



**Swaythling Housing Society Limited**

**Inwood Road, Liss**

**Archaeology and Cultural Heritage**

**Statement**

**February 2011**

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## 1.0 Introduction

This Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Statement has been prepared by Kirsten Holland, Principal Archaeologist, WYG on behalf of Swaythling Housing Society Limited to accompany a planning application for a residential housing development proposal at Inwood Road, Liss, Hampshire.

### 1.1 Aims and Objectives

This study examines the cultural heritage potential of the proposed development site and the surrounding area. The aim of the study is to:

- Identify recorded cultural heritage sites within the site boundary;
- Identify the potential for previously unrecorded sites to be present within the site;
- Identify potential impacts and mitigation strategies where appropriate; and
- Make recommendations for further work where required.

Cultural heritage within this context includes all buried and upstanding archaeological remains, built heritage sites, historic landscapes and any other features that contribute to the archaeological and historic interest of the area. This assessment does not attempt to plot and review every archaeological find and monument; rather it aims to examine the distribution of evidence and to use this to predict the archaeological potential of the study area and the likely significance of the development proposals on those remains.

## 2.0 Site and Development Description

The development site is located to the east of Liss, East Hampshire. The site is centred on SU7 816 2735 (478160, 123740) and is at approximately 87-80m above Ordnance Datum. The site is bounded to the west by playing fields, to the south by the school, to the east by rear gardens of houses on East Hill Drive and to the north by flats on Inwood Road. A site location plan can be seen in Appendix A (WYG Figure 01). The development site is currently disused open space with trees and fences to the boundaries. Photographs of the site can be seen in Appendix B.



The proposed development is a residential development of 32 houses and bungalows of 1, 2, 3, and 4 bedrooms, with gardens, an associated road and 64 parking bays. The houses will be accessed from Inwood Road between the existing blocks of flats. A masterplan of the proposed development can be seen in Appendix A.

### 3.0 Methodology

#### 3.1 Assessment Methodology

Impact assessment has been carried out through the consideration of baseline conditions in relation to the elements of the scheme that could cause cultural heritage impacts. Baseline conditions are defined as the existing environmental conditions and in applicable cases, the conditions that would develop in the future without the scheme. In accordance with best practice this report assumes that the scheme will be constructed, although the use of the word 'will' in the text should not be taken to mean that implementation of the scheme is certain.

No standard method of evaluation and assessment is provided for the assessment of impact significance upon cultural heritage, therefore a set of evaluation and assessment criteria have been developed using a combination of the Secretary of State's criteria for Scheduling Monuments (Scheduled Monument Statement, Annex 1), Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07 and Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9, Heritage of Historic Resources Sub-Objective). Professional judgment is used in conjunction with these criteria to undertake the impact assessment. The full assessment methodology can be seen in Appendix C.

#### 3.2 Sources Consulted

A study area of approximately 1km radius from the approximate centre of the site (SU 7810 2730) has been examined to assess the nature of the surrounding cultural heritage sites and place the recorded sites within their context.

This study has been undertaken taking into consideration the historical and archaeological background of the proposed development area. The sources consulted were:

- Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER);
- National Monuments Record (NMR);



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- English Heritage and Local Planning Authority for designated sites;
- Historic mapping.

A site walkover survey was undertaken on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2011 to assess the site for previously unrecorded heritage remains and suitability for potential evaluation and mitigation measures.

The study area has been assessed by the English Heritage National Mapping Programme therefore extensive aerial photography analysis has already been undertaken for the study area and incorporated into the Historic Environment Record.

## 4.0 Legislation and Planning Policy Context

### 4.1 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

Scheduled Monuments are designated by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport on the advice of English Heritage as selective examples of nationally important archaeological remains. Under the terms of Part 1 Section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 it is an offence to damage, disturb or alter a Scheduled Monument either above or below ground without first obtaining permission from the Secretary of State. This Act does not allow for the protection of the setting of Scheduled Monuments.

### 4.2 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

The Act outlines the provisions for designation, control of works and enforcement measures relating to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. Section 66 of the Act states that the planning authority must have special regard to the desirability of preserving the setting of any Listed Building that may be affected by the grant of planning permission. Section 72 states that special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas.

### 4.3 Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment – 2010

Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) sets out the Government's national planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment. The PPS covers all aspects of the historic environment and



heritage assets including designated assets (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields) and non-designated assets. The PPS identifies that consideration of the historic environment and the requirements for assessment and mitigation of impacts on heritage assets should be proportional to their value and the effect of proposals on their significance. The PPS sets out the approach regional and local authorities should adopt in identifying and making provision for conservation of heritage within the plan making process (HE1-HE5) and in assessing development proposals within the context of applications for development (HE6-HE12).

The PPS states that the significance of heritage assets (including their settings) should be identified and the effect of the proposal on the significance of the asset should be assessed. Prior to validation the planning application should include sufficient information to enable the impact of proposals on significance to be assessed and thus where desk-based research is insufficient to assess the interest field evaluation may also be required (HE6). The PPS includes policy principles to guide the determination of applications relating to heritage assets (HE7 and HE8) and additional principles to be considered for designated assets (HE9 and HE10).

Whilst the PPS reflects the Governments overarching aim that “the historic environment and its heritage assets should be conserved and enjoyed for the quality of life they bring to this and future generations” it recognises that there are occasions where loss of significance is justified on the merits of new development. The more significant the asset and the greater the harm to the significance the greater the justification will be needed. Policy HE11 outlines a number of principles for enabling development that should be considered in assessing the benefits and disbenefits. Where loss of significance as a result of development is considered justified the PPS includes provision to allow for the recording and advancing understanding of the asset before it is lost using planning conditions or obligations (e.g. S106) as appropriate (HE12). The results of these investigations should be made available and the archive deposited in a suitable repository. A Planning Practice Guide (English Heritage, March 2010) provides further information and guidance on the interpretation and implementation of the PPS.

#### **4.4 Local Policy and Guidance**

The East Hampshire District Local Plan, created 2004, adopted 2006, contains three policies relevant to Cultural Heritage;

- HE12 Development Affecting the Setting of a Listed Building





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- HE13 Buildings of Local Architectural, Historic or Townscape Interest
- HE17 Archaeology and Ancient Monuments

The full text of the relevant policies can be seen in Appendix D. A further eleven policies are relevant to heritage issues (Policies HE4-8 Conservation Areas, Policies HE9-11 and HE14 Listed and Historic Buildings, HE18 Parks and Gardens and HE19 Historic Lanes) but are not directly relevant to this development and therefore are not discussed further.

## 5.0 Consultation

Consultation was undertaken with the Hampshire Historic Environment Record, English Heritage and Hampshire Record Office and Archives for the provision of data for this report. The scope of the assessment was confirmed with Hannah Fluck, Senior Archaeologist, Hampshire County Council prior to commencement and the potential impacts and proposal for no further mitigation measures were discussed following completion of a draft of this report issued to HCC (14/02/11).

## 6.0 Baseline Data

### 6.1 Designated Sites

There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas within the 1km study area.

There is one Scheduled Monument within the study area, to the south east of the site consisting of undated circular earthworks of banks and ditches (Site 1). The monument may be a Bronze Age enclosure or may be later evidence of coppicing. Further details are included in Appendix E and its location can be seen on Figure 02. The Scheduled Monument is sufficiently distant from the proposed development site that it will not be affected.

There are seven Listed Buildings within the study area. These are detailed in Appendix E and their locations can be seen on Figure 02. All the buildings are Grade II Listed. One of the Listed Buildings is a church (Site 2), five are residential buildings (Sites 3-7) and one is a war memorial (Site 8). All of the sites are sufficiently distant that they and their settings will not be affected.



## 6.2 Archaeological and Historic Background

The Historic Environment Record holds details for sixteen sites within the study area and the National Monuments Record holds details for a further three. Details of the sites can be seen in Appendix E and their locations can be seen on Figure 02. A detailed consideration of the archaeological and historic background of Hampshire is contained in the Thames and Solent Regional Research Framework and Hampshire Resource Assessment<sup>1</sup> and the reader is directed to these for a detailed consideration of the regional context. The village design statement for Liss has also been considered (2000).

### 6.2.1 Prehistoric (up to 43AD)

Evidence for prehistoric activity within the study area includes numerous surface finds of lithic artefacts recovered during field walking (Sites 9, 10, 20-23), and further examples recovered during a housing development (Site 11). These represent activity during the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age. No evidence for settlements associated with these flints have been recorded. The closest finds were approximately 300m south where 31 pieces of flint were recorded with a single sherd of medieval pottery and numerous post-medieval pottery sherds.

An earthwork to the south of Liss has been designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The date of the earthwork is unknown, however it is thought to represent the possible remains of Late Bronze Age enclosure or disc barrow, however it may also represent a potentially a more recent coppice. There is no evidence within the study area of remains of Iron Age date.

In general, as with much of southern England, early prehistoric activity is subject to a degree of invisibility in the archaeological record, due to the transient nature of settlement activity. Research for this period has focussed on known sites and the raised beaches and greensand favoured for settlement. Neolithic earthworks mark the 'abrupt change' in the archaeological record (Gardiner 2007) when monuments become more visible. Evidence for Bronze Age settlement has been limited by the intensive ploughing in the county which has removed many features observed in surrounding counties (Gardiner, 2007). Throughout the Bronze Age and Iron Age, settlement activity has been recorded throughout the region with a focus predominantly on the chalkland to the west of the study area (Allen, 2007).

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<sup>1</sup> Available at: [http://thehumanjourney.net/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=552](http://thehumanjourney.net/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=552)



### **6.2.2 Roman/Romano British (43AD to c.450AD)**

Roman settlements are often seen as continuations of Iron Age settlements, although this is often an 'assumed' pattern of post-conquest settlement (Massey 2006). Liss lies in the Roman territory of *Regni*, with its 'capital' of Chichester (*Regnum*) to the south, and Winchester (*Venta Belgarum*), the 'capital' of *Belgae*, to the west.

A Roman road between Silchester (*Calleva*) and Chichester (*Regnum*) runs to the north-east of the study area, however there are no villas or settlements noted close to the study area until the villa at Stroud, near Petersfield (Ordnance Survey, 1994). There is a single recorded site of Roman pottery and building material fragments identified during fieldwalking to the east of the study area (Site 24) which may indicate an outlying farm and/or agricultural use of the area.

### **6.2.3 Early Medieval (450AD to 1066AD)**

The modern boundaries of Hampshire were, for the most part, established during the early medieval (Anglo-Saxon) period (Hinton 2007). The origins of the place name Liss is Celtic and means "a court house, chief house in a district" and it was first recorded as *Lis* in the Domesday Book (Mills, 2003), indicating that there was a settlement here during the early medieval period. The Domesday Book entry also included an entry for a mill. There are no records of early medieval date within the study area, however it is anticipated that the core of West Liss and potentially some outlying farms would have been occupied at this time.

### **6.2.4 Medieval Period (1066AD-c1540AD)**

Agricultural activity dominated land-use during the medieval period. Areas of ridge and furrow have been identified from the National Mapping Programme and are described as medieval or post-medieval in date. The NMP records some east-west aligned ridge and furrow visible on early aerial photographs partially within the development site and partially within an area now occupied by flats. The 'open' field systems established in the early/mid medieval period started to become enclosed as early as the 14<sup>th</sup> century, an activity that continued, increasing in the 16<sup>th</sup> century (Hare 1994 cited in Edwards 2006). The only Parliamentary Enclosure map for Liss dates to 1864 and therefore post dates the tithe map which indicates an enclosed landscape had already been at least partially established prior to Parliamentary enclosure. Scatters of medieval pottery recorded during fieldwalking (Sites 20, 23, 26) are considered typical of medieval manuring of fields with household waste.



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Continuation of the settlement at Liss into the medieval period is evidenced from the historic buildings still standing in the study area. The main focus of settlement was initially anticipated to be focussed around West Liss, with further settlement towards the village common at East Liss, however there were probably also dispersed farmsteads through out the area. Examples of Grade II listed buildings dating from the 16<sup>th</sup> century include 'Pophole Farm' to the south-west of the site (Site 5) and 'Knight's Cottage (Site 7) further away to the north-east of the site.

### **6.2.5 Post-Medieval Period (c.1540AD to 1900AD) and Modern (1900AD to present)**

Hampshire remained principally an agricultural landscape, with market towns developing with improved transport links. 1859 saw the opening of the Liss Railway Station (London to Portsmouth), with a further station, the Borden Branch railway, opening in 1905. It was extended towards Longmoor Camp used by the army, and later to Liss in 1933. This branch railway was relatively short-lived, closing in 1969. The arrival of the railway led to the development of East Liss (now known as Liss) in preference to West Liss (Liss village design statement, 2000).

Whilst largely agricultural, some industrial activity did occur within rural Hampshire. This was widespread, but small-scale, for example clay was extracted, fuelling a brick and tile industry in the early post-medieval period (Hopkins 2006). Within the study area a limekiln is noted to the north of the development site. To the north of the study area is the five storey corn mill, Liss Mill (Site 14) which was water powered although the watercourse has since been diverted and there is no longer any indication of the wheel pit or mill race.

In terms of the main settlement of Liss, earlier buildings continued in use, often undergoing later modification (e.g. the medieval 'Barn Place' to the northeast of the site, which has 19<sup>th</sup> century modifications, Site 3). The village retained a traditional layout with Lower Common to the east of the main settlement remaining until at least the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century and the arrival of the railway. The development site and its surroundings remained in agricultural use and undeveloped until post-war expansion of the Liss and construction of the new housing estate.

## **7.0 Historic Mapping Survey**

Extracts of selected historic maps can be seen in Appendix F.

From the mapping evidence it can be seen that the site has remained an agricultural field throughout the post-medieval and early modern period. The Liss tithe map of 1840 showed the site located within field 247



'The Lambs Lease'. The field names surrounding the development site are all descriptive and do not give information about particular land uses. The first edition Ordnance Survey (six inches to the mile series) map of 1869-1874 showed that the development site remained an agricultural field.

By the second edition OS map of 1898 the area around East Hill House has become more open and a number of individual trees are noted indicating that the area may not have been farmed so intensively. A footpath from East Hill House to the village crossed the development site, however this had been removed by the fourth edition map of 1932. By 1972 the housing estate to the north of the development site had been largely constructed, although the flats to the immediate north of the development site were constructed until later. The recreation ground to the east of the site had also been established by this date.

## 8.0 Site Walkover Survey

A walkover survey was undertaken on 31st January 2011. The weather was overcast and dry. Photographs of the site can be seen in Appendix B. The site is currently disused open space, the ground is locally disturbed and uneven and primarily rough grass. Former extensive vegetation, principally brambles, have recently been cleared from the site and the vegetation is now at ground level.

There are level areas in the south-west and north-east corners of the site. The site slopes down to the south-west dropping approximately 7m over a distance of approximately 80m. This follows the general landform of the area.

To the south and west the adjacent land is used for playing and sports fields and these have been levelled to provide a flat surface. The land outside the site therefore rises to the west and drops to the south to accommodate this.

## 9.0 Heritage Potential and Impact Assessment

The only recorded heritage site within the development site is of ridge and furrow identified from aerial photographs. This ridge and furrow is no longer visible and has been partially removed by the construction of adjacent flats. The value of any buried ridge and furrow remains are negligible. Although there may be an impact on them their negligible value means that archaeological mitigation is not considered to be appropriate or necessary.



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There is a very low potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains to be discovered within the development site. The site slopes steeply and therefore it would not have been conducive to settlement. There is no firm evidence of settlement in the pre-medieval period. The recorded sites of prehistoric and Roman date within the study area are all find spots of flint or pottery, mainly recovered during field walking. If any archaeological remains from these periods were to be discovered they are considered most likely to be isolated finds or unstratified flint or pottery fragments. These are most likely to be of low or negligible value.

During the medieval and post-medieval periods the focus of settlement was on the recorded farms and the centre of the village. The development site would have been used for agriculture as indicated by the ridge and furrow remains and historic mapping evidence. Any further remains from this period such as field boundaries are considered to be of negligible value.

The lack of recorded evidence from the immediate study area of archaeological settlement sites, the unstratified nature of artefacts recovered within the study area and the sloping site all mitigate against discovering previously unrecorded archaeological remains. The very low potential to discover sites means that archaeological evaluation prior to development or mitigation during development are not considered to be necessary, or a proportionate response to the potential. The approach has been agreed with Hannah Fluck, Senior Archaeologist, Hampshire County Council.



## 10.0 References

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- DCLG (2010) Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment
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- Mills A.D. (2003) Oxford Dictionary of British Place Names. Oxford: Oxford University Press



Inwood Road, Liss

Ordnance Survey (1994) Roman Britain

**Hampshire Record Office and Archives**

Liss tithe map, 1840, Ref:21M65/F7/143/2

Liss tithe award, 1843, Ref:21M65/F7/143/1

Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, Sheet 53NW 1869-74

Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile Sheet 53-1,2,5,6 1898

Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile Sheet 53-6,10 1909

Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile Sheet 53-6,10 1932

Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 Sheet SU7827-7927, 1971



Inwood Road, Liss



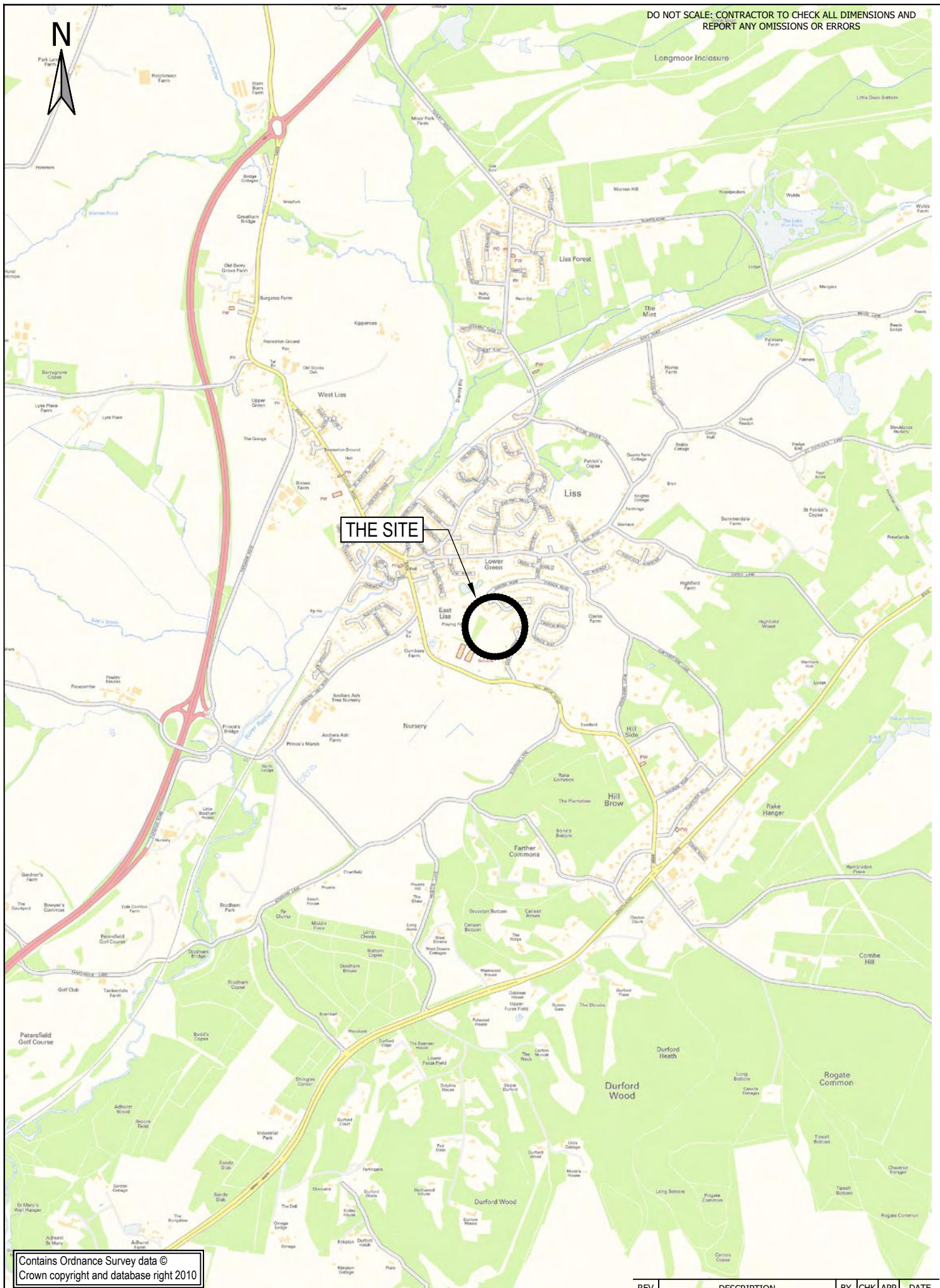
## Appendices

Inwood Road, Liss



## **Appendix A – Site Location and Proposed Development Plan**

DO NOT SCALE: CONTRACTOR TO CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS AND REPORT ANY OMISSIONS OR ERRORS



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REV	DESCRIPTION	BY	CHK	APP	DATE

ARNDALE COURT  
HEADINGLEY  
LEEDS  
LS6 2UJ  
  
TEL: +44 (0)113 278 7111  
FAX: +44 (0)113 275 0623  
e-mail: enviro@wyg.com



Client:  
**SWAYTHLING HOUSING SOCIETY LIMITED**

Project: A057923  
**HERITAGE ASSESSMENT  
INWOOD ROAD, LISS**

Drawing Title:  
**SITE LOCATION PLAN**

Scale @	Drawn	Date	Checked	Date	Approved	Date
A4	CM	15.02.11	KRH	23.02.11	KRH	23.02.11
Project No.	Office	Type	Drawing No.	Revision		
A057923	41	54	Fig. 1			





**schedule of accommodation**

- 4 no. 1 bed 2 persons houses
- 10 no. 2 bed 4 persons houses
- 8 no. 3 bed 5 persons houses
- 4 no. 4 bedroom 6 persons houses
- 6 no. 2 bedroom 3 persons bungalows
- 64 no. parking bays

**Note:**  
The exact position of the adopted sewer should be determined on site.  
The exact area of tree root protection zones to be determined by the Arborist.

**notes**

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all dimensions to be checked on site prior to commencement of construction works and the architect notified of any discrepancy.

figured dimensions are to be used in preference to scaled dimensions.

no deviation from this drawing will be permitted without prior consent of the architect.

all drawings are prepared subject to a full measured and structural survey of the buildings and site.

all structural work is subject to the appointment of a structural engineer to confirm and agree the structural proposals.

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**health & safety:**  
exceptional risks involving specific methods of construction or exceptional maintenance issues:

**NO SIGNIFICANT RISK**

scale width 50 mm @ a1 - 25 mm @ a3

revision	notes	date	drawn	checked
A	'no build zone' & 'easement hatch' omitted landscaping details added	07-10-10	DS	JB
B	amendments to plots 1-4 and surrounding landscaping north point & dwg orientation amended	11-10-10	JB	JB
C	north point & dwg orientation amended	13-10-10	DS	HYA
D	drawing issued for consultation	15.10.10	HYA	HYA
E	bin stores amendments to plots 16-20 & 32 additional parking to existing flats	03-11-10	DS	HYA

client **Drum Housing Association**

**PRELIMINARY**



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project **Land at Inwood Road Liss**

detail **Proposed Site Layout**

drawn	DS	checked	HYA
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date	Oct 10	status	Preliminary
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a1 scale	1:250	a3 scale	1:500	rev	17717-SK-110	E
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Inwood Road, Liss



## **Appendix B – Site Photographs**





Photograph 1: Looking south-west across the site from the north-east corner



Photograph 2: Looking south across the east of the development site.



## **Appendix C – Assessment Methodology**



### Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Methodology

No standard method of evaluation and assessment is provided for the assessment of significance of effects upon cultural heritage, therefore a set of evaluation and assessment criteria have been developed using a combination of the Secretary of State’s criteria for Scheduling Monuments (Scheduled Monument Statement, Annex 1), Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07 and Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9, Heritage of Historic Resources Sub-Objective). Professional judgement is used in conjunction with these criteria to undertake the impact assessment.

### Value

The table below provides guidance on the assessment of cultural heritage value on all archaeological sites and monuments, historic buildings, historic landscapes and other types of historical site such as battlefields, parks and gardens, not just those that are statutorily designated.

Value	Examples
Very High	World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments of exceptional quality, or assets of acknowledged international importance or can contribute to international research objectives Grade I Listed Buildings and built heritage of exceptional quality Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens and historic landscapes and townscapes of international sensitivity, or extremely well preserved historic landscapes and townscapes with exceptional coherence, integrity, time-depth, or other critical factor(s)
High	Scheduled Monuments, or assets of national quality and importance or than can contribute to national research objectives Grade II* and Grade II Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas with very strong character and integrity, other built heritage that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association. Grade II* and II Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and historic landscapes and townscapes of outstanding interest, quality and importance, or well preserved and exhibiting considerable coherence, integrity time-depth or other critical factor(s)
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets of regional quality and importance that contribute to regional research objectives Locally Listed Buildings, other Conservation Areas, historic buildings that can be shown to have good qualities in their fabric or historical association Designated or undesignated special historic landscapes and townscapes with





Value	Examples
	reasonable coherence, integrity, time-depth or other critical factor(s) Assets that form an important resource within the community, for educational or recreational purposes.
Low	Undesignated assets of local importance Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations but with potential to contribute to local research objectives. Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association Historic landscapes and townscapes with limited sensitivity or whose sensitivity is limited by poor preservation, historic integrity and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets that form a resource within the community with occasional utilisation for educational or recreational purposes.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving cultural heritage interest. Buildings of no architectural or historical note. Landscapes and townscapes that are badly fragmented and the contextual associations are severely compromised or have little or no historical interest.

### Magnitude

The magnitude of the potential impact is assessed for each site or feature independently of its archaeological or historical value. Magnitude is determined by considering the predicted deviation from baseline conditions. The magnitude of impact categories are adapted from the Transport Assessment Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9) and Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07.

Magnitude of Impact	Typical Criteria Descriptors
Substantial	Impacts will damage or destroy cultural heritage assets; result in the loss of the asset and/or quality and integrity; cause severe damage to key characteristic features or elements; almost complete loss of setting and/or context of the asset. The assets integrity or setting is almost wholly destroyed or is severely compromised, such that the resource can no longer be appreciated or understood. (Negative) The proposals would remove or successfully mitigate existing damaging and discordant impacts on assets; allow for the restoration or enhancement of characteristic features; allow the substantial re-establishment of the integrity, understanding and setting for an area or group of features; halt rapid degradation



Magnitude of Impact	Typical Criteria Descriptors
	and/or erosion of the heritage resource, safeguarding substantial elements of the heritage resource. (Positive)
Moderate	Substantial impact on the asset, but only partially affecting the integrity; partial loss of, or damage to, key characteristics, features or elements; substantially intrusive into the setting and/or would adversely impact upon the context of the asset; loss of the asset for community appreciation. The assets integrity or setting is damaged but not destroyed so understanding and appreciation is compromised. (Negative) Benefit to, or restoration of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement of asset quality; degradation of the asset would be halted; the setting and/or context of the asset would be enhanced and understanding and appreciation is substantially improved; the asset would be bought into community use. (Positive)
Slight	Some measurable change in assets quality or vulnerability; minor loss of or alteration to, one (or maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; change to the setting would not be overly intrusive or overly diminish the context; community use or understanding would be reduced. The assets integrity or setting is damaged but understanding and appreciation would only be diminished not compromised. (Negative) Minor benefit to, or partial restoration of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; some beneficial impact on asset or a stabilisation of negative impacts; slight improvements to the context or setting of the site; community use or understanding and appreciation would be enhanced. (Positive)
Negligible / No Change	Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements. Minor changes to the setting or context of the site. No discernible change in baseline conditions (Negative). Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features or elements. Minor changes to the setting or context of the site No discernible change in baseline conditions. (Positive).

Magnitude (scale of change) is determined by considering the predicted deviation from baseline conditions. Quantifiable assessment of magnitude has been undertaken where possible. In cases where only qualitative assessment is possible, magnitude has been defined as fully as possible.

During the assessment any embedded mitigation has been considered in the impact assessment and this is clearly described in this section (cross referring the development description). Therefore, the magnitude of the impacts described herein will be stated before and after additional mitigation has been taken into consideration.



Impacts may be of the following nature and will be identified as such where relevant:

- Negative or Positive.
- Direct or indirect.
- Temporary or permanent.
- Short, medium or long term.
- Reversible or irreversible.
- Cumulative.

### Significance

By combining the value of the cultural heritage resource with the predicted magnitude of impact, the significance of the effect can be determined. This is undertaken following the table below. The significance of effects can be beneficial or adverse.

Significance of Effects	Magnitude of Impact			
	Substantial	Moderate	Slight	Negligible / no Change
Very High	Major	Major – Intermediate	Intermediate	Minor
High	Major – Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate – Minor	Neutral
Medium	Intermediate	Intermediate – Minor	Minor	Neutral
Low	Intermediate – Minor	Minor	Minor – Neutral	Neutral
Negligible	Minor-Neutral	Minor-Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Significance should always be qualified as in certain cases an effect of minor significance could be considered to be of great importance by local residents and deserves further consideration. The significance of effect is considered both before and after additional mitigation measures proposed have been taken into account.

Effects of intermediate significance or greater are considered to be significant effects within the context of planning policy and Environmental Impact Assessment.

Inwood Road, Liss



## **Appendix D – Planning Policies**



## **The East Hampshire District Local Plan: Second Review March 2006**

### HE12 Development Affecting the Setting of a Listed Building

Proposals for development will not be permitted if they would harm the setting of a Listed Building. In particular, proposals for development within the curtilage or grounds of a listed building will only be permitted if:

- the Listed Building is secured for future viable use;
- it can be demonstrated that the Listed Building's viability and future use has been respected in the proposals;
- access to the Listed Building is not adversely compromised;
- the future extension of the Listed Building and its maintenance are not compromised; and
- the proposed use is sensitive to the historic interest and setting of the Listed Building.

### HE13 Buildings of Local Architectural, Historic or Townscape Interest

Proposals for Buildings of Local Architectural, Historic or Townscape Interest (that is buildings not on the National Statutory List), involving alterations, additions or other development, including changes of use, will be permitted provided that such development does not adversely affect the character or setting of the building.

### HE17 Archaeology and Ancient Monuments

Development will not be permitted which adversely affects important archaeological sites, buildings, monuments or features, whether scheduled or not, or their settings.

If there is evidence that archaeological remains may exist whose extent and importance are unknown the District Council will require developers to arrange for an archaeological field assessment to be carried out before the planning application can be determined, thus enabling an informed and reasonable planning decision to be made.

The District Council will seek mitigation of the impact of development proposals by securing suitable designs to minimise physical destruction. Where this is not possible or feasible then the District Council will not allow development to take place until satisfactory provision has been made for a programme of archaeological investigation and recording prior to the commencement of the development.

Inwood Road, Liss



## **Appendix E – Recorded Heritage Sites**



**Recorded Cultural Heritage Sites (National Monuments Record and Historic Environment Record)**

Site No	Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description
1	18624; NMR242924; HA299	SU 78300 26480	Unknown	A polygonal enclosure with single bank and ditch, smaller internal ring. The north-east section has been destroyed and parts are obscured by dumping and rubbish. Possible Late Bronze Age enclosure, disc barrow or a more recent coppice. <b>Scheduled Monument</b>
2	342	SU 77497 27897	Post-Medieval	Church of St Mary, Anglican Parish church, 1891 with 1930 additions. Plain Early English style, walls of stone rubble with ashlar dressings. Plain interior with enrichment of the chancel. <b>Grade II Listed Building</b>
3	344	SU 78609 27718	Medieval/Post-Medieval	Barn Place, House 16th/17th century with 19th century additions. L-shaped 2-storeyed timber-framed building. <b>Grade II Listed Building.</b>
4	1313	SU 78721 27939	Post-Medieval	Old London Cottage early 17th century with early 19th century additions. <b>Grade II Listed Building</b>
5	1628	SU 77916 27292	Medieval/Post-Medieval	Pophole Farm, 16th century house with 19th century minor additions and restoration. Large z-shaped timber-framed, 2 storeys, irregular fenestration. <b>Grade II Listed Building.</b>
6	13590	SU 78549 27436	Post-Medieval	Clarks House, 18th/early 19 century. Walls of ironstone with brick dressings, upper walls tile-hung. <b>Grade II Listed Building.</b>
7	13592	SU 78769 27944	Medieval	Knight's Cottage, Timber-framed house with C17 timber-framed extension, and additions at each end; 1 storey and attic, irregular fenestration. C20 casements. <b>Grade II Listed Building.</b>
8	56954	SU 77530 27927	Modern	War Memorial with commemorations, Mill Road, built it 1921. Squat Cornish granite obelisk, set on a slightly tapering square pedestal with boldly moulded capping. <b>Grade II Listed building.</b>
9	18597, 18598; NMR242929	SU 7872 2770	Neolithic	Find spot - spears, arrowheads and scrapers, cores and flint tools



Site No	Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description
10	18603, NMR892216	SU 786 272	Palaeolithic	Find spot - Small pointed ovate hand axe (8.9cm by 6.35cm)
11	34265-8	SU 774 276	Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, early Bronze Age	Find spot - Small, pointed, grey flint Acheulian hand axe, two flint cores and narrow blades (Mesolithic) and a flint scraper made on a thermal flake (Neolithic-early Bronze Age). An area of approximately 10 square yards yielded 30 pieces of burnt flint of probable Palaeolithic date. Recovered from a housing development site
12	28370	SU 7800 2760	Medieval	Liss village and mill mentioned in the Domesday Book
13	1628	SU 77811 27565	Unknown	Liss Village Hall, no further information available.
14	18602; NMR892349	SU 78147 28075	Post-Medieval	Liss Mill, five storey brick corn mill, with weatherboard and luccam and hoist. Associated Mill Race and watercourse. Current condition, watercourse diverted - no longer any indication of position of wheel pit or mill race.
15	54212	SU 77648 27722	Modern	Liss Station Bridge, early 20th Century, modified in 1930. Originally a twin span circular arched structure built from local sandstone over the River Rother
16	NMR243616	SU 777 277	Modern	Bordon Branch railway. Branch line opened in 1905, extended to Longmoor Camp by the army in 1906, extended to Liss in 1933. Finally closed in 1969.
17	NMR508911	SU 777 277	Post-Medieval	Liss Station. Railway station on the London - Portsmouth main line, opened in 1859
18	NMR509912	SU 775 279	Post-Medieval	Site of railway station on the Bordon Branch Railway, opened 1933, closed 1963
19	18596	SU 784 266	?Post-Medieval	Field survey - East Hampshire AONB, polygonal enclosure, holloways and coppice banks discovered, currently in a poor state of preservation.
20	35128, 35129,35131	SU 775 272	Prehistoric / Post-Medieval	Field walking survey - 15 pieces of struck flint, sherds of medieval pottery, twenty-four sherds of post-medieval and 8 sherds of modern pottery were retrieved from this area during field walking
21	35133	SU 7755 2720	Prehistoric	Field walking survey - a single piece of struck flint was found in this area during field walking



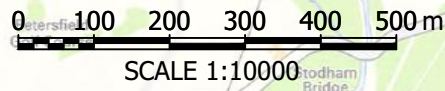
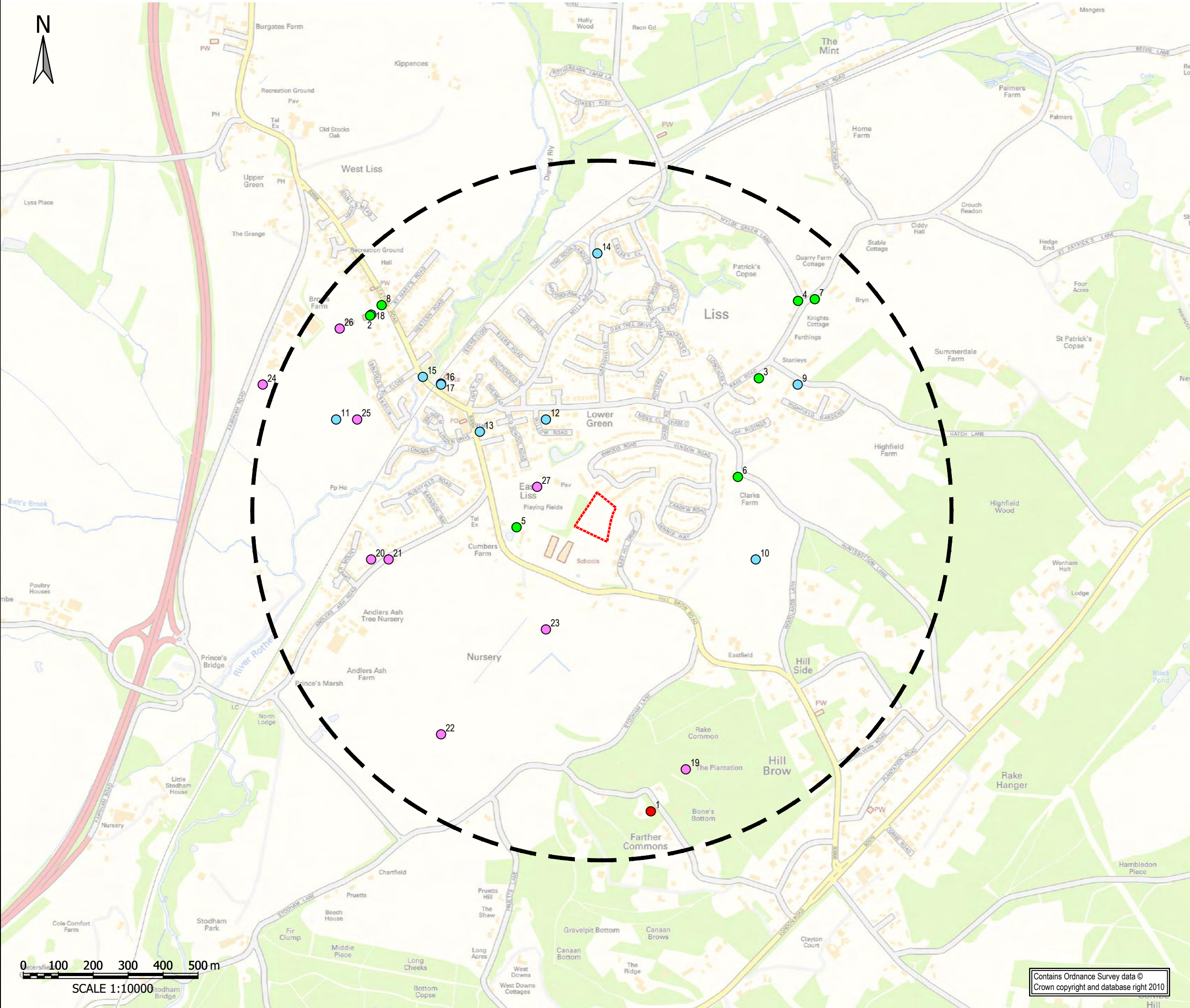


Site No	Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description
22	35135	SU 7770 2670	Prehistoric / Post-Medieval	Field walking survey - forty-two pieces of struck flint and six sherds of post-medieval pottery were retrieved from this area during field walking
23	35143, 35145, 35147	SU 780 270	Palaeolithic, Medieval, Post-Medieval	Thirty-one pieces of struck flint and two pieces of burnt flint, a single sherd of medieval pottery and thirty sherds of post-medieval pottery were retrieved from this area during field walking
24	37098, 37099	SU 7719 2770	Roman	Field walking survey - Roman building material and pottery found during fieldwalking in this area
25	37100	SU 7746 2760	Prehistoric	Field walking survey - a scatter of worked flint was found during field walking in this area
26	37101	SU 77410 27860	Medieval	Field walking survey - A scatter of medieval material including pottery was found during field walking in this area.
27	62765	SU 77999 27364	Unknown	Aerial photograph interpretation and transcription was carried out by the Environment and Waste Department of Cornwall County Council for South Downs National Park. A curvilinear ditch interpreted as a trackway was recorded.





- KEY**
- SITE BOUNDARY
  - SCHEDULED MONUMENT
  - LISTED BUILDING
  - RECORDED HERITAGE
  - ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTION



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REV	DESCRIPTION	BY	CHK	APP	DATE
Client: SWAYTHLING HOUSING SOCIETY LIMITED					

Client: SWAYTHLING HOUSING SOCIETY LIMITED

ARNDALE COURT  
HEADINGLEY  
LEEDS  
LS6 2UJ

TEL: +44 (0)113 278 7111  
FAX: +44 (0)113 275 0623  
e-mail: enviro@wyg.com



Project: A057923  
HERITAGE ASSESSMENT  
INWOOD ROAD, LISS

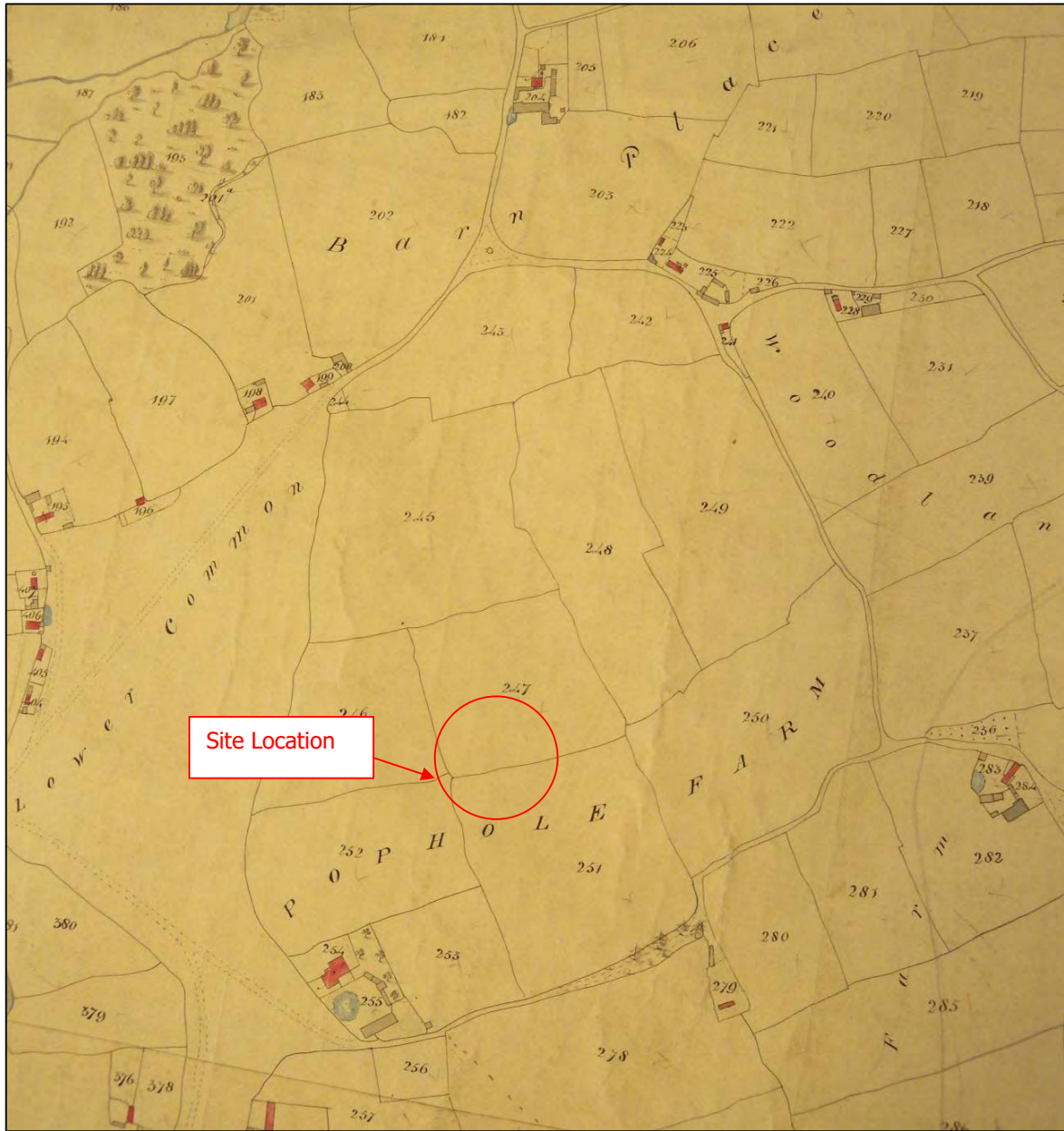
Drawing Title:  
RECORDED HERITAGE SITES

Scale @	A3	Drawn	Date	Checked	Date	Approved	Date
1:2,000		CM	16.02.11	KRH	23.02.11	KRH	23.02.11
Project No.	A057923	Office	41	Type	54	Drawing No.	Fig. 2



## **Appendix F– Historic Mapping**





**Liss Tithe Map, 1840 (Ref: 21M65/F7/143/2)**

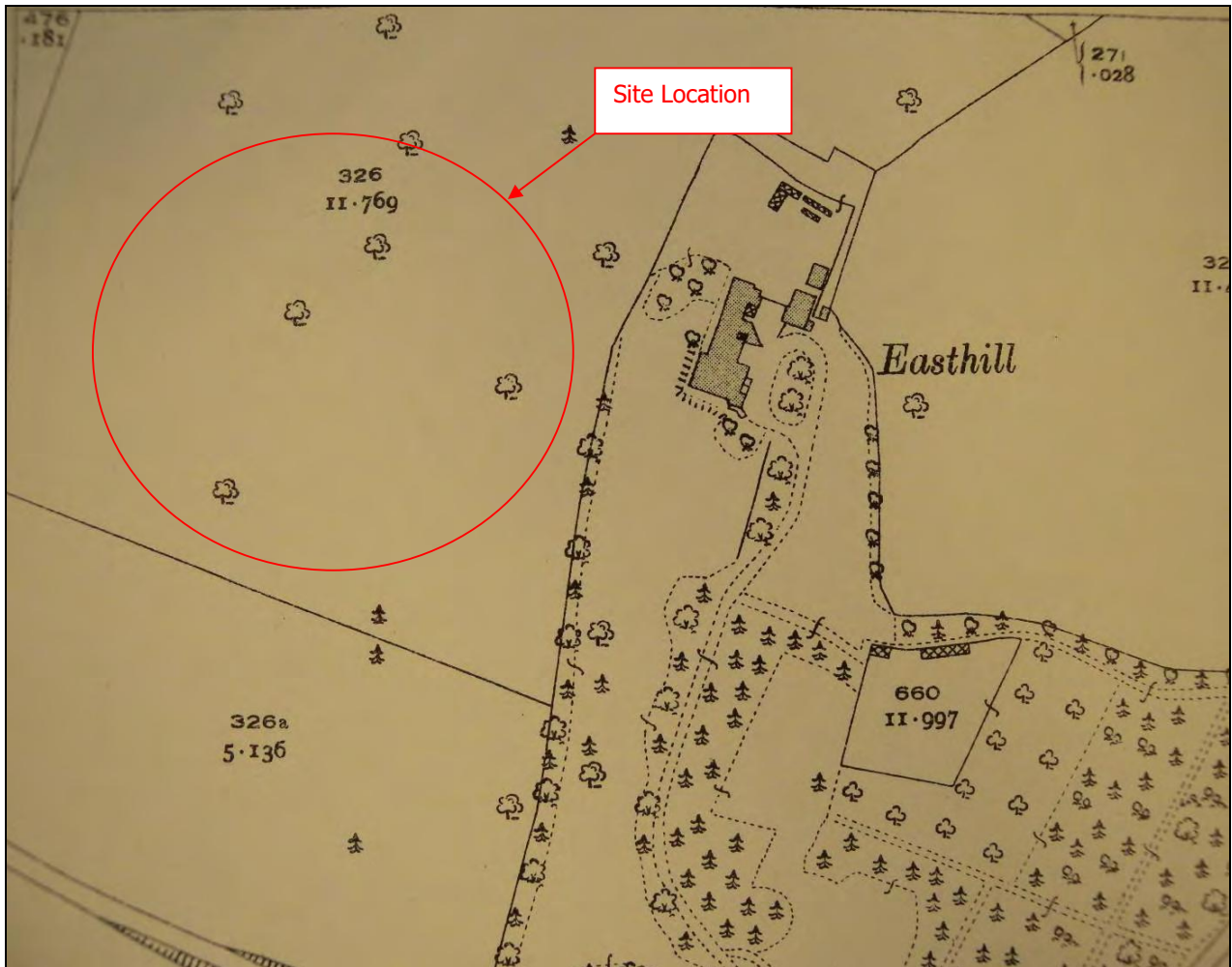


**Ordnance Survey First Edition, 1869-74**



**Ordnance Survey Second Edition, 1898**





**Ordnance Survey Fourth Edition, 1932**

Inwood Road, Liss



## **Appendix G – Report Conditions**





### **Cultural Heritage Assessment, Inwood Road, Liss, Hampshire**

This report is produced solely for the benefit of **Swaythling Housing Society Limited** and no liability is accepted for any reliance placed on it by any other party unless specifically agreed in writing otherwise.

This report is prepared for the proposed uses stated in the report and should not be used in a different context without reference to WYG. In time improved practices, fresh information or amended legislation may necessitate a re-assessment. Opinions and information provided in this report are on the basis of WYG using due skill and care in the preparation of the report.

This report refers, within the limitations stated, to the environment of the site in the context of the surrounding area at the time of the inspections. Environmental conditions can vary and no warranty is given as to the possibility of changes in the environment of the site and surrounding area at differing times.

This report is limited to those aspects reported on, within the scope and limits agreed with the client under our appointment. It is necessarily restricted and no liability is accepted for any other aspect. It is based on the information sources indicated in the report. Some of the opinions are based on unconfirmed data and information and are presented as the best obtained within the scope for this report.

Reliance has been placed on the documents and information supplied to WYG by others but no independent verification of these has been made and no warranty is given on them. No liability is accepted or warranty given in relation to the performance, reliability, standing etc of any products, services, organisations or companies referred to in this report.

Whilst skill and care have been used, no investigative method can eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise, incomplete or not fully representative information. Any monitoring or survey work undertaken as part of the commission will have been subject to limitations, including for example timescale, seasonal and weather related conditions.

Although care is taken to select monitoring and survey periods that are typical of the environmental conditions being measured, within the overall reporting programme constraints, measured conditions may not be fully representative of the actual conditions. Any predictive or modelling work, undertaken as part of the commission will be subject to limitations including the representativeness of data used by the model and the assumptions inherent within the approach used. Actual environmental conditions are typically more complex and variable than the investigative, predictive and modelling approaches indicate in practice, and the output of such approaches cannot be relied upon as a comprehensive or accurate indicator of future conditions.

The potential influence of our assessment and report on other aspects of any development or future planning requires evaluation by other involved parties.

The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. WYG accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors

November 2008

WYG Environment Planning Transport Ltd