just be a private benefit. However, benefits do not always have to be visible or accessible to the public in order to be genuine public benefits, for example, works to a listed private dwelling which secure its future as a designated heritage asset could be a public benefit.*

*Examples of heritage benefits may include:*

- *sustaining or enhancing the significance of a heritage asset and the contribution of its setting*
- *reducing or removing risks to a heritage asset*
- *securing the optimum viable use of a heritage asset in support of its long term conservation.”*

- 2.27** In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

### **Regional and Local Planning Policy**

- 2.28** The South Downs National Park is covered by the saved policies of 11 inherited Local Plans and 5 adopted Joint Core Strategies. The SDNPA is currently preparing its Local Plan, which will replace all existing planning policies across the National Park. Until this is adopted, the 'Development Plan' for the SDNPA consists of the following heritage East Hampshire Council policies:

#### **CP30 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT**

*Development proposals must conserve and, where possible, enhance the District's historic environment. All new development will be required to:*

- a) conserve and enhance the cultural heritage of the South Downs National Park if in the National Park and take account of this cultural heritage where the National Park's setting is affected;*
- b) reflect national policies in respect of design, landscape, townscape and historic heritage;*
- c) conserve, enhance, maintain and manage the district's heritage assets and their setting including listed buildings, conservation areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, archaeological sites and Historic Parks and Gardens;*
- d) ensure that the development makes a positive contribution to the overall appearance of the local area including the use of good quality materials of appropriate scale, profile, finish, colour and proven weathering ability;*
- e) take account of local conservation area appraisals and town and village design statements where they exist.*

- 2.29** The emerging Local Plan contains the following draft policies regarding archaeology and heritage:

#### **Strategic Policy SD12: Historic Environment**

- 1. Development proposals will only be permitted where they conserve and enhance the historic environment, including through the safeguarding of heritage assets and their setting.*
- 2. Applicants will be required to provide a Heritage Statement sufficient to allow an informed assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage asset(s).*
- 3. Development proposals which affect heritage assets (whether designated or non-designated) or their setting will be determined with regard to the significance of the asset, including the long-term conservation and enhancement of that asset.*
- 4. Development proposals will be permitted where they enhance or better reveal the significance of heritage assets, particularly where they are considered to be at risk of irreversible harm or loss.*
- 5. Development proposals which appropriately re-use redundant or under-used heritage assets with the optimal viable use, which secures their long-term conservation and enhancement, including of their setting, will be supported.*
- 6. Development proposals for enabling development that would otherwise conflict with other planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset will be permitted provided:*
  - a) The proposals will not materially harm the heritage values of the asset or its setting;*
  - b) It can be demonstrated that alternative solutions have failed;*
  - c) The proposed development is the minimum necessary to protect the significance of the heritage asset;*
  - d) It meets the tests and criteria set out in Historic England guidance Enabling Development and the Conservation of Significant Places<sup>49</sup> (or guidance superseding it);*
  - e) It is subject to a legal agreement to secure the restoration of the asset prior to completion of the enabling development; and*

**Development Management Policy SD13: Listed Buildings**

1. Development proposals which affect a listed building or its setting will only be permitted and listed building consent granted where:
  - a) They preserve and enhance the significance of the listed building and its setting by demonstrating that unnecessary loss of historic fabric and detail of significance, including internal features, floor plans and the integrity of the rooms, is avoided; or
  - b) Harm to the significance of the listed building or its setting is considered to be outweighed by public benefits by the Authority, when appropriate mitigation measures will be expected, including archaeological investigation (including a written report) or recording.
2. Development proposals will be refused planning permission and / or listed building consent where they cause substantial harm to a listed building or its setting

**Development Management Policy SD15: Conservation Areas**

1. Development proposals within a conservation area, or within its setting, will only be permitted where they preserve or enhance the special architectural or historic interest, character or appearance of the conservation area. Sufficient information to support an informed assessment should be provided on the following matters:
  - a) The relevant conservation area appraisal and management plan;
  - b) Overall settlement layout and relationship to established landscape setting;
  - c) Historic pattern of thoroughfares, roads, paths and open spaces, where these provide evidence of the historic evolution of the settlement, and the historic street scene;
  - d) Distinctive character zones within the settlement;
  - e) Mix of building types and uses, if significant to the historic evolution of the settlement;
  - f) Use of locally distinctive building materials, styles or techniques;
  - g) Historic elevation features including fenestration, or shop fronts, where applicable;
  - h) Significant trees, landscape features, boundary treatments, open space, and focal points; and
  - i) Existing views and vistas through the settlement, views of the skyline and views into and out of the conservation area.
2. Within a conservation area, development proposals which involve the total or substantial demolition of buildings or structures will only be permitted where it is sufficiently demonstrated that:
  - a) The current buildings or structures make no positive contribution to the special architectural or historic interest, character or appearance of the conservation area; and
  - b) The replacement would make an equal or greater contribution to the character and appearance of the conservation area.

**Development Management Policy SD16: Archaeology**

1. Development proposals will be permitted where they do not cause harm to archaeological heritage assets and / or their setting. Sufficient information in a Heritage Statement is required to allow an informed assessment of the significance of the archaeological heritage asset and its setting, and the impact of the proposed development on that significance.
2. There will be a presumption in favour of preservation in-situ for Scheduled Monuments and other archaeological heritage assets of equivalent significance.
3. Development proposals that will result in unavoidable harm to, or loss of, an archaeological heritage asset's significance, will only be permitted where there is a clear justification in terms of public benefits arising from the development which outweigh that harm and, in the case of substantial harm / loss, also meet the following requirements:
  - a) There is no less harmful viable option; and
  - b) The amount of harm has been reduced to the minimum possible. In these cases, preservation by record secured through an agreed Written Scheme of Archaeological Investigation will be required.



## Guidance

*Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015)*

**2.30** The purpose of this document is to provide information to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the NPPF and NPPG. It outlines a 6-stage process to the assembly and analysis of relevant information relating to heritage assets potentially affected by a proposed development.

- Understand the significance of the affected assets;
- Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance;
- Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF;
- Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance;
- Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change; and
- Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.

*Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England 2017)*

**2.31** Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 provides guidance on the management of change within the setting of heritage assets.

**2.32** The document restates the definition of setting as outlined in Annex 2 of the NPPF. Setting is also described as being a separate term to curtilage, character and context; while it is largely a visual term, setting, and thus the way in which an asset is experienced, can also be affected by noise, vibration, odour and other factors. The document makes it clear that setting is not a heritage asset, nor is it a heritage designation, though land within a setting may itself be designated. Its importance lies in what the setting contributes to the significance of a heritage asset.

**2.33** The Good Practice Advice Note sets out a five-staged process for assessing the implications of proposed developments on setting:

1. Identification of heritage assets which are likely to be affected by proposals;
2. Assessment of whether and what contribution the setting makes to the significance of a heritage asset;
3. Assessing the effects of proposed development on the significance of a heritage asset;
4. Maximising enhancement and reduction of harm on the setting of heritage assets; and
5. Making and documenting the decision and monitoring outcomes.

### 3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 The Hampshire Historic Environment Record details no finds or features within or immediately adjacent to the study site.
- 3.2 A new search of the Hampshire HER was ordered to inform this updated assessment. One new entry was noted, a potential Bronze Age barrow (HHER 71717) c. 900 south-east of the study site, which does not change the archaeological baseline of the study site.
- 3.3 The Hampshire Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) records the majority of the study site as small regular fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosure). The area immediately adjacent Petersfield Road falls within the area characterised as the early 19<sup>th</sup> century extent of Greatham.
- 3.4 The locations of sites mentioned in the text are shown on Figures 2 and 3.

#### Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 3.5 No previous archaeological intrusive investigation are recorded within the study site or study area in the HHER.

#### Non-Designated Heritage Assets (Figure 2)

##### *Undated*

- 3.6 The HHER records no finds or features of unknown date within the study site and three within the 1km study area. These include earthworks and ditches (HHER 54967, 54969, 54971). Of note is a possible house platform recorded between Hill View and Deal Farm (HHER 54971), north of Petersfield Road, which may represent the earlier medieval Deal House.

##### *Prehistoric*

- 3.7 The HSER records no prehistoric finds or features within or immediately adjacent to the study site. A Neolithic flint floor is recorded at Greatham Moor, c. 650m south-east of the study site (HHER 17370). Numerous flint flakes were found in the early 1920's as a result of ploughing on the moor.

##### *Romano-British*

- 3.8 The study site contains no known Romano-British finds or features.

##### *Early Medieval*

- 3.9 Greatham derives from the Saxon for a gravel estate or farm on gravel. The earliest known documented mention of Greatham appears in the Domesday Survey of 1086 when the Manor of Greatham (Greteham) was recorded as in the ownership of William I, and was part of hunting land which formed the present Woolmer Forest.
- 3.10 The present St John's Church, c. 450m south-west of the study site, has 13<sup>th</sup> elements, but there is evidence of a Saxon stone building in the footings of the tower, and there may have been a timber-built church prior to this.

- 3.11 The HHER records no early medieval finds or features within the study site or study area.

##### *Medieval*

- 3.12 The earliest known documented mention of Greatham appears in the Domesday Survey of 1086 (HHER 28380) when the Manor of Greatham (Greteham) was recorded as in the ownership of William I, and was part of hunting land which formed the present Woolmer Forest within the Hundred of Neatham. In 1066 the area was known as Terra



Regis and the manor was owned by Queen Edith. The Lord is record as King William in 1086. In 1167 Greatham was recorded as Grietham and in 1235, Grutham.

- 3.13** St John's Church, c. 450m south-west of the study site, was constructed in 1290. The suggestion of an early Saxon church in this location suggests this formed the focus of settlement throughout the medieval period.
- 3.14** Documentary sources record two other estates are recorded in the ownership of the de Windor family in 1390. This includes Le Court (Lee Court) and Thele. The RCHME Medieval Settlement Project (HHER 39307) connects Deal Farm with Thele through a 1256 reference to La Thele, meaning plank bridge. When Miles Winsor died seised of it in 1452, it comprised a messuage and 40 acres of land (Gripton, 2007).
- 3.15** Goulds Farm is also recorded as a medieval farmstead in the HHER (HHER 39308).
- 3.16** The HHER records no medieval finds or features within or adjacent to the study site. Medieval ridge and furrow is recorded c. 860m south-west of the study site. Medieval cermaics have been recovered east of St John's Church (HHER 54966).
- 3.17** Based on the location of the site to the east of the historic core of Greatham and south of Deal / Thele, the study site appears to have formed part of the wider agricultural landscape of known settlement.

#### *Post-medieval*

- 3.18** Greatham has a traditionally agricultural economy with the expected supplementary trades including miller, cooper, blacksmith, wheelright. Around 1867 the population of Greatham was 212. A military camp was established at Longmoor in 1903, as a school of instruction for the mounted infantry; by this time the population had increased to 1770 with 1197 of these being military personnel.
- 3.19** C. 1906, the Army constructed a railway to transport huts from Bordon to Longmoor Camp which was so successful, that it was decided to use the railway to train military personnel in railway construction, and it was subsequently extended, eventually running from Oakhanger to Greatham and joining with the mainline railway at Liss.
- 3.20** The land within the red line plan was part of Deal Farm, which was originally under the tenure of two separate farms, Deal Nap Farm (including the site) and Tanner's Farm (Gripton, 2008). The name Deal Farm is thought to derive from the manor of Thele.
- 3.21** The manor of Thele was in the hands of R. Kynnesman and his wife by 1714, when it was acquired by Spencer Cowper. By 1774 the estate was owned by Francis Beckford, who commissioned a survey of the estate; the estate was leased to the Hearsey family of Greatham (HRO 26M64/68, survey map is listed below). In 1813 a lease and release recorded the farm as Theale Farm, still in Beckford ownership and Hearsey occupancy, and by this time it was part of the wider Manor of Greatham (HRO 26M64/70-71).
- 3.22** By the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century Deal Farm was the largest farmholding in the parish (Gripton, 2007), comprising 176 acres at the time of the tithe survey of the 1840s (TNA IR 30/31/113 and IR 29/31/113), when it was owned by William Goodeve, a farmer and collector of taxes; he was farming from Gole's Farm in 1859 (Gripton, 2007).
- 3.23** Deeds at Hampshire Record Office (19M75/T38) detail the purchase of Deal Farm at auction from Goodeve's trustees by Captain Chawner who in 1868 sold the farm to Sir Roundell Palmer. Sales particulars from this date record the tenant of Deal Farmhouse as Daniel Gunn (HRO 31M71/T5/18). The farm was divided between the Selbourne and Coryton estates and in 1937 the farm was put up for sale by auction. However, sales particulars show that the site was not sold as part of Deal Farm. The farm was purchased by the Shotter family and managed as Shotter Brothers until its sale in 1952.

- 3.24** The new church of St John the Baptist was built in 1875 in an early English style with polygonal malmstone and bathstone dressings. It was finally completed in 1897 by Mr Harrison, a local building who added the spire in order to commemorate the jubilee of Queen Victoria (East Hampshire Partners 1994).
- 3.25** The HHER records no post-medieval finds or features within or immediately adjacent to the site. A total of five are recorded within the 1km study area which record the location of Cases House (HHER 51763), the site of two houses (HHER 54968, 61128), the former Green (HHER 54972) and the site of the Toll Gate and House (HHER 58867). Fragments of medieval to post-medieval field systems also survive within the wider 1km study area (HHER 62913 and 58417).
- 3.26** No modern finds or features are recorded within or immediately adjacent to the study site. HHER entries from the wider 1km study area include Longmoor military camp (HHER 41733), WWII sites (HHER 70015, 59923) and a modern quarry.

#### *Map regressions*

- 3.27** County maps dates from 1575 (Saxton's Map of Southampton; not illustrated) to 1826 (Greenwood; not illustrated). The scale of these are largely not sufficiently detailed to record land-use within the study site. However, Saxton's 16<sup>th</sup> century map (not illustrated) records the approximate location of the study site within / on the edge of the extensive Wilmore Forest.
- 3.28** The 1759 Isaac Taylor Map of Hampshire records Greatham and St John's Church. A number of larger buildings are recorded south of the church. The study site is located in agricultural land south of Petersfield Road; Deal Farm is recorded to the north and Deal House to the east.
- 3.29** The 1764 Plan of part of an Estate, the property of Francis Beckford, esq in Greatham (not illustrated) records the area of the site lies at the eastern edge of the map when oriented north, and is shown as the field named Pryors Croft. The schedule, written below the map, records this as arable.
- 3.30** The 1808 Ordnance Survey Drawing (Figure 5) records the historic core of the settlement around St Johns Church to the west of the study site. Greatham Mill is also recorded. The study site lies to the north-west of the historic core where the settlement becomes more dispersed with Deal Farm House to the north and Deal House to the south of Petersfield Road. The study site includes part of Petersfield Road.
- 3.31** The 1840 Tithe Map for the parish of Greatham (Figure 6) records the study site as a single enclosed agricultural field (plot 158) and part of the neighbouring enclosed field (plot 159). Plot 158 is owned and occupied by William Goodeve, arable land named Priors Croft in the apportionment, and linked with Plot 159 Bakers Dean; together these comprised 10a 1r 25p.
- 3.32** The 1870-82 Ordnance Survey (Figure 8) illustrates some boundary loss with the study site falling within a larger field which extends to the north-west. The 1989 Ordnance Survey (not illustrated) depicts the newly constructed St Peter's Church to the north of Petersfield Road. No significant changes are recorded within the study site in the 1910 Ordnance Survey (Figure 9).
- 3.33** Hampshire Records Office records 1868 and 1937 sales particulars (HRO 31M71/T5/18-19; 147M85/140). The accompanying 1937 plan shows that the site was no longer part of Deal Farm.
- 3.34** The 1974 Ordnance Survey (Figure 10) records the modern cul-de sac development to the north of the study site and modern in-filling to the south.

#### 4.0 Past Impacts, summary of identified / potential archaeological assets and statement of significance

- 4.1 The available evidence has been assessed in an attempt to determine the nature and extent of any previous impacts upon any potential below ground archaeological deposits, which may survive within the bounds of the proposed development site.
- 4.2 A single phase of construction is recorded within the study site: the modern nursery and associated buildings. This includes the nursery owner's bungalow and garden, outbuildings, greenhouses, polytunnels, storage areas and hard standing. This, and historic ploughing activity is likely to have impacted the potential buried archaeological horizon.
- 4.3 There are no known archaeological remains within the study site.
- 4.4 Taking into account the results of previous archaeological investigations within the study site and a review of known archaeological sites in the immediate vicinity of the study site the estimated potential for finds and features within the study site is as follows:
- Low potential for significant prehistoric, Roman, early medieval, medieval and post-medieval finds and features across the study site. Fragmentary evidence can not be completely discounted, however remains are likely to comprise residual find spots or fragmentary agricultural / land management evidence and be of Local Significance.

## 5.0 Designated and Non-designated Built Heritage Assets

### *Introduction*

- 5.1** This section will consider the potential effects of development within the study site on the significance of designated heritage assets, including through effects to their settings. This will include heritage assets within the study site, and those in the surrounding area, whose setting may be affected.
- 5.2** Heritage assets and potential impacts will be assessed using best practice, including that set out in Historic England's Good Practice Advice Note 3, The Setting of Heritage Assets. The heritage assets which require assessment have been selected with reference to the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) database held by Historic England, as well as information held by the LPA on conservation areas.
- 5.3** A basic search radius was used to establish which heritage assets required assessment for impacts, which is usually sufficient to ensure all assets which require consideration are properly assessed. In some limited cases some heritage assets can have a wider setting which is sensitive, therefore the wider area outside of the search radius was also considered in the preparation of this assessment, to determine if additional highly graded heritage assets required inclusion in this assessment. No additional heritage assets were identified in this instance.
- 5.4** Not all designated heritage assets within this radius will require full assessment for impacts on an individual basis; where a designated heritage asset has been excluded, a clear justification will be provided, for example if the asset is sufficiently far, and well screened from the study area. Also, not all assets will require the same level of assessment. As set out in paragraph 128 of the NPPF, the level of detail will be sufficient to inform the nature and degree of effect of development within the study area on the significance of the heritage asset in question.
- 5.5** No Listed Buildings, Locally Listed Buildings, non-designated heritage assets, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites are located within the study site boundary.
- 5.6** The existing building stock within the study site comprises a modern bungalow, outbuildings, greenhouses and polytunnels. These are modern in date and not considered of heritage value.
- 5.7** Around 150m south-west of the nearest site boundary is Greatham Conservation Area designated for special architectural and historic interest. There are nine Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area, including the Grade II Listed Rooks Farmhouse which marks the northern boundary of the Conservation Area.
- 5.8** Opposite the site, on Petersfield Road, Deal Farmhouse is Grade II Listed.

### *Designated Heritage Assets that do not require detailed assessment*

- 5.9** Based on the results of a desk-based and on site assessment the following listed assets within the study area are not considered sensitive to change within the study site due to lack of intervisibility / historical connectivity: Benhams Farm Cottage (HHER 13861); Shepherds Mead (HHER 13418); Swains Cottage (Formerly Listed As Swains Cottages Nos 1 & 2) (HHER 13420); Rooks Farmhouse (HHER 13421); The Rectory (HHER 13423); Golds House (HHER 13424); Stable & House Nw Of Golds House (Formerly Listed With Golds Hse) (HHER 13425); Barn At Golds Farm (HHER 13426); Goleigh Farmhouse (HHER 13427); Old Church Of St John The Baptist (HHER 257); Stable & House Nw Of Golds House (Formerly Listed With Golds Hse) (HHER 14078); Cases (HHER 258); The Old Rectory Close (HHER 14079); Church Of St John The Baptist (HHER 13419); Granary

- 5.10** Given the lack of intervisibility between these assets and the proposed development it is clear that no harm to their significance would result from residential scale development within the study site. As such, it is not necessary to assess these on an individual basis here.

*Assessment of designated heritage assets, including assessment of significance, setting and relationship to study site*

#### GREATHAM CONSERVATION AREA

- 5.11** The 1994 Greatham Conservation Area (East Hampshire Partners) states that the character of the Conservation Area is essentially determined by four factors:
- *The tightly group enclave of historic buildings dating from the 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century which surround the surviving remains of the old 13<sup>th</sup> century Church of St John;*
  - *Opposite the old church and framed by trees to the north lies the new 19<sup>th</sup> century Church of St John, with its prominent tall spire. The church is set in a distinct flat pasture of open glebeland which provides views into and out of the village;*
  - *The skyline of Greatham Manor House its various steeply pitched roof and tall chimneys set amongst trees and all enclosed by a long iron-stone wall; and*
  - *The visually unifying effect of the use of local ironstone for both buildings and boundary walls.*
- 5.12** The 1994 document reference ironstone, regularly coursed, with brick detailing and ironstone galletting are the predominate building material and detailing. Other materials include polygonal churt bargate and malmstone walls with either bathstone or yellow brick dressing. Red brick, timber framing with tile hanging to the first floor are also noted as common within the conservation area.
- 5.13** The approach to the village from the south is discussed. No discussion of the northern approach is made.
- 5.14** Based on the results of a walkover of Greatham, there is considered a degree of separation between the study site and the Conservation Area created by the modern Primary School and the changing topography of Petersfield Road. As a result, no clear view from the main part of the study site towards the Conservation Area were noted. Views from the southern boundary towards the Conservation Area noted the hedge and tree lined boundaries of the properties within the Conservation Area and modern farmbuildings at Gould Farm. No clear view of the Chuch spire was noted from the rear or front of the study site.
- 5.15** Given the current commercial character of the study site does not contribute to the agricultural context of the village. Combined with the aforementioned degree of separation and lack of intervisibility the study site makes a marginal contribution to the significance of this asset.

#### GRADE II DEAL FARMHOUSE (HHER I3422 / NHLE 1237189)

- 5.16** The Grade II listed Deal Farmhouse (HHER I3422 / NHLE 1237189) is located opposite the site, on Petersfield Road. It dates to the 16<sup>th</sup> century to late 18<sup>th</sup> century alterations. It comprises a two-storey house timber-framed house with mixed outer walling; the 1st floor of the front and south side is tile-hung (part with scalloped bands), the ground floor being of painted ironstone: at the rear there is exposed framing with ironstone infill, and some brickwork (both painted). The dwelling has a ½-hipped tile roof, but hipped at the north end and brought to a lower eaves above an outshot, with further gabled extension. The listing description notes the chimney stack, 17<sup>th</sup> century lobby entrance windows, door and an outshot (staircase?) unit.

- 5.17** Deal Farmhouse is set back from Peterfield Road with an entrance from the south-west. A substantial ironstone with brick detailed boundary wall stone almost entirely screens the property from Petersfield Road. Partial views of the property are visible on the approach from the south.
- 5.18** The current experience of the building is restricted by the aforementioned boundary wall and vegetation. Given the current commercial character of the study site and the lack of intervisibility the study site is considered to make a marginal contribution to the significance of this asset.

## 6.0 Proposed Development and Predicted Impact on Heritage Assets

### Site Conditions

- 6.1** The study site measures c. 2 hectares in size and is currently occupied by the Liss Forest Nursery. Site land-uses include the nursery owner's bungalow and garden, outbuildings, greenhouses, polytunnels, storage areas and hard standing. Boundary features include hedgerow, hedgerow trees and specimen trees.

### The Proposed Development

- 6.2** The proposed development is for the construction of 37 dwellings (including affordable homes), alterations to existing access onto Petersfield Road, hard and soft landscaping, drainage and all other associated development works at the existing property of Liss Forest Nursery, Petersfield Road, Greatham.
- 6.3** The access to the site will utilise the existing access with semi-detached and detached residential units (residential scale) across the southern part of the site. Sympathetic treatment of the western edge of the site, closest to the Conservation Area is achieved by open space in the north-west and south-western parts of the site.



Plate 1: Proposed development plan and materials

- 6.4** The proposed development comprises a combination of red brick and iron stone with slate, red and mottled tile roofs (Plate 1).

### Potential Non-Designated Heritage & Archaeological Constraints & Recommendations

- 6.5** Based on a review of available evidence the site is considered to have low potential for all archaeological periods, although there is a slight possibility that residual early prehistoric artefacts could be present. While it is possible that unrecorded remains may be present, there is no evidence to suggest that such remains, if present, would be more than of local significance.
- 6.6** Due to the low archaeological potential, the proposed development will not have any below ground archaeological impacts. Therefore, further archaeological investigation in support of the development of the site is considered to be unnecessary.

### Potential Designated Heritage Constraints & Recommendations

- 6.1** The proposed development would not have a direct physical impact on any designated heritage assets. The proposed development would result in the residential



development near a number of designated assets. These changes have the potential to affect the setting of designated heritage assets in the wider area.

- 6.2 The previous section discussed the setting and significance of the following designated assets within the study area: this concluded that the study site makes a marginal contribution to the significance of Greatham Conservation Area and the Grade II Listed Deal Farmhouse.
- 6.3 The proposed development will result in the change of the study site from commercial to residential. On the basis of the above detailed design, the scheme is considered appropriate and the resultant effect to their significance would be negligible, and would not involve any meaningful loss of significance.



## 7.0 Summary and Conclusions

- 7.1** This heritage desk-based assessment considers Liss Forest Nursery, Petersfield Road, Greatham (Figure 1). The site measures c. 2.35 ha in size and is located at grid reference 477650, 130710. The site is hereafter referred to as the study site.
- 7.2** This assessment has been commissioned by Cove Construction Ltd, Peter Catt, Neill Catt and Vincent Catt to support a detailed planning application for to the South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA) for a proposed development of 37 dwellings (including affordable homes), alterations to existing access onto Petersfield Road, hard and soft landscaping, drainage and all other associated development works at the existing property of Liss Forest Nursery, Petersfield Road, Greatham.
- 7.3** The access to the site will utilise the existing access with semi-detached and detached residential units (residential scale) across the southern part of the site. Sympathetic treatment of the western edge of the site, closest to the Conservation Area is achieved by open space in the north-west and south-western parts of the site.
- 7.4** Due to the low archaeological potential, the proposed development will not have any below ground archaeological impacts. Therefore, further archaeological investigation in support of the development of the site is considered to be unnecessary.
- 7.5** No significant effects to designated assets will result from the proposed development.

## Sources

### General

Hampshire Record Office (HRO);  
The British Library (BL);  
The National Archives (TNA)

### Websites

Archaeological Data Service – [www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk)  
British History Online – <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>  
British Geological Society GeoIndex – <http://bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/>  
Historic England National Heritage List for England –  
<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>  
Heritage Gateway – [www.heritagegateway.org.uk](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk)  
MAGIC – [www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk)  
Pastscape – [www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)  
Bing Maps – <https://www.bing.com/maps/>  
Environment Agency – <https://data.gov.uk/publisher/environment-agency>

### Cartographic / Archival Material

1575 Southampton by Christopher Saxton Ref: BL Royal MS. 18. D.III f.20  
This is a map of Hampshire by Christopher Saxton, dating from 1575. It forms part of an atlas that belonged to William Cecil Lord Burghley, a proof copy of one which forms part of Christopher Saxton's Atlas of England and Wales, first published as a whole in 1579.  
1759 Isaac Taylor's Map of Hampshire  
1791 Thomas Milne Map of Hampshire  
1826 C and J Greenwood Map of Hampshire  
1764 Plan of part of an Estate, the property of Francis Beckford, esq in Greatham, with plots named Ref: HRO 26M64/68  
1808 Ordnance Survey Drawing *Selborne* Ref: BL OSD 85  
1840 Tithe Map for the parish of Greatham Ref: TNA IR 30/31/113 and 1842 apportionment IR 29/31/113  
1868 Sale particulars of farms and lands in Greatham, Hawkley and elsewhere (282 acres), with plan, Ref: HRO 31M71/T5/18-19  
1937 Particulars, with plan, of Deal Farm, Greatham (54.5 acres), for sale by auction Ref: 147M85/140 [32M67/Z1/24 is a duplicate copy]  
1870-82 OS 1:2,500 Scale Map  
1910 OS 1:2,500 Scale Map  
1974 OS 1:2,500 Scale Map  
1993 OS 1:2,500 Scale Map

### Bibliographic

DCMS. 2010. Scheduled Monuments. Identifying, protecting, conserving and investigating nationally important archaeological sites under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 March 2010  
Department of Communities and Local Government. 2014. Planning Practice Guidance  
Department for Communities and Local Government. 2012. National Planning Policy Framework  
Department of Communities and Local Government/Department of Culture Media and Sport/English Heritage. 2010. PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide

- English Heritage. 2008. Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment.
- English Heritage. 2011. Seeing the History in the View: A Method for Assessing Heritage Significance within Views.
- English Heritage. 2012. Comparison of PPS5 Policies with Historic Environment-Related Policies in the NPPF – Parts 1 & 2.
- Gripton, P. (2007) *A History of Greatham* (Las Atalayas Publishing: n.l.)
- Gripton (2008) *Greatham Memories* (self-published)
- Hampshire County Council (nd) *Greatham Historic Rural Settlement* (online publication <http://documents.hants.gov.uk/landscape/historic-settlement/GreathamHistoricRuralSettlementpublication.pdf>)
- Handkinson Duckett Associates 2018 *Liss Forest Nursery, Greatham: Landscape and Visual Appraisal*
- Historic England 2012, Designation Register of Parks and Gardens Selection Guide Rural Landscapes
- Historic England. 2015a. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment
- Historic England. 2015b. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets
- Liss Parish Council (2000) *Liss a Hidden Village* (self-published)
- Victoria County History (VCH) ed. William Page 1911 'Parishes: Liss', in *A History of the County of Hampshire: Volume 4*.
- East Hampshire Partners (1994) *Greatham Conservation Area*

## GAZETTEER OF NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS (Figure 2)

In order to understand the nature and extent of the surrounding archaeological resource, a study area of a 1km radius from the study site boundary was adopted. The following gazetteer represents all of the entries from the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (search ordered July 2021). Where previously unrecorded heritage assets are identified, these will be given an Orion reference e.g. (Orion X), otherwise these will be referenced by the Hampshire Historic Environment Record or English Heritage reference number.

### Abbreviations:

**HHER:** Hampshire Historic Environments Record  
**Mon ID:** Hampshire Historic Environments Record monument identification reference number

HHER MON ID / ORION REF.	NAME	MONUMENT TYPE/DESCRIPTION	PERIOD
54965	EARTHWORKS, POSSIBLY ASSOCIATED WITH ORCHARD	EARTHWORKS WERE RECORDED AT THIS LOCATION, POSSIBLY ASSOCIATED WITH LANDUSE AS AN ORCHARD.	UNKNOWN
54967	DITCH AND BANK, GREATHAM	SUBSTANTIAL DITCH AND BANK, POSSIBLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE CHURCH AND MANOR SITE.	UNKNOWN
54969	EARTHWORKS, GREATHAM	EARTHWORKS RECORDED DURING THE HISTORIC RURAL SETTLEMENT SURVEY.	UNKNOWN
54971	EARTHWORKS BETWEEN HILL VIEW AND DEAL FARM	EARTHWORKS BETWEEN HILL VIEW AND DEAL FARM, PROBABLY A HOUSE PLATFORM.	UNKNOWN
17370	NEOLITHIC FLINT FLOOR	(1) A NEOLITHIC FLINT FLOOR WITH NUMEROUS FLINT FLAKES AND CORES WAS FOUND IN THE EARLY 1920S ON A NEWLY PLOUGHED AREA OF GREATHAM MOOR.	NEOLITHIC
71717	POTENTIAL BRONZE AGE BARROW.	DESPITE DISTURBANCES THERE APPEARS TO BE A DEFINABLE MOUND ON TOP OF THIS HILLOCK; EVEN THE ERODING TRACK WHICH CROSSES SHOWS SLIGHT INFLEXIONS TO INDICATE MOUND EDGES. MEASURED DIAMETERS ARE 34M (NNW- SSE) X C. 32M (WSW-ENE), THE WSW MEASUREMENT BEING DIFFICULT DUE TO SLIT TRENCHES. BEST ESTIMATE OF PRE- DISTURBANCE DIAMETER IS RADIUS OF C. 14.5M TO NNE. ESTIMATED HEIGHT 2.0M, BUT LIKELY LESS MAKE-UP DUE TO CONVEXITY OF HILLTOP. FAIRLY PRONOUNCED	

HER MON ID / ORION REF.	NAME	MONUMENT TYPE/DESCRIPTION	PERIOD
		MOUND WITHIN SLIT-TRENCH RING, THE SLOPE LESSENING OUTSIDE. SAND ON THE TRACK HAS A DARKER COLOUR OVER THE MOUND THAN TO EITHER SIDE.	
28380	GREATHAM	GREATHAM (GRETEHAM) VILLAGE MENTIONED IN THE DOMESDAY BOOK.	MEDIEVAL
39307	DEAL FARM	FIRST DOCUMENTED IN AD 1256 AS LA THELE (PLANK BRIDGE).	MEDIEVAL
39308	GOLDS FARM	FIRST DOCUMENTED IN AD 1327 AS GOLDE (ASSOCIATED WITH FAMILY OF HENRY GOLDE) NOTE: CALLED GOLES IN 1869-74 AND GOULDS FARM IN 1945 (CARTOGRAPHIC INFO).	MEDIEVAL
54966	MEDIEVAL POTTERY EAST OF GREATHAM CHURCH	MEDIEVAL POTTERY FIND DURING SITE VISIT.	MEDIEVAL
51763	CASES HOUSE	GARDEN. C18 WITH REMAINS OF OLDER VILLAGE AT S END. GARDEN WALL OF IRONSTONE.	POST-MEDIEVAL
54968	SITE OF HOUSE, GREATHAM	SITE OF HOUSE REPRESENTED ON THE TITHE MAP OF 1840.	POST-MEDIEVAL
54972	FORMER GREEN, GREATHAM	FORMER GREEN, VISIBLE ON THE TITHE MAP OF 1840.	POST-MEDIEVAL
58867	SITE OF TOLL HOUSE AND TOLL GATE	TOLL HOUSE AND TOLL GATE AT GREATHAM TURNPIKE. GATE SHOWN ON 1ST EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPPING, HOUSE SHOWN ON 1ST, 2ND AND 3RD EDITIONS.	POST-MEDIEVAL
61128	SITE OF BUILDING	SITE OF BUILDING WITHIN THE SWAIN'S COTTAGE CURTILAGE, SHOWN ON THE GREATHAM TITHE MAP (1840)	POST-MEDIEVAL
41733	LONGMOOR	SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY MAY SURVIVE	MODERN
58449	WWI/WWII MILITARY SLIT TRENCHING	A GROUP OF MODERN MILITARY SLIT TRENCHES ON THE PLAYING FIELDS AT APPLEPIE CORNER. THEY ARE OF WORLD WAR TWO OR EARLIER ORIGIN.	MODERN
70015	MILITARY FIELD OVEN	EARLY 20TH CENTURY FIELD OVEN.	MODERN
59923	WWII MILITARY PITS	A GROUP OF SUBCIRCULAR HOLLOWES, POSSIBLY CRATERS ARE VISIBLE ON AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.	MODERN

## GAZETTEER OF BUILT HERITAGE ASSETS (Figure 3)

The following gazetteer represents all known built heritage assets.

### Abbreviations:

**HHER:** Hampshire Historic Environments Record

**Mon ID:** Hampshire Historic Environments Record monument identification reference number

Mon ID	NAME	DESIGNATION
	GREATHAM CONSERVATION AREA	GREATHAM CONSERVATION AREA
13861	BENHAMS FARM COTTAGE	GRADE II
13418	SHEPHERDS MEAD	GRADE II
13420	SWAINS COTTAGE (FORMERLY LISTED AS SWAINS COTTAGES NOS 1 & 2)	GRADE II
13421	ROOKS FARMHOUSE	GRADE II
13422	DEAL FARMHOUSE	GRADE II
13423	THE RECTORY	GRADE II
13424	GOLDS HOUSE	GRADE II
13425	STABLE & HOUSE NW OF GOLDS HOUSE (FORMERLY LISTED WITH GOLDS HSE)	GRADE II
13426	BARN AT GOLDS FARM	GRADE II
13427	GOLEIGH FARMHOUSE	GRADE II
257	OLD CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST	GRADE II
14078	STABLE & HOUSE NW OF GOLDS HOUSE (FORMERLY LISTED WITH GOLDS HSE)	GRADE II
258	CASES	GRADE II
14079	THE OLD RECTORY CLOSE	GRADE II
13419	CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST	GRADE II
13428	GRANARY 20M N OF GOLEIGH FARMHOUSE	GRADE II
54435	IRONSTONE BARN AT FOREST SIDE FARM	GRADE II





Plate 2: View from south-east of the study site towards the Conservation Area

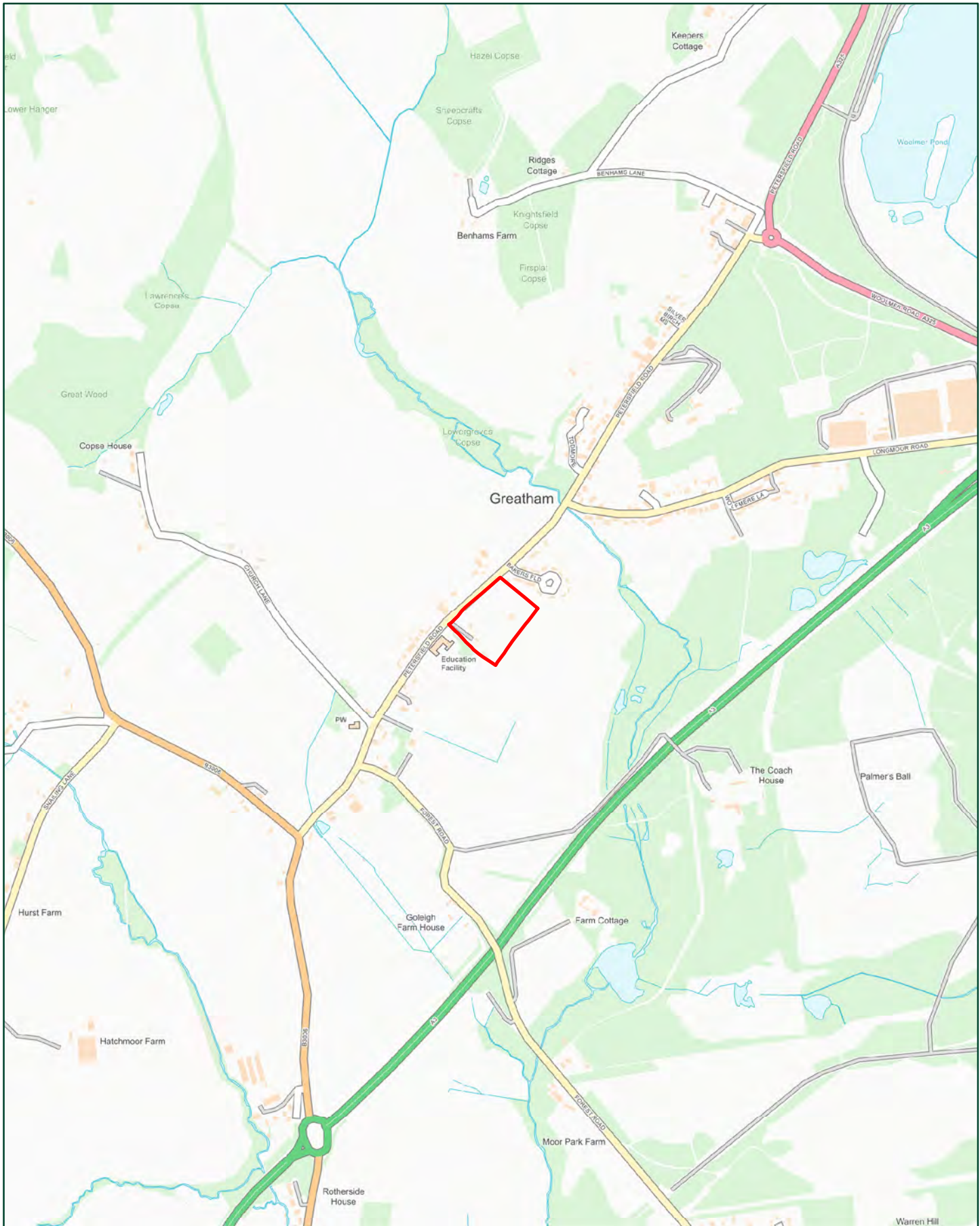


Plate 3: View south along Peterfield Road, study site to left



Plate 4: View south along Peterfield Road with the Grade II listed Deal House to left and site to right





**Legend**

 Site Boundary

1:12,500 at A4

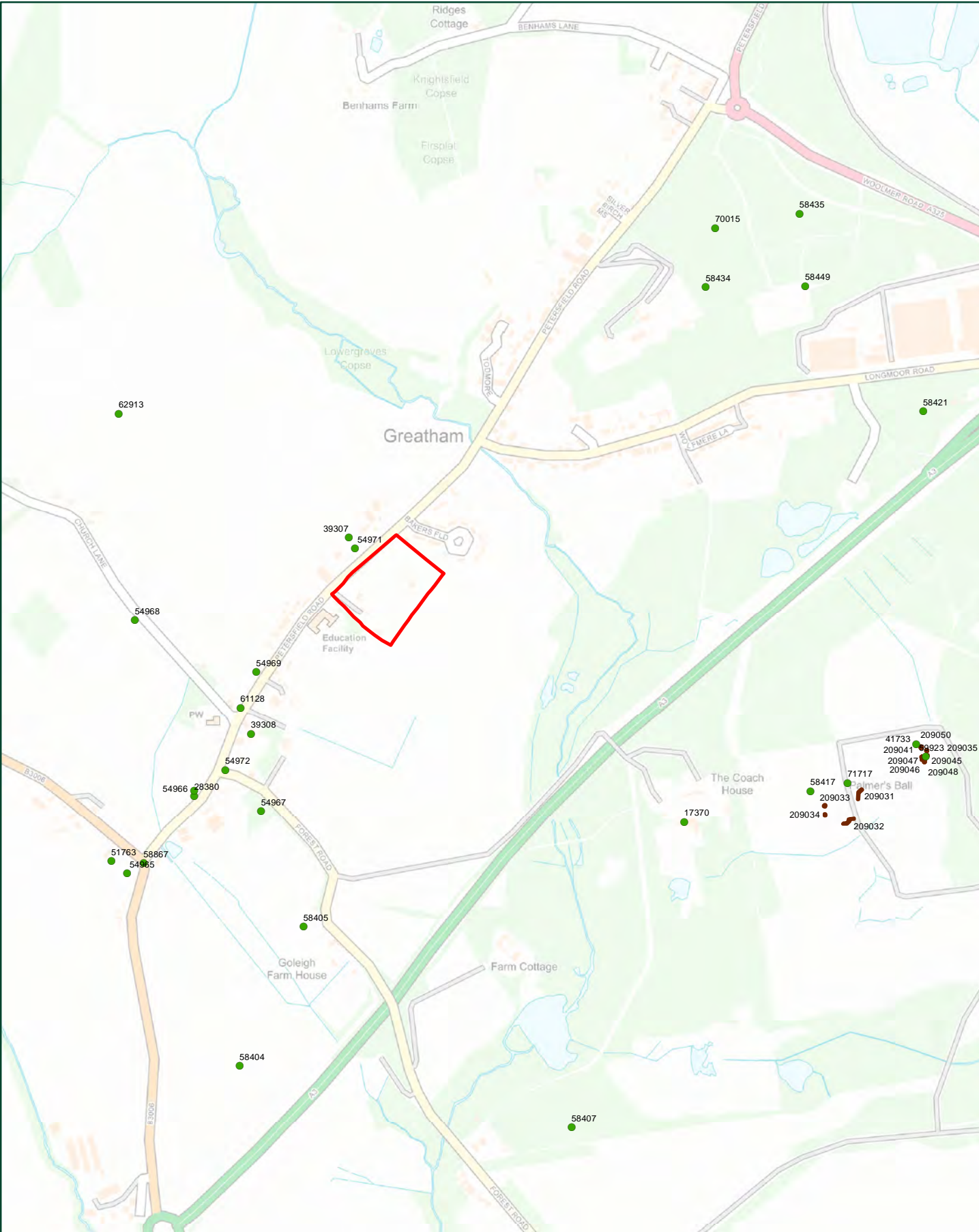


**Title:**  
Fig.1: Site Location




**Address:**  
Liss Forest Nursery, Petersfield Road, Greatham



**orion.**



Legend

-  Site Boundary
-  Archaeology
-  HCC Cropmarks

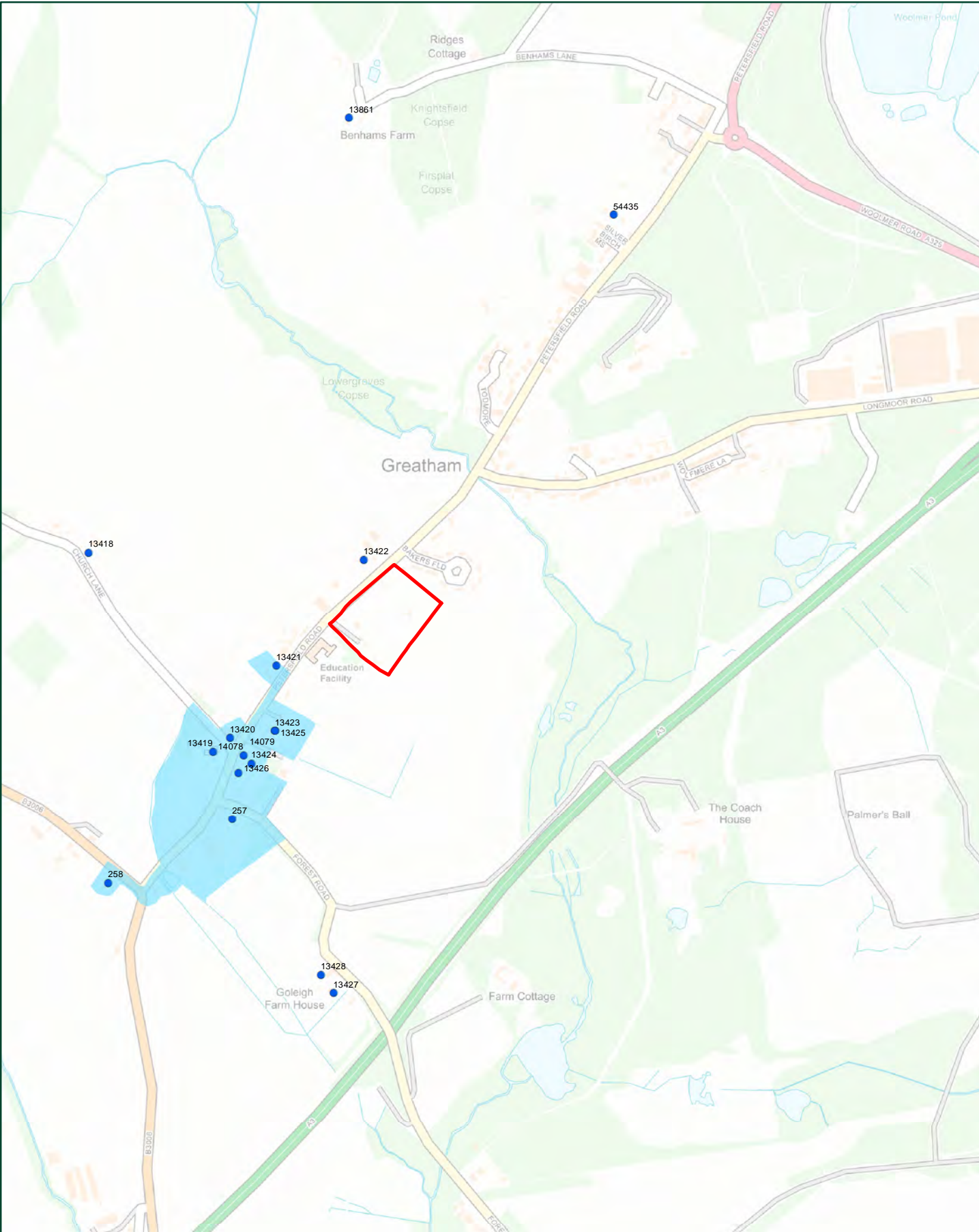
1:10,000 at A4



Title:  
Fig.2: Archaeological Assets Mapping  
Address:  
Liss Forest Nursery, Petersfield Road, Greatham







Legend



Site Boundary



Historic Building



Conservation Area

1:10,000 at A4

0



300m

Title:

Fig.3: Built Heritage Assets Mapping

Address:

Liss Forest Nursery, Petersfield Road, Greatham



orion.





#### Legend

▭ Approximate location of Site

1:50,000 at A4

0 1,500m

#### Title:

Fig.4: 1759 Isaac Taylor's Map of Hampshire

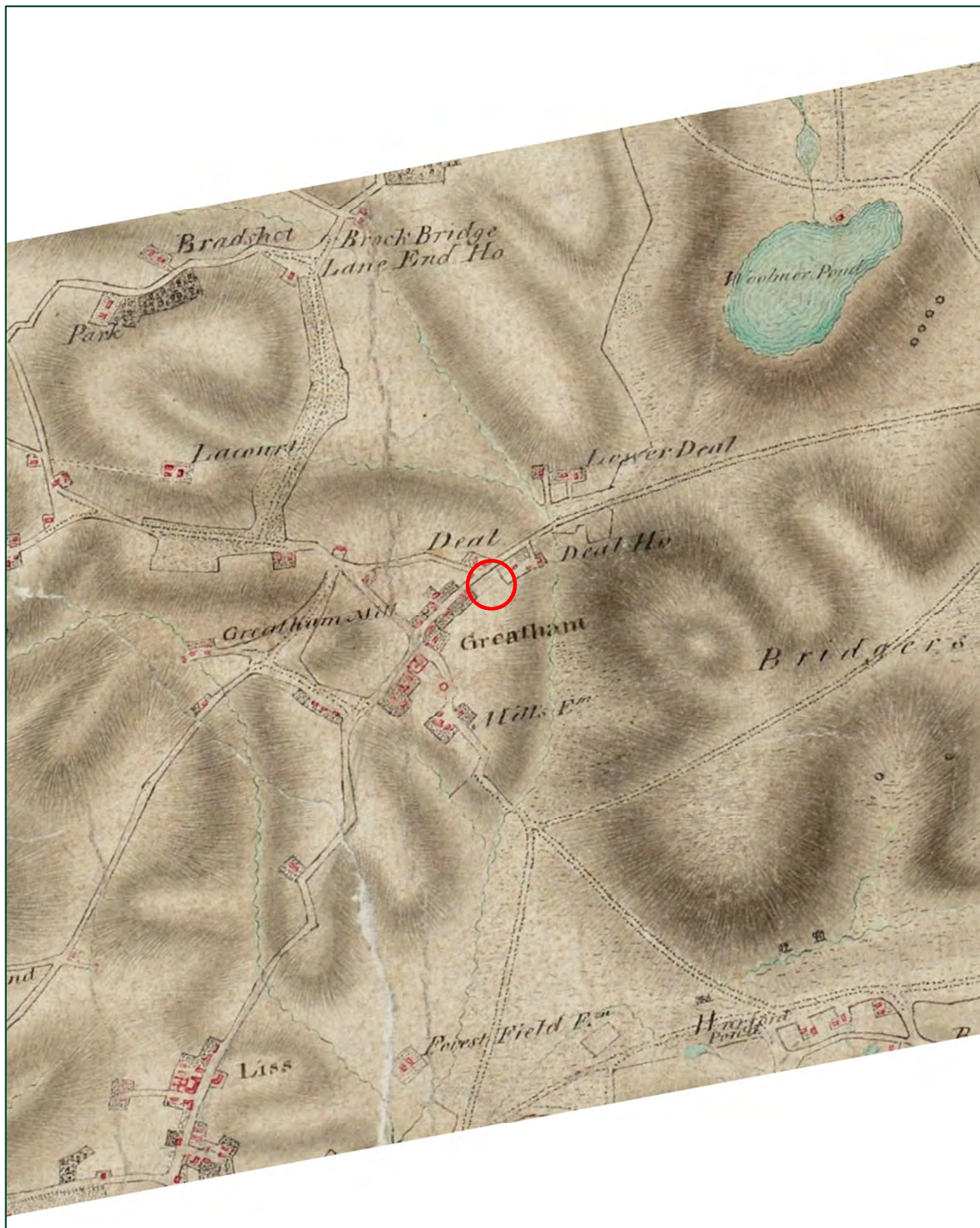
#### Address:

Liss Forest Nursery, Petersfield Road, Greatham



**orion.**





#### Legend

Approximate location of Site

1:25,000 at A4

0 800m

#### Title:

Fig.5: 1808 Ordnance Survey Drawing Selbourne

#### Address:

Liss Forest Nursery, Petersfield Road, Greatham



**orion.**





#### Legend

 Site Boundary

1:4,000 at A4

0  125m

#### Title:

Fig.6: 1840 Tithe Map for the parish of Greatham

#### Address:

Liss Forest Nursery, Petersfield Road, Greatham



**orion.**





#### Legend

Site Boundary

1:3,000 at A4

0 100m

#### Title:

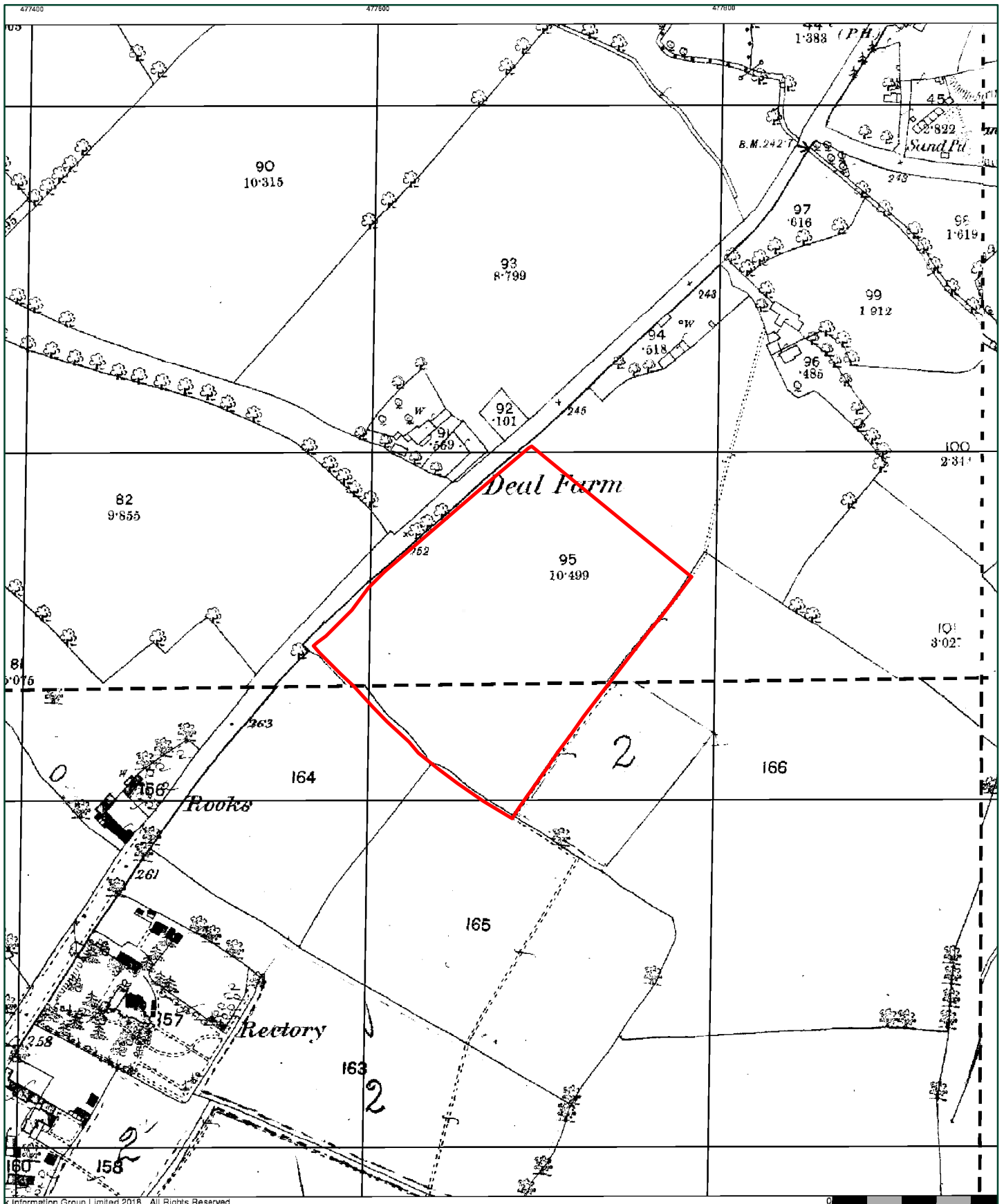
Fig.7: 1868 Sale particulars of farms and lands in Greatham, Hawkey and elsewhere (282 acres), with plan

#### Address:

Liss Forest Nursery, Petersfield Road, Greatham



**orion.**















Legend

 Site Boundary

1:3,000 at A4

0  100m

Title:  
Fig.12: Aerial View of Study Site (from Google Earth)  
Address:  
Liss Forest Nursery, Petersfield Road, Greatham



**orion.**