

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT:
THE DAIRY, CATHERINGTON, HORNDEAN, HAMPSHIRE**

Planning Reference: Pre-planning
NGR: SU 6933 1412
AAL Site Code: HOTD 15



Report prepared for Peter Ernest Homes Limited

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Cover Photo: View looking east across the development site.

Executive Summary

- A desk-based assessment was carried out for Peter Ernest Homes Limited in order to assess the archaeological potential of land at The Diary, Catherington, Horndean, Hampshire, in advance of the submission of a planning application for a residential development.
- Data was gathered from a range of primary and secondary sources including a search of the Hampshire Archaeology & Historic Buildings Record, historic maps and online resources.
- There is very little recorded evidence for prehistoric activity in the study area, other than a Neolithic arrowhead and a polished axe. An Iron Age cropmark is recorded at the far north of the study area and undated cropmarks that might also date from this time have been recorded to the west of proposed development area.
- Roman activity is represented by a small number of cut features recorded during interventions along Catherington Lane, as well as a pottery scatter recorded at All Saints Church and a single Roman coin. Activity is focussed along Catherington Lane, suggesting this is a Roman road in origin, but this may be a result of the concentration of development and archaeological work along the road rather than a true distribution of Roman activity.
- The area appears to have become more prominent from the 10th and 11th centuries. The settlement is mentioned in documentary sources from this period, but there is no physical evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity. All Saints Church was built to the north of the site, at the end of the 12th century, and is likely to represent the medieval settlement focus. Documentary evidence suggests that Roads Hill, along the northern site boundary, was in existence by at least the 13th century.
- Historic mapping suggests that the area was largely open ground during the post-medieval period and documentary evidence indicates it was part of an agricultural landscape divided between three farms at the end of the 18th century and into the 19th century. The proposed development site was probably agricultural land belong to Kinches Farm at this time. The village has expanded since the beginning of the 20th century, although the character of the area remains primarily agricultural with dispersed houses and farm buildings.
- There are eight listed buildings within the search area, the nearest and only asset with intervisibility with the site being the late-18th century manor at Catherington House. The proposed buildings will be of substantially lesser height than the designated heritage asset and mature trees and hedging will obscure most views of the buildings from the Catherington House.
- The overall archaeological potential is considered to be low, and of local significance, with the greatest potential being for roadside activity of either Roman or medieval date. It is likely that current buildings on the site will have had some impact upon the potential archaeological resource.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (hereafter AAL) was commissioned by Peter Ernest Homes Limited to prepare a desk based assessment to assess the archaeological potential of land at The Dairy, Catherington, Horndean, Hampshire, in advance of the submission of a planning application for construction of nine detached residential properties with associated access and landscaping.
- 1.2 The document has been completed with reference to current national guidelines, as set out in in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*' (CIfA 2014), and the English Heritage documents '*The Setting of Heritage Assets*' (English Heritage 2012) and '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (English Heritage 2006).

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The proposed development site (hereafter referred to as 'the site') is located in the village of Catherington, Hampshire, c.1km north of Horndean. The site is currently used as pasture for livestock and is occupied by a number of associated workshops and storage units. The proposed development is for the construction of 9 two-storey residential properties with associated landscaping and road access. The site covers an area of approximately 0.5ha and is centred on NGR SU 6933 1412.
- 2.2 The village of Catherington lies to the at the southern edge of the South Downs National Park, which consists of a linear band of chalk that extends through part of the counties of Hampshire and East and West Sussex. The bedrock geology comprises chalk with flints, belonging to the White Chalk Subgroup, with no overlying superficial deposits recorded (www.maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google.html).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 This desk-based assessment has been prepared to inform a planning application that will be submitted in due course for this development. This is the first stage of archaeological investigation, intended to provide detailed information that will allow the planning authority to make an informed decision as to whether further archaeological investigations will be required prior to or following the determination of a planning application for the proposed development.
- 3.2 The relevant planning policy which applies to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage is Chapter 12: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). This superseded Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010) in March 2012.
- 3.3 NPPF Chapter 12, paragraph 128 states that '*Local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where*

a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment...’.

- 3.4 In addition to NPPF the East Hampshire District Local Plan, first adopted in 1993 (amended 1998 and 2006) includes policies relating to the historic environment. Policies HE5-8 relate to the protection of Conversation Areas, policies HE9-12 to the protecting of Listed Buildings, and policy HE17 to the protection of archaeological sites, which are relevant to the proposed development. These policies state that:

Policy HE5: An alteration or extension of an unlisted building in a Conservation Area will not be permitted unless it would preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the building and the Conservation Area by:

- a. reflecting the scale, design, finishes and landscaping of the building;*
- b. retaining and, where necessary, restoring traditional features such as shop fronts, boundary walls, paved surfaces and street furniture;*
- c. where appropriate, using materials traditionally characteristic of the area; and*
- d. improving the condition of the building and ensuring its continued use.*

Policy HE6: Planning permission for the change of use of a building in a Conservation Area will be permitted provided that it would neither:

- a. require any changes in the appearance or setting of the building other than those that will preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the area; nor*
- b. harm the surroundings as a result of traffic generation, vehicle parking and servicing, or noise.*

Policy HE7: Development involving demolition in a Conservation Area will only be permitted if:

- a. the structure to be demolished makes no material contribution to the character or appearance of the area; and*
- b. acceptable detailed plans have been approved for the re-use of the land and will usually be conditioned to the effect that the redevelopment or reinstatement of the site should take place within a specified period of time. Demolition may not take place until a contract for redevelopment has been let and outstanding planning conditions complied with.*

Policy HE8: Planning permission for development outside a Conservation Area will not be granted if it would harm its setting or views into or out of it.

Policy HE9: Development involving the total demolition or partial demolition of a Listed Building, including the removal or alteration of any feature of special architectural or historic interest which contributes to its reasons for listing, will only be permitted if:

- a. the building is beyond reasonable repair;*
- b. it is not practicable to continue to use the building for its existing or a previous use;*

- c. *there is no other viable use for the building including charitable or community ownership;*
- d. *demolition and the creation of a cleared site will not cause harm to the setting of any Listed Building, the character of a street scene or the character of a conservation area;*

or if,

- e. *the character or appearance of the listed building will be clearly improved by partial demolition or demolition of features within its setting.*

In addition, the District Council may require, by agreement or the use of planning conditions, that:

- i. *the appearance, plan and particular features of the building and/or feature are properly recorded and investigated by suitably qualified persons;*
- ii. *certain features or materials of the building are either salvaged and stored, or re-used in the redevelopment of the site; and*
- iii. *the building or feature is dismantled and re-built or removed to an approved site so long as it does not result in the building or feature losing any of the qualities and characteristics which make it of special architectural and/or historic interest.*

The total or partial demolition of a Listed Building will only be permitted when it can be demonstrated that the building is beyond reasonable repair. As a preliminary to this, the building should be offered for sale at a market price reflecting its condition and based on the assumption that the building will remain listed.

Policy HE10: Development involving proposals to extend or alter a Listed Building, or any feature of special architectural or historic interest which contributes to the reasons for its listing will not be permitted unless:

- a. *the proposed alteration is appropriate in design, scale, materials and colour to the rest of the building and its setting and does not adversely affect the historic or architectural interest of the building and the features for which it is listed; and*
- b. *the alteration will not harm the condition of the building and ensure its continued use*

Policy HE11: A change of use of part, or the whole, of a Listed Building will only be permitted if:

- a. *the use proposed is of an appropriate nature and scale of activity to the architectural or historic interest and character of the building or site and its surrounding area; and*
- b. *the change of use will result in the retention and continued use of the building and will not compromise its future repair or restoration.*

Proposals for a change of use should incorporate details of all the intended alterations to the building and its curtilage, to demonstrate their effect on its appearance, character and setting which should be either conserved or enhanced.

Policy HE12: 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 :

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

Policy HE17: 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.

4.0 Methodology

4.1 A full range of primary and secondary archaeological and historical sources were consulted in the preparation of this document. The sources consulted were as follows:

- Hampshire Archaeology & Historic Buildings Record (HAHBR) – a database of archaeological sites and artefacts, listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments. A search of this resource was undertaken for a study area extending 1km from the centre of the site.
- Hampshire Archives and Local Studies Office – holds a range of historic maps, for example enclosure maps, Tithes maps, estate plans, and former editions of Ordnance Survey maps of the development area.
- Allen Archaeology's own reference library – secondary sources pertaining to the archaeology and history of the region.
- Heritage Gateway Website – searchable online resource allowing access to the National Monuments Record (NMR) and Archaeology Data Service (ADS), online national databases of archaeological sites and artefacts. Also includes information pertaining to Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings, as well

as data from the Defence of Britain project, which has mapped surviving monuments relating to 20th century military sites. A search was conducted of these resources to identify any significant buildings, sites or findspots not covered by the HAHBR search, and to highlight other major sites within a wider study area.

- A site visit was carried out on the 26th March 2015 in order to assess the present situation of the development area, to identify any areas where the potential archaeological resource may be particularly well preserved or damaged by recent development, and to observe the site in its landscape context.

4.2 Each archaeological and historic site and Listed Building identified in the study area has been allocated a one or two digit 'Site' number and described in the Archaeological and Historical Background section (See Section 5.0 below). Further details are provided for each site in Appendix 2, and where applicable the sites are depicted on Figure 3.

5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 5.1 There is little clear evidence of sustained occupation from the earlier part of the prehistoric period within the study area. No sites are listed for the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic in the study area, although the wider landscape was important to hunter-gatherer populations during the Lower Palaeolithic. A series of raised deposits lie at the southern edge of the South Downs National Park authority and include the internationally important site of Boxgrove around 23km east of the proposed development site, which comprises *in situ* occupation deposits and artefacts dateable to c. 500,000 BC (Pettitt and White, 2012).
- 5.2 In general, the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic in the wider area is represented by isolated finds that derive from secondary contexts, having been removed from their original location through the effects of glaciation, although a greater quantity of material related to the blade traditions of the Upper Palaeolithic. The Mesolithic shows an increase in human activities in the area and warming at the end of the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM) would have led to woodland covering the South Downs, which would have been particularly attractive to hunter-gatherer populations. Nonetheless, evidence of these periods tends to be scarce and most often from the Wealden Greensand area of the South Downs National Park in Sussex (LUC, 2005).
- 5.3 From the Neolithic there is the appearance of agriculture and the first evidence for large-scale communal activities in the wider area, including enigmatic ceremonial monuments, such as earthen long barrows that area found scattered throughout the South Downs. Evidence for Neolithic settlements is not well-represented and is variable, although potential occupation deposits are found approximately 12km northeast of the proposed development site at North Marden (Drewett, 2008). A better understanding of human occupation during the Neolithic is given through flint scatters and the distribution of polished stone axes of the period. In the study area a tanged-and-barbed arrowhead and a flint axe have been recorded around 310m southwest from the site, near Horndean (Site 1) indicating some form of activity from at least the Early Neolithic.
- 5.4 There is no direct evidence for Bronze Age activity within the study area. Nonetheless, there is evidence for the intensification of human activity within the South Downs and particularly within the Hampshire Coastal Plain, with establishment of enclosed settlements and the creation of extensive field systems, indicating large-scale farming from this time (LUC, 2005).

These trends continue into the Iron Age, and a series of parallel banks and lynchets have been recorded at the edge of the search area around 970m to the north that are thought to be of this date, although this has not been tested by excavation (Site 2). A number of rectilinear features and linear features, possibly representing lynchets and cultivation terraces, have also been recorded from aerial photographs to the west of the site, although once again the exact age of these features is unknown and these might also relate to later activity in the area (Sites 3-5).

- 5.5 In addition to the proliferation of agricultural settlements, towards the middle of the Iron Age a number of large-scale high status open sites (*oppida*) were established in the lowlands to the west and south of the South Down National Park, including Oram's Arbour on the western slope of the Itchen valley in Winchester and Chichester Dykes around 20km southeast of the proposed development site. The appearance of *oppida* coincides with increasing evidence for international trade in the area with the native populations of the continent and the expanding Roman Empire (LUC, 2005).
- 5.6 There is some evidence in the study area for Roman activity. In addition to isolated finds, such as a late-3rd/early 4th century AD coin of Diocletian (Site 6), 310m southwest of the proposed development area, evidence of more substantial activity has been identified. The existence of a building has been suggested from the discovery of a large collection of Roman coarseware pottery sherds found within the graveyard of All Saints Church to the north of the site (Sites 7-8), although no other physical evidence for this building has been recorded. A series of pits and gullies have been recorded in archaeological interventions to the east of Catherington Lane (Sites 9-10).
- 5.7 Catherington is first mentioned in documentary sources in 1015 AD as *Caterinatun* (Site 11). The name was once thought to derive from *cater-*, the equivalent of Irish *cathir* 'fortified town', or possibly from *cat(h)edra* 'chair', however its exact origins are not known and in its present form it means 'farm of the Cateringas' (Coates, 1993). The manor of Catherington is not itself mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, although is probably included under the heading of *Ceptune*, forming part of the manor of Chalton under Robert de Belesme until 1102, which is recorded as a relatively large settlement with 104 households, including 55 villagers, 27 smallholders, 22 slaves, and 2 churches (Williams and Martin 2002).
- 5.8 The manor was in successive ownership of the Albinis, Earls of Sussex and Arundel, from 1138, until the middle of the 14th century when it was held, like Chalton, by the Duke of Lancaster, and thereafter considered dependent on Chalton, being transferred to the Lord of Chalton then Sir John Montgomery in 1442 (Page 1908). It is recorded at this time to be held for one knight's fee by Sir John Montgomery under the alternative name *Fyfehydes* in *Katheryngton* (Site 12).
- 5.9 There are few archaeological remains from the medieval period, although the Church of All Saints was established in the late 12th century (Site 13). The only other archaeological evidence recorded for this era are deposits sealing a Saxon-Norman refuse pit uncovered during excavations at Hill View approximately 310m northeast of the site (Site 14). However *Rodehelde*, now known as Roads Hill, forms the northern limit of the site and is documented from 1248 (Site 15).
- 5.10 During the post-medieval period, there was piecemeal private enclosure of the common fields, which began as early as the 15th century in this area. Improved techniques of water management in the valley bottoms led to the development of several water meadows and by the end of the 17th century most of the available arable land had been enclosed in the South Downs. A 17th century well-house with donkey wheel stood 110m southeast of the site until

1977 when it was moved to the Weald and Downland Museum (Site 16) and there are remains of a farm, which was subdivided by the early-18th century into three cottages known as 'Tutor Cottages' (Site 17). An early-18th century windmill has also been recorded to the southeast of the proposed development at Horndean (Site 18).

- 5.11 There is a clear continuation in land use into the 18th and 19th centuries. In 1823 Catherington was surveyed by J W Blackman as part of the Tithe Award. He recorded three working farms in the centre of the village and a number of the associated buildings survive today. Parsonage Farm, which was owned and operated by Sir Francis Curtis, consisted of a mid-18th century farmhouse and granary erected in 1820, of which the latter survives around 130m south of the proposed development area (Site 19). A second working farm known as 'Randells' of which a mid-18th century farmhouse (Site 20) and early-18th century granary (Site 21) remain is located a little further to the south. Randells was owned by Francis Morgan who lived at the adjacent mid-18th century mansion known as 'Catherington House' (Site 22) for which the park and gardens were laid out during the early-19th century (Site 23). The mansion survives and is now in use as Kingcourt Independent Preparatory School. A third farm was recorded to the northwest end of the village known as 'Kinches Farm', which was owned by Sir Samuel Clark Jervoise and included land either side of Roads Hill, although only a barn to the north of the road survives. In addition to the farm buildings a few other structures survive in the village, including the early-19th century 'Catherington Cottage' (Site 24) 130m northeast of the site.
- 5.12 All Saints Church was remodelled in 1883 by Edmund Ferry and the old vicarage was also constructed at this time, which is now a residential property known as 'Church House'. A number of tombs were erected in the graveyard of All Saints Church in the 19th century (Sites 24-26). Further developments around the church at this time, include the construction of the Village Infants School built in 1852. Towards the end of the 19th century a number of new structures were built in the village, including residential properties and commercial properties. There was an increase in the level of building activity during the second half of the 20th century, including the construction of houses and bungalows and the erection of All Saints Church Hall in 2000 (East Hampshire District Council, 2006).

6.0 Cartographic Information

- 6.1 The first available map to depict Catherington is the 1840 Tithe Map, however it is not reproduced here as it does not show the settlement in great detail and shows little difference from the 1868 Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 4). On the latter map the development area is shown as unoccupied land southwest of the junction of Catherington Lane, which borders the site to the east, and Roads Hill, bordering to the north. A complex of probable farm buildings are located on the northern side of Roads Hill, with further buildings east of Catherington Lane in a probable garden enclosure. East of the site, on the eastern side of the tree-lined Catherington Lane is a probable orchard subdivided by a series of paths and belonging to Catherington House, which is situated a little further to the south. Most of the land to the north, south and west of the development site is shown as open land, albeit divided by field boundaries and roads.
- 6.2 The 1909 Edition OS map (Figure 5) shows few changes to the areas surrounding the development site, while the northeast corner of the site has been subdivided to form a small enclosure with a small outbuilding. To the southeast, the area of former orchard north of Catherington House is no longer shown as wooded.

- 6.3 The 1932 Edition OS map (Figure 6) shows no further changes to the development site. Some rearrangement of the farm buildings east of Catherington Lane is noted.
- 6.4 In the 1968-9 Edition OS map (Figure 7) the enclosed area in the northeast corner of the site remains, but the buildings have gone. A driveway off Roads Hill leading into the site is now shown to the west of this enclosed area, leading to a complex of buildings located centrally to the development site.
- 6.5 On the 1987-90 Edition OS map (Figure 8) the southernmost of the three buildings has gone. Otherwise the development area remains as in 1968-9 map. Only minor changes are seen to areas around the site.

7.0 Site Visit

- 1.1 The site was visited by Rupert Birtwhistle of Allen Archaeology on Thursday 26th March 2015. Selected photographic images taken during the site visit are included in Appendix 1, and their locations are shown on Figure 2.
- 1.2 The site can be accessed at the junction of Catherington Lane and Roads Hill or off Roads Hill some 30 metres to the west. The northern boundary of the site along Roads Hill (Plate 1) and the eastern boundary along Catherington Lane are lined with established trees and bushes. The southern extent of the site comprises an area of fenced paddocks (Plate 2). The western boundary is made up of trees and bushes to its north, but opens up to the south where it meets the fenced-off paddocks.
- 1.3 Immediately beyond the site boundary to the south, west and northwest is open land. To the northeast are buildings and gardens lining Roads Hill and Catherington Lane, whilst to the east, on the eastern side of Catherington Lane, is a wooded garden area.
- 1.4 The development area slopes down slightly from north to south and the land is currently occupied by modern corrugated workshops (Plate 3), steel containers, a mobile home and horse riding paddocks, one of these paddocks being a sand covered area (Plate 4). Other areas are made up of rough ground with dumped waste material (Plates 5).

8.0 Constraints

- 8.1 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Designated Parks or Gardens or Registered Battlefields within the study area. The site is situated outside, but immediately adjacent to, the western edge of the Catherington Conservation Area. The conservation area extends along either side of Catherington Lane to the north of Roads Hill and to the east of Catherington Lane to the south of the road. It was first designated on the 11th February 2003 by East Hampshire District Council. The local character is defined as 'a small village located on top of a hill. Its position on high ground provides far reaching views across the surrounding countryside and in the gaps between the buildings...the overall layout of the village is characterised by its linear form, with an overriding presence of mature trees, hedges and small gardens' (East Hampshire District Council, 2006).
- 8.2 There are 43 conservation areas designated by East Hampshire District Council, and planning applications within these conservation areas can be refused on conservation grounds alone. East Hampshire District Council defines a conservation area as 'an area of special architectural

or historic interest the character of which it is desirable to preserve and enhance (<http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/heritageweb.nsf/webpages/Conservation+Areas>). Whilst, the proposed development is outside the Catherington Conservation Area it potentially falls within one of the significant views out from the settlement as outlined in the Study and Character Appraisal of the Catherington Conservation Area (East Hampshire District Council, 2006). Some views will still be maintained across the site and out of the village however, and from numerous viewpoints along Catherington Lane beyond the site and as such the overall impact on the Conservation Area will be negligible.

8.3 There are eight Listed Buildings within the search area. These include, one Grade I Listed, one Grade II* Listed, and six Grade II Listed Buildings (Appendix 2). Grade I Listed Catherington House (Ref. 1179074) is situated around 80m southeast and the nearest listed building to the site. Whilst intervisibility is hampered from ground levels by mature trees and hedges, the upper storeys of Catherington House might have direct view of the site. Nonetheless, it is unlikely that the setting or significance of the house will be greatly affected considering the small scale of the proposed development and the limited extent of the intervisibility. None of the other listed buildings are visible from the site.

9.0 Significance of Impacts

9.1 This section will be used to assess the archaeological potential of the proposed development area on a period by period basis, and the likely impact of the proposed development on each aspect of the identified archaeological resource. The tool used for this purpose is the significance of impact table, which combines the receptor sensitivity and magnitude of impact, summarised in Tables 1 to 3. Table 4 summarises the results on a period-by-period basis.

Receptor sensitivity	Examples
High	<p>A legally protected site, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listed Buildings (I, II* and II) • Scheduled Monuments • World Heritage Sites <p>Internationally and nationally significant sites that are not currently legally protected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens • Registered Battlefields • Major Settlements (e.g. Villas, Deserted Medieval Villages) • Burial Grounds • Standing Historic Buildings (non-listed)
Moderate	<p>Regionally significant site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens • Some settlements • Find Scatters and find spots • Roman Roads • Sites of significant historic buildings
Low	<p>Locally significant site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field systems • Ridge and furrow earthworks • Trackways • Wells • Non-archaeological sites held by data source e.g. natural mound or

	palaeochannel
Negligible	Site of limited significance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finds or features of a type common or abundant in the local area • Locally important features significantly damaged or altered

Table 1: Receptor sensitivity

Magnitude	Examples
High	Total or near total destruction of the remains or sufficient change to result in a fundamental and irreparable reduction in the ability to understand the archaeological resource, its context and setting.
Moderate	Substantial destruction of the remains resulting in an appreciable reduction in the ability to understand the archaeological resource, its context and setting.
Low	Small-scale destruction of the remains resulting in a slight reduction in the ability to understand the archaeological resource, its context and setting.
Negligible	Very little or no substantive change to the remains with marginal reduction in the ability to understand the archaeological resource, its context and setting.

Table 2: Magnitude of impact

		Receptor sensitivity			
		Negligible	Low	Moderate	High
Magnitude of impact	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	Low	Negligible	Negligible	Low	Moderate
	Moderate	Negligible	Low	Moderate	High
	High	Negligible	Moderate	High	High

Table 3: Significance of impact

Period	Description	Receptor sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Significance of impact
Prehistoric (c.500,000 BC–AD 43)	There is some evidence of prehistoric activity in the wider area, from isolated findspots of Neolithic material and cropmarks of a potential Iron Age date, although this activity is generally at some distance from the site.	Low	Low	Negligible
Romano-British (AD 43–c.AD 410)	Roman pottery scatters and a small number of cut features are recorded, generally along Catherington Lane to the north of the site	Moderate	Low	Low
Anglo-Saxon (c.AD 410–1066)	There is no physical Anglo-Saxon evidence within the wider search area, although the settlement is recorded in documentary sources from the early 11 th century.	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Medieval (1066–1485)	All Saints Church is located to the north of the search area and documentary evidence indicates the land use in the area was agricultural. Roads Hill is mentioned from the 13 th century and	Low	Low	Negligible

Period	Description	Receptor sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Significance of impact
	forms the northern boundary of the site. It is probable that the site had been agricultural land from at least this time.			
Post-medieval (1485–1800)	The area appears to have been agricultural land on the periphery of the settlement at this time	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Early modern (1801–2013)	The site appears to have persisted as agricultural land with a range of outbuildings developing on the site during the 20 th century.	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Table 4: Summary of impacts

10.0 Conclusions

- 10.1 There is limited evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site, but there are a number of isolated finds of lithic material recorded, as well as cropmarks of a probable Iron Age date to the west and north, although these have not been tested by excavation. There is no evidence to indicate that these extend into the current site.
- 10.2 The site lies to the west of Catherington Lane and there is some evidence for Roman activity either side of the road. These include isolated finds spots, as well as a small number of cut features. It is possible that these finds indicate that Catherington Lane was a routeway in use in the Roman period, although it is also possible that the current distribution of finds reflects recovery bias due to the concentration of later activity along the road. As such there is some limited potential for Roman activity in the proposed development area.
- 10.3 The settlement of Catherington is mentioned in documentary sources from the 11th century, although there is no physical evidence recorded within the search area and thus the archaeological potential is negligible for the Anglo-Saxon era.
- 10.4 Catherington is well-known from documentary sources from the medieval period, and the route of Road Hills is known to have existed from at least the 13th century. There is scattered medieval activity recorded in the study area, but no physical archaeological evidence within the site itself, and the site appears to be on the periphery of the settled area of the village, focussed around the church to the north of the site. However, the position of the site adjacent to both Roads Hill and Catherington Lane indicates some potential for medieval activity.
- 10.5 The areas either side of Roads Hill to the north and south are known to have been part of the land holding of 'Kinches Farm' from at least the late-17th century. Cartographic evidence shows the proposed development site was agricultural land until the mid-20th century, when a number of buildings were constructed on the site. The development of these farm buildings is likely to have had some impact upon the potential archaeological resource, although the extent of this impact is unknown.
- 10.6 Overall therefore, the archaeological potential for the site is low, with the greatest potential being for features of Roman date, or medieval activity along the road frontages of Catherington Lane or Roads Hill.

11.0 Acknowledgements

11.1 Allen Archaeology would like to thank Peter Ernest Homes Limited for this commission.

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1909 Edition Ordnance Survey map (www.promap.co.uk)

1932 Edition Ordnance Survey map (www.promap.co.uk)

1968-9 Edition Ordnance map (www.promap.co.uk)

1987-90 Edition Ordnance Survey map (www.promap.co.uk)

Appendix 1: Colour Plates



Plate 1: View looking east along the northern site boundary and Roads Hill.



Plate 2: View looking southwest, showing the paddocks and southeast site boundary.



Plate 3: General view of the buildings on the site looking south.



Plate 4: *General view of the site looking west.*



Plate 5: *General view of the site looking south, showing areas of rough ground and waste material.*

Appendix 2: List of Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Building Entries within a 1km radius search area

Site No.	HAHB No.	Listed Building Grade & No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
1	42699		469000	114000	Barbed and Tanged Arrowhead, and flint axe.	Prehistoric
2	37506		469193	115132	Field system: parallel banks and ditches, Iron Age prehistoric field lynchets.	Prehistoric
3	35532		468350	114040	Rectangular enclosure by Old Lodge.	Undated
4	35531		468740	114370	Rectilinear features at Catherington Down: aerial photos suggest lynchets on a steep slope.	Undated
5	26443		469130	114440	Strip lynchets at Catherington Down: a series of cultivation terraces.	Undated
6	26497		469000	114000	Coin of Diocletian: found in a garden at Horndean.	Roman
7	26446		469610	114511	Possible site of Roman Building in grounds of All Saints Church, but little convincing evidence.	Roman
8	26445		469610	114513	Findspot: Roman and Medieval pottery sherds found in graveyard bank at All Saints Church.	Roman
9	33743		469500	114400	Catherington First School: watching brief revealed a Roman pit or gully.	Roman
10	68393		469440	114210	Series of pits and gullies: Roman and Medieval.	Roman
11	39334		469400	114300	Catherington: documentary evidence only.	Anglo-Saxon
12	39343		470000	113500	Farmstead labelled Five Heads: place name evidence only.	Medieval
13	1314	Grade II*, 1094569	469650	114518	Church of All Saints: mainly 12 th century, restored 1883.	Medieval
14	26489		469490	114420	Excavation at Hill View, Catherington: layer sealing a Saxo-Norman rubbish pit.	Medieval
15	39337		469100	114000	Roads Hill: documentary/place name evidence only, first mentioned in AD 1248.	Medieval
16	26474		469400	114000	Site of well house and donkey wheel, Kings Court School: wheel now in Weald & Downland Museum.	Post-Medieval
17	13533	Grade II, 1179077	469460	114400	1, 2 & 3 Tudor Cottages: one building, 17 th Century with 18 th Century outshots and 20 th Century restoration.	Post-Medieval
18	26466		469000	114000	Possible site of windmill, Horndean: said to have been built in AD 1749.	Post-Medieval
19	302		469370	113950	Parsonage Farm Cottages and Granary: timber framed base on nine straddles. Brick, with tiled roof.	Early Modern

Site No.	HAHB No.	Listed Building Grade & No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
20	13531	Grade II, 1179073	469387	113948	The Farmhouse: mid-18 th Century with early 19 th Century and minor 20 th Century changes.	Post-Medieval
21	982	Grade II, 1351109	469353	113944	Granary 30m W of The Farmhouse: timber framed base on nine straddles. Brick, with tile roof.	Early Modern
22	13532	Grade I, 1179074	469390	114006	Catherington House (formerly listed as Catherington Retreat House): Mid-18 th and early 19 th Century with brick walls.	Post-Medieval
23	51764		469437	114004	Catherington: garden wall and landscape park of post AD 1810.	Early Modern
21	303	Grade II, 1094568	469421	114261	Catherington Cottage: painted brick walls, stone cills and tiled roof.	Early Modern
24	57025	Grade II, 1391468	469625	114510	Tomb of Cross Family in the Churchyard of All Saints Church: rectangular chest tomb. 1816 Portland Stone, Neo-classical.	Early Modern
25	55555	Grade II, 1390853	469606	114528	Tomb of Charles and Ellen Kean, All Saints Church: outdoor tomb, c. AD 1870. Rectangular sarcophagus	Early Modern
26	57024		469620	114514	Tomb of Admiral Sir Charles Napier in the Churchyard of All Saints Church. Rectangular chest tomb, Portland stone.	Early Modern

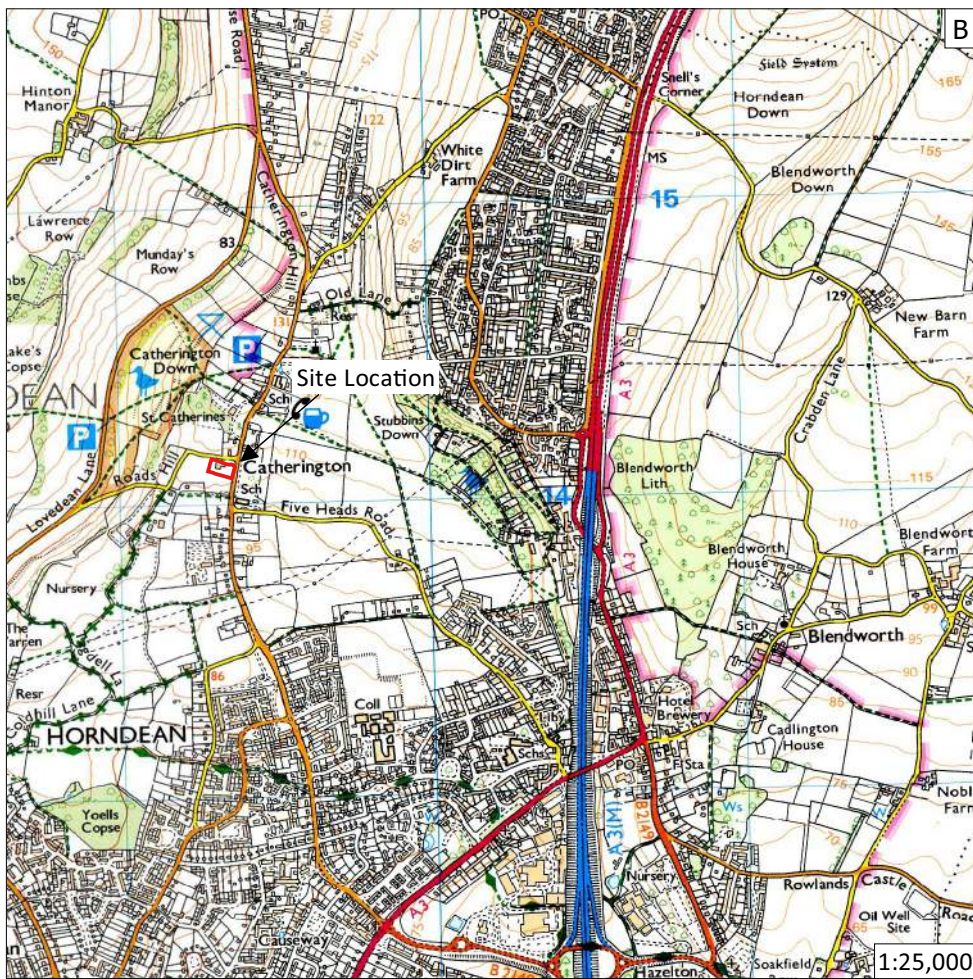
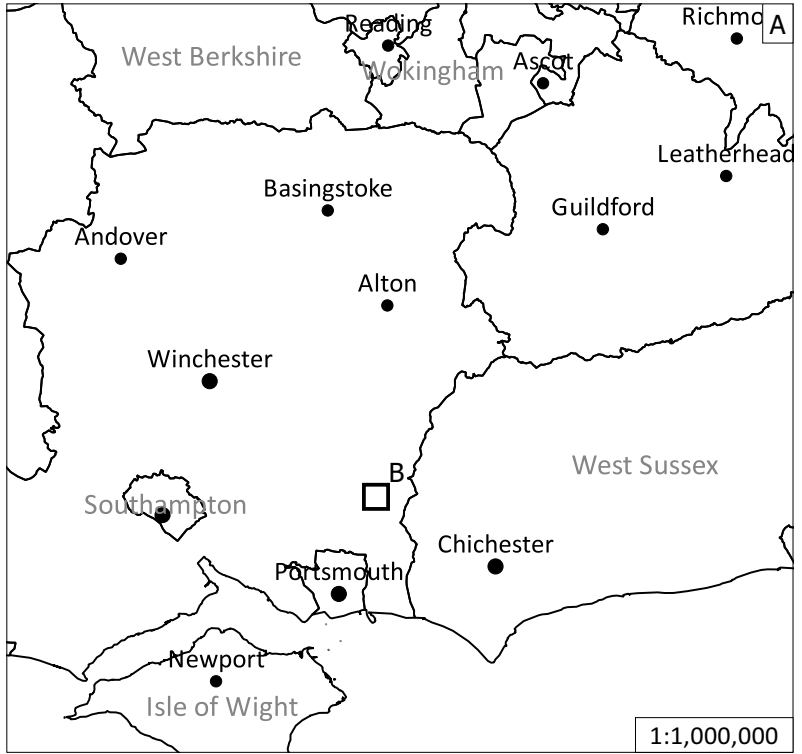
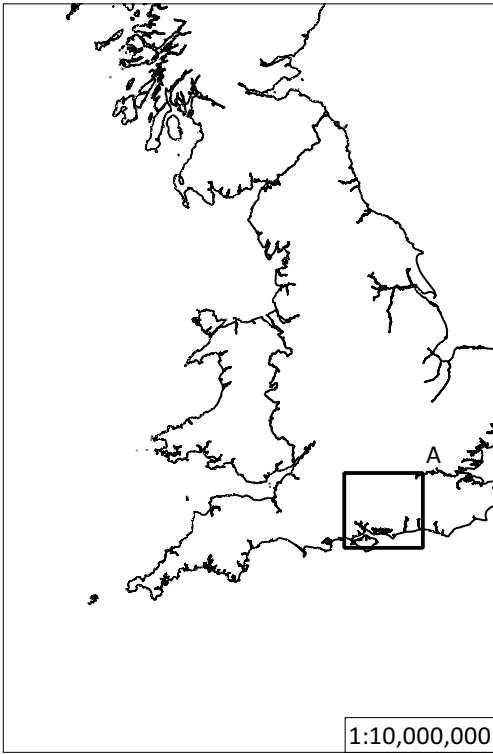


Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

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Site Code	HOTD 15
Scale	1:25,000 @ A4
Drawn by	J Johnson
Date	16/03/15

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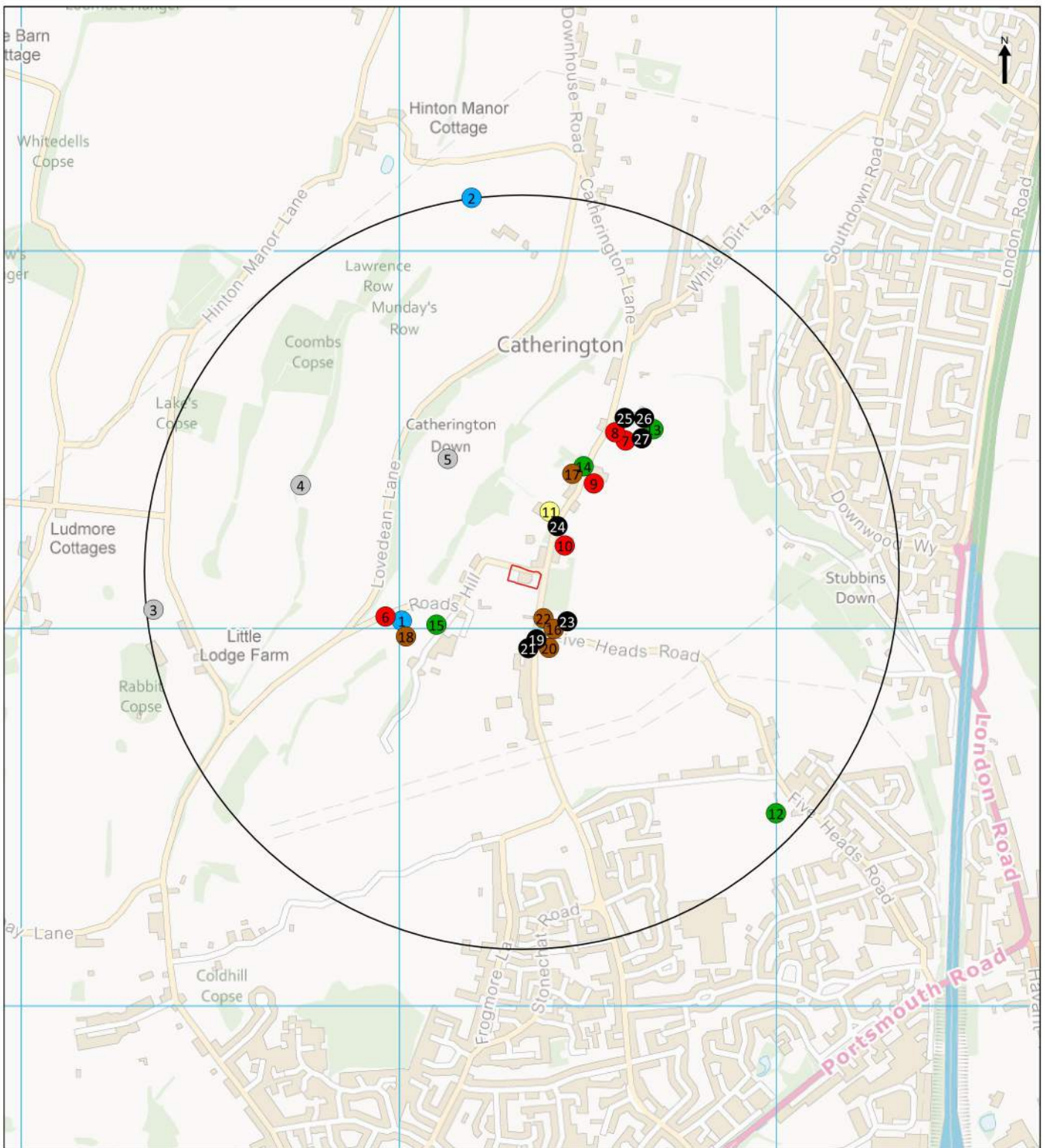
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Figure 2: Location of proposed development area



Key

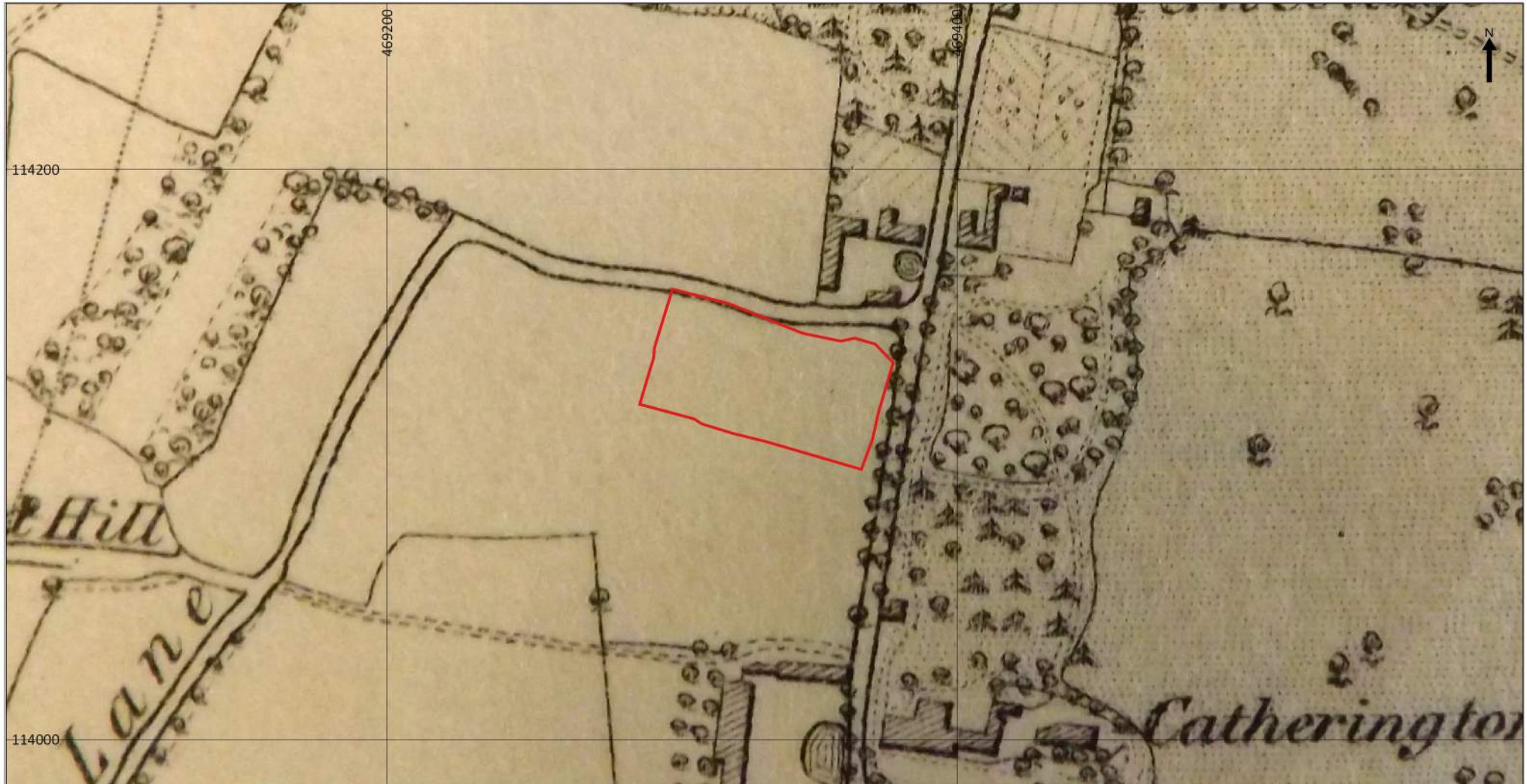
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- Anglo-Saxon
- Medieval
- Post-Medieval
- Undated
- Early Modern
- Site boundary
- Study area

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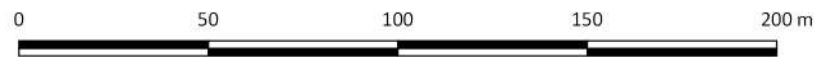
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Figure 3: Map showing location of all Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record entries within a 1km search radius



Key

 Site boundary



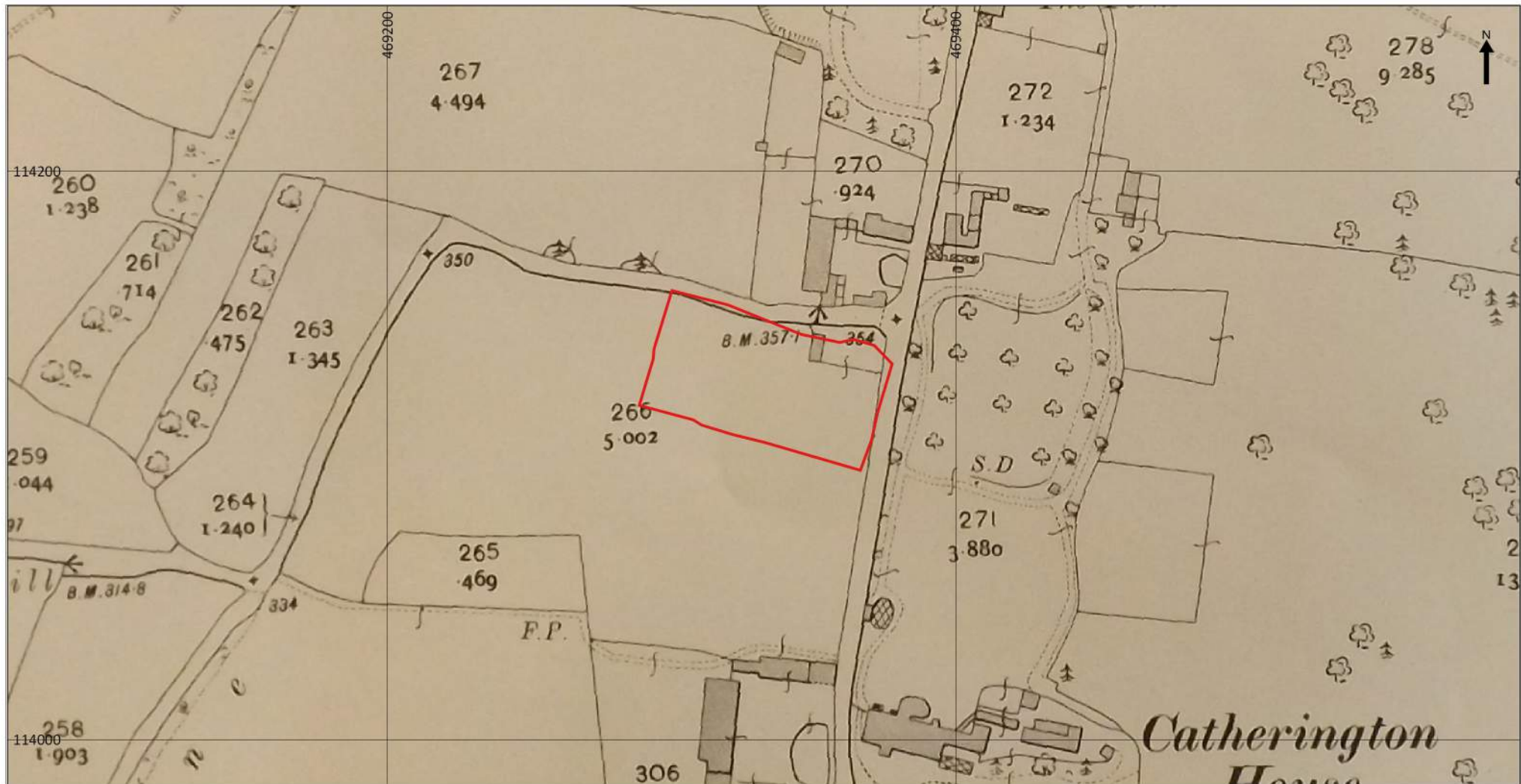
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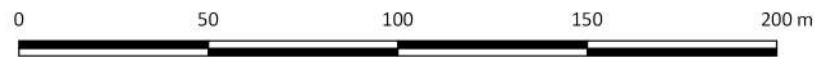
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Figure 4: 1868 First Edition Ordnance Survey map with site outlined in red



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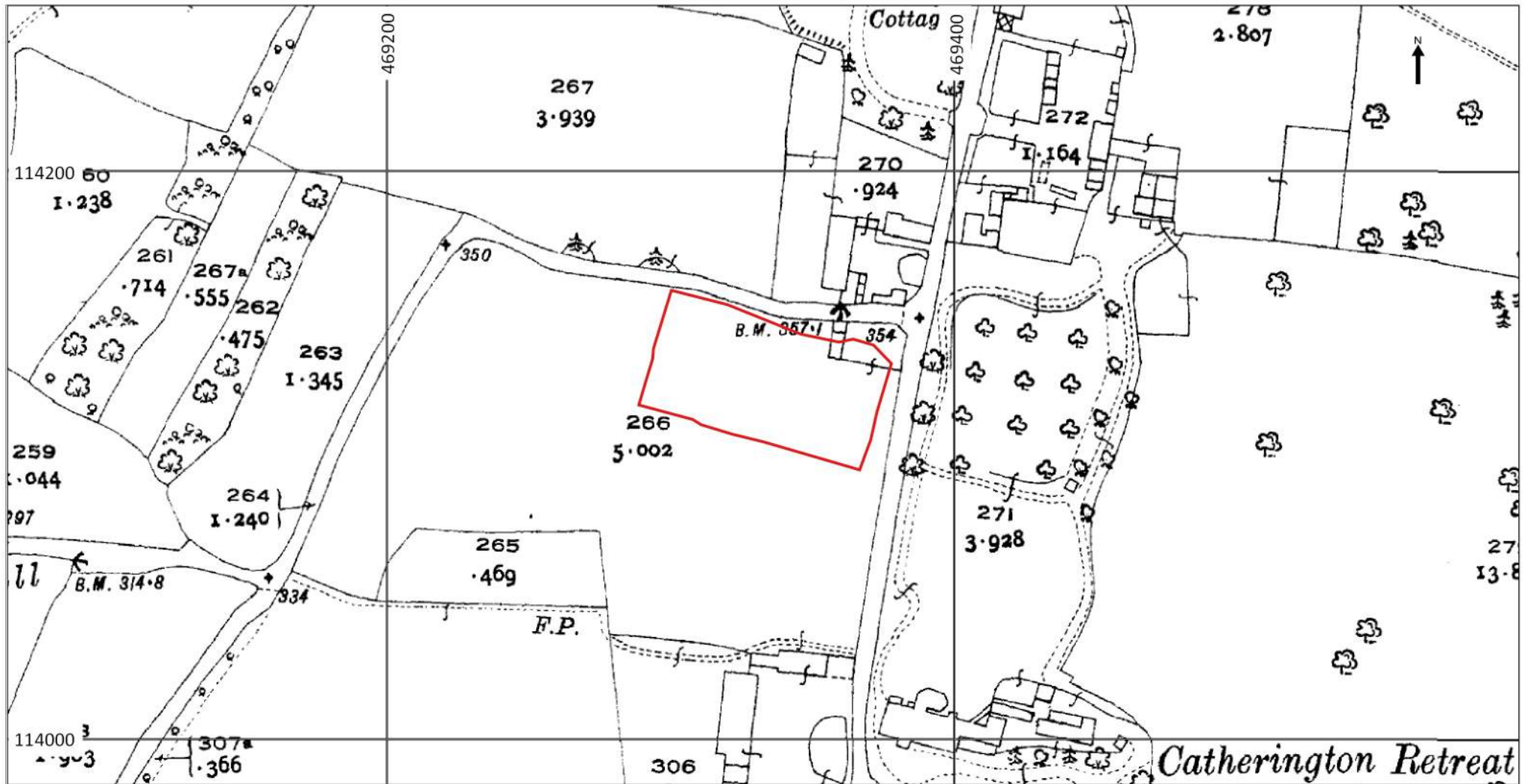
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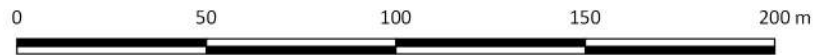
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Figure 5: 1909 Ordnance Survey map with site outlined in red



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Site boundary



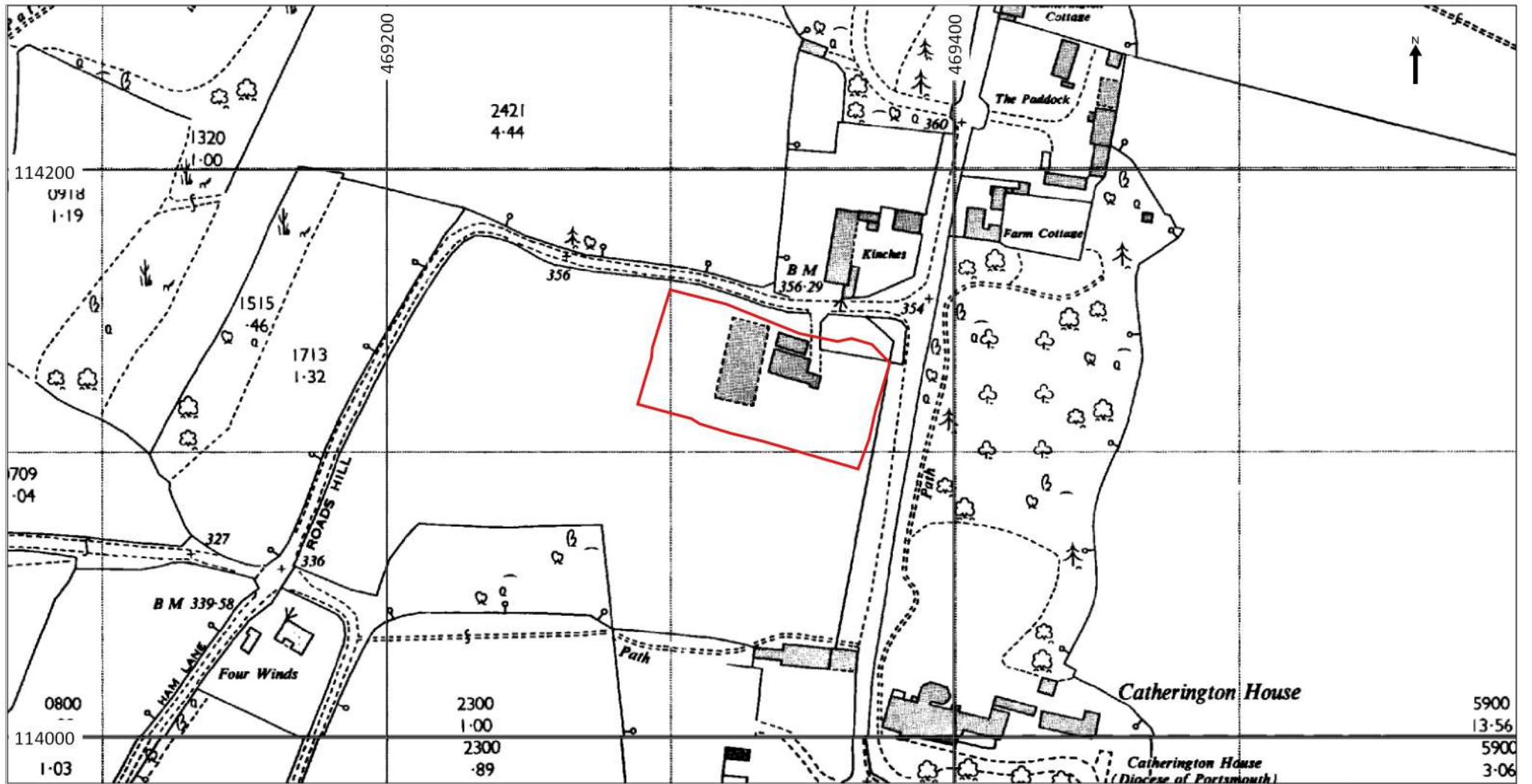
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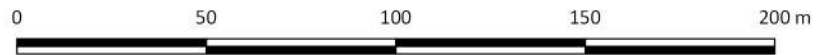
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Figure 6: 1932 Ordnance Survey map with site outlined in red



Key

 Site boundary



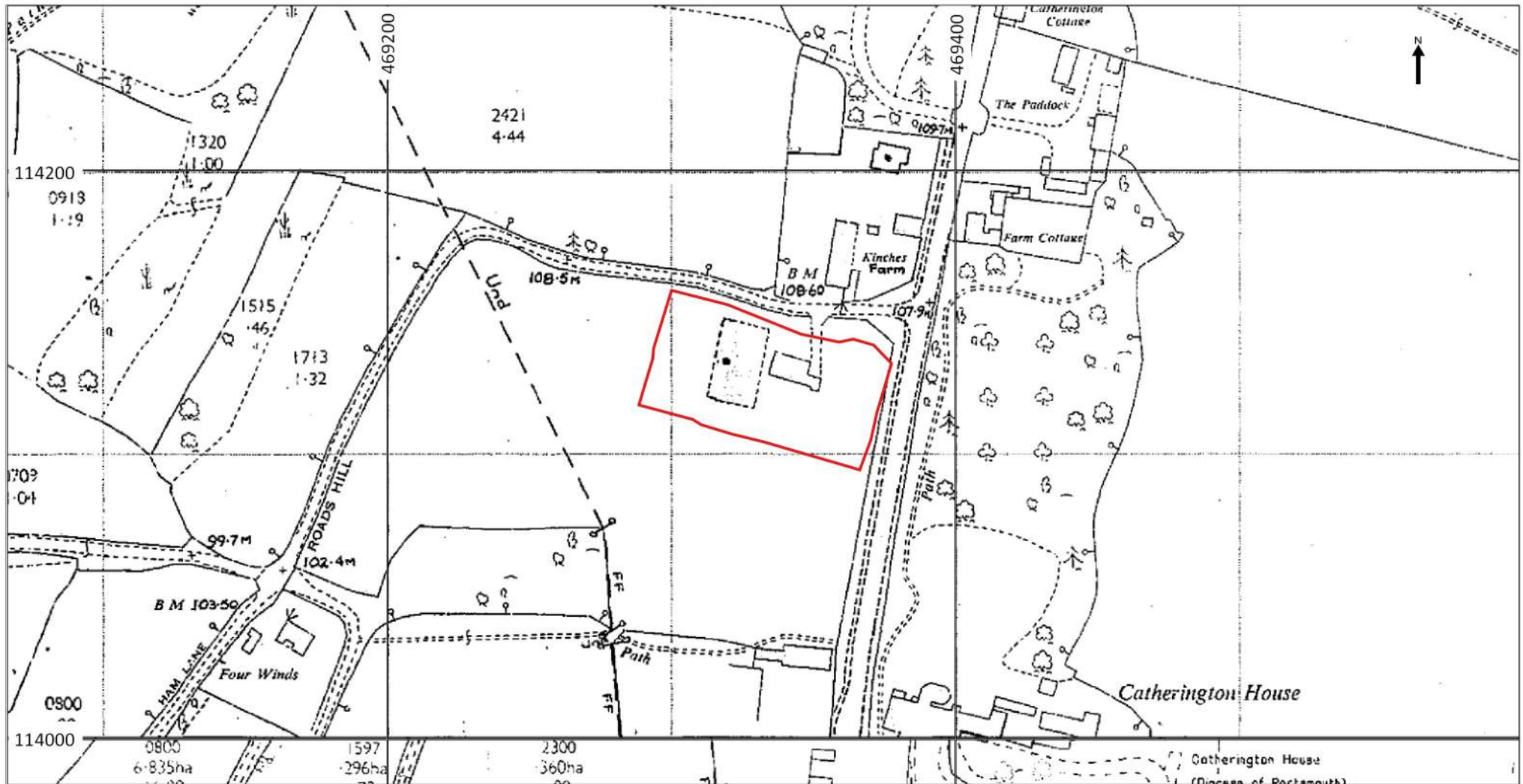
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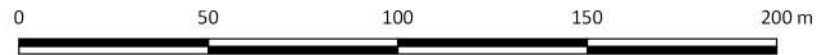
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Figure 7: 1968-9 Ordnance Survey map with site outlined in red



Key

 Site boundary



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Figure 8: 1987-90 Ordnance Survey map with site outlined in red



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