



CONSERVATION AREA
APPRAISAL
FOR WRECCLESHAM
AUGUST 2002





Aerial Photograph - Wrecchlesham Conservation Area
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PREFACE

The Executive of Waverley Borough Council approved this document on 6th August 2002, and has recommended that it be adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance to the Waverley Borough Local Plan by the Council at the meeting on 15th October 2002.

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ANNEXE A

Extract from the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest and Buildings of Local Architectural or Historic Interest.

ANNEXE B

Heritage Features in Wrecclesham

INTRODUCTION

1. The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 states that every local planning authority shall:

“from time to time determine which parts of their area are areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance, and shall designate those areas as conservation areas”
(Section 69 (a) and (b).).

2. The Act also requires local authorities to “formulate and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of conservation area.....”.(Section 71) This work has been done over a period of years for Haslemere, Cranleigh, Farnham and Chiddingfold, but these studies need to be revisited.
3. The Borough Council incorporated policies to protect conservation areas in its first Local Plan, which was adopted in 1984. These policies have been included and developed in the 1993 and 2002 Local Plans. There has been an ongoing Waverley Borough programme of enhancement schemes to improve the appearance of conservation areas since the mid 1970s.
4. English Heritage has advised that local authorities should carry out conservation area appraisals to define the special interest of the areas. Therefore, Waverley Borough Council decided in October 2001 to commence a programme of conservation area appraisals of all its designated areas. This decision was made following a comprehensive assessment of the Borough Council planning service which identified the need to carry out conservation area appraisals. A project brief was produced, showing how the task would be carried out and providing a timetable.
5. It was proposed that Wrecclesham should be the first conservation area to have an appraisal. That is because in October 2001 the Surrey County Council commenced a Corridor Study of the A325 to examine traffic problems. The study area extends from the A31 at Coxbridge roundabout, to the Surrey Hampshire County boundary but it also includes the whole of south Farnham. By carrying out the conservation area appraisal at the same time as the corridor study,

it will be possible to identify the opportunities for preserving and enhancing the character of the village when the highway proposals are made. Such a comprehensive conservation appraisal is to be undertaken in consultation with the community.

AIM OF THE APPRAISAL

- 6. To appraise the character of Wrecclesham conservation area and identify those qualities which should be preserved and enhanced and produce proposals for improvement of the area.**

OBJECTIVES

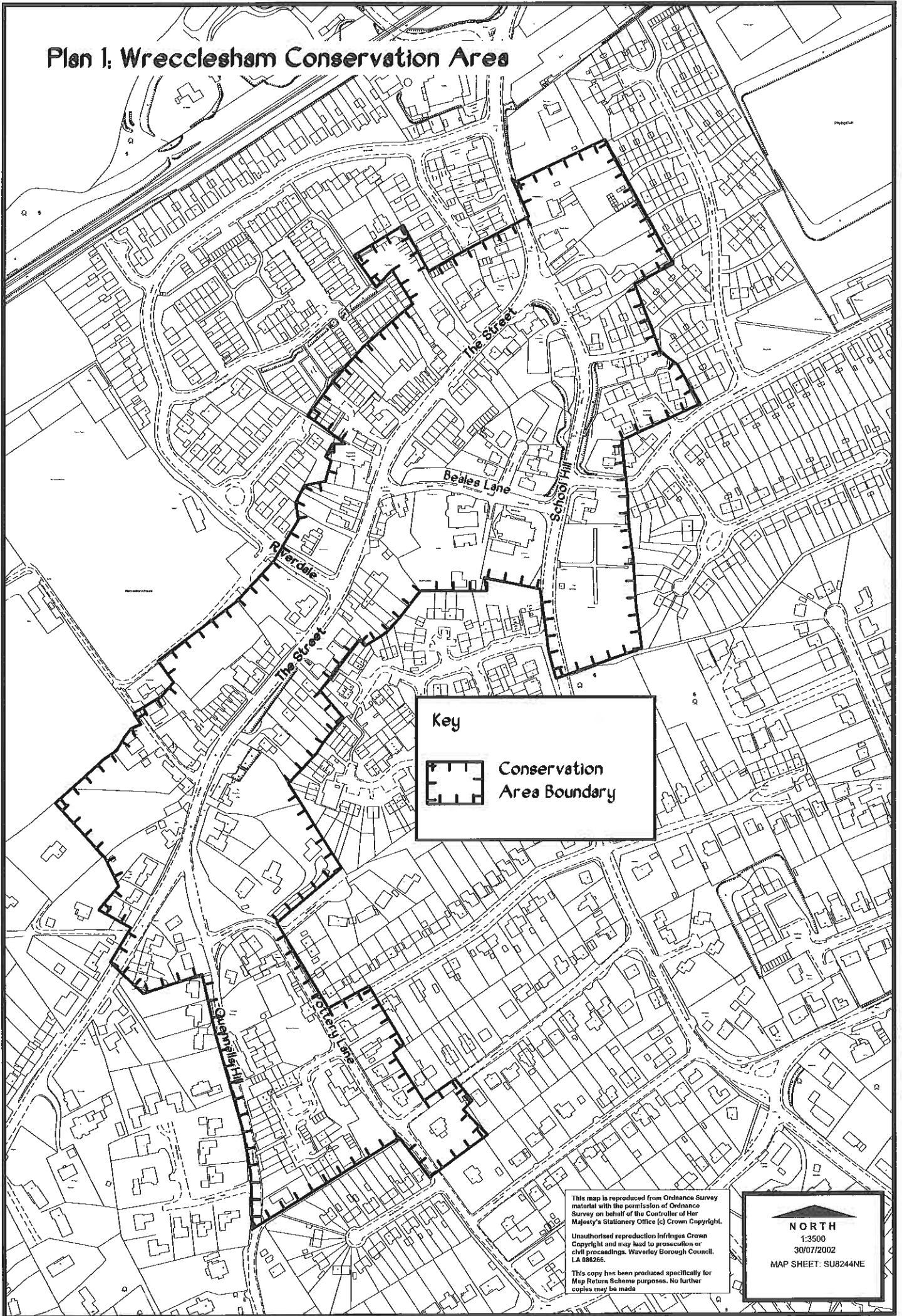
7. It is intended to meet this aim by carrying out the following objectives:
 - i. Undertaking a character study in accordance with the English Heritage techniques set out in its publication "Conservation area Appraisals 1997;
 - ii. Carrying out consultations with amenity organisations, Farnham Town Council, and local groups;
 - iii. Working closely with Surrey County Council and their highway consultants to provide an input into the corridor study on the character of the conservation area and to seek beneficial enhancements for the village;
 - iv. Seeking sources of funding for enhancement of the conservation area;
 - v. Producing an appraisal document to be used by the Borough Council and the community when considering development proposals.

THE APPROACH

8. The approach adopted for all the conservation area appraisals will be to use the English Heritage technique of analysing the various characteristics of the area to build up a picture of the history, development and appearance of the conservation area and those characteristics that make it special and distinctive.
9. The intention is to identify those specific attributes that give Wrecclesham its particular character which should be preserved and enhanced.
10. Having identified that special character, the appraisal will then consider:
 - whether there are any historic buildings at risk;
 - what improvements could be made to the conservation area including schemes that might be carried out as part of the Surrey County Council traffic proposals;
 - seek to devise design and land use guidelines specific to Wrecclesham for new development.



Plan 1: Wrecclesham Conservation Area



Key

 Conservation Area Boundary

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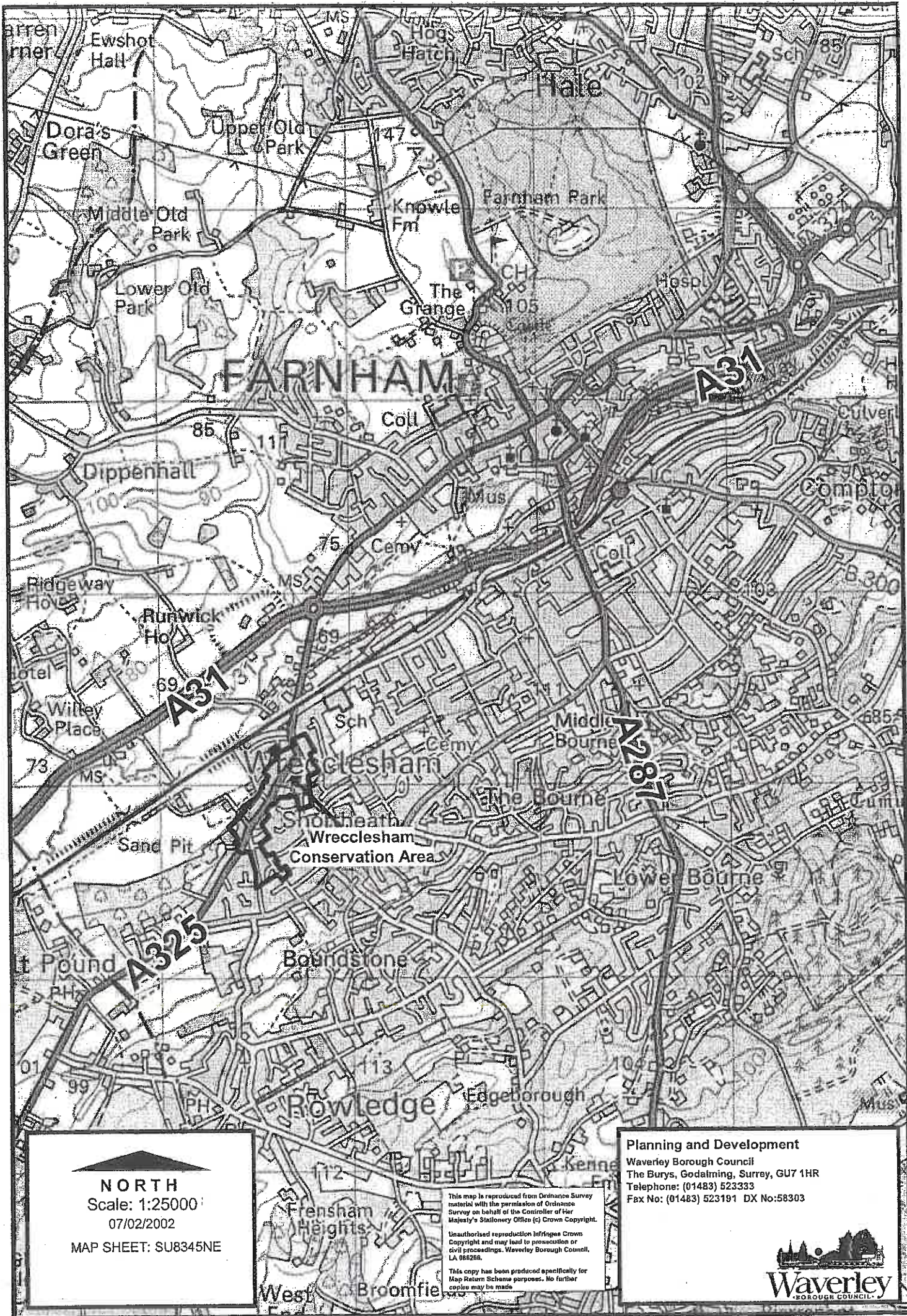

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A CHARACTER APPRAISAL OF WRECCLESHAM

11. Wrecclesham conservation area was designated in 1973 by Surrey County Council and extended in 1991 by Waverley Borough Council, (See Plan 1). The appraisal that follows looks at the character of the village and seeks to identify what makes it special.

LOCATION AND POPULATION

12. Wrecclesham is situated on the south west side of Farnham. (see Plan 2). It has a population of 6,958, including Rowledge (Source: ONS Census 1991). It is part of the urban area of Farnham, and does not have a Parish Council. An important characteristic is that it is not a freestanding village, but is joined onto the urban area of Farnham. However, its original village appearance is still evident. The Surrey/Hampshire county boundary adjoins the village on the west and south west side. The A325 passes through the centre of the conservation area and joins the A31 north east of the village at the Coxbridge roundabout. The railway and the A31 lie to the north of the village passing north east/ south west.



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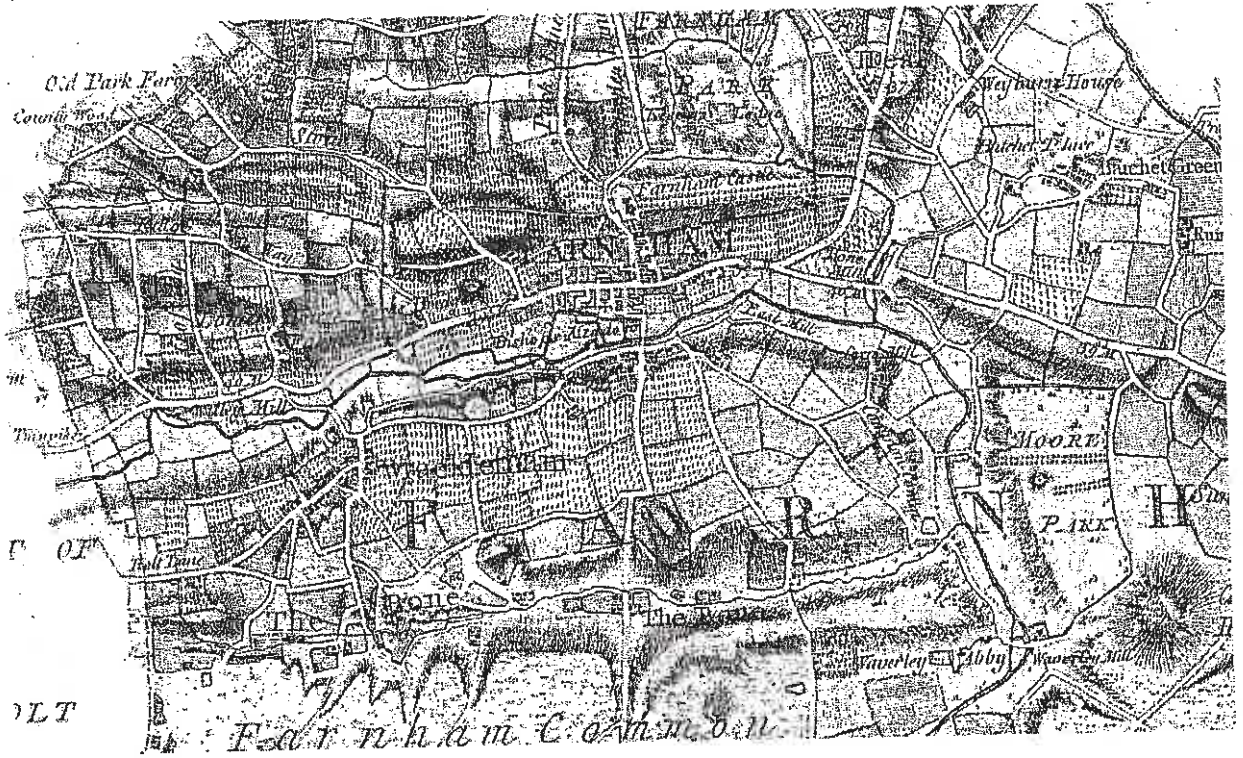


Waverley
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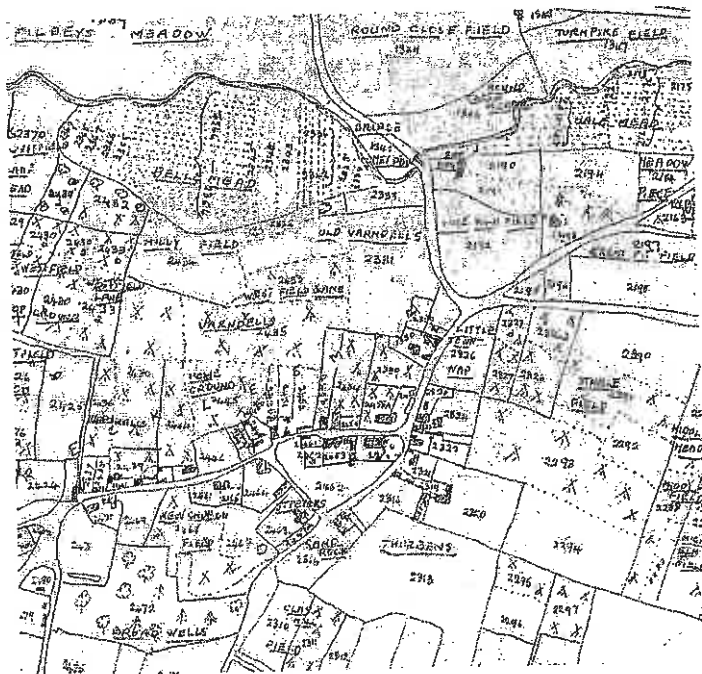
THE HISTORY OF WRECCLESHAM

13. The Museum of Farnham has been commissioned to carry out a study of the history of Wrecclesham, looking in particular at the origins and development of the settlement. This section of the appraisal is a summary of that study. It is intended to produce the full research as a separate leaflet for community interest.
14. Wrecclesham's long history is evidenced by the discovery in the district of stone tools, Bronze Age and Iron Age occupation sites and Roman pottery. It is possible that the original settlement would have developed more to the east of the present village where there was a convergence of tracks leading to the ford at the bottom of the hill. The Street did not become a main road as we understand it until the 1820s although it would have been an important trackway in and out of the forest particularly when the Roman pottery kilns were active.
15. By the ninth century, the Bishops of Winchester had acquired the Manor of Farnham and Wrecclesham formed one of the smaller administrative divisions known as a 'Tithing'. The original tithing included part of Rowledge, Boundstone, and Upper and Middle Bourne. Weydon Mill, formerly at the end of Red Lion Lane in Farnham, but now demolished, was also included.
16. The name, Wrecclesham, is Saxon in origin but its derivation is unclear. It may derive from the Old English word 'wrecel' denoting something driven away and has been interpreted as making Wrecclesham an area of outlaws or outcasts! Another suggestion is that it might be derived from a personal name.
17. The earliest known mention of Wrecclesham as a name is in 1225. Variations of the name are found with both 'c's' and 'k's'. It is 'Worklesham' in 1344 and 'Raclesan' in 1675. The local pronunciation, 'Wracklesham' has persisted into modern times.
18. Like much of the country Wrecclesham was adversely affected by events such as the Black Death and the Civil War but recovery was aided by the range of farming land available, with meadows and wetlands by the river to lighter sandy soils further up the valley.

PLAN 3



OLT
Farnham Common
Rocque Map 1768



Tithe Map 1841

19. During the eighteenth and nineteenth century hop growing was of particular importance to the local economy with the annual picking in September requiring a huge amount of casual labour.



20. Gradually the village would have taken on the shape we recognise today. The oldest buildings date from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries but as well as these, there are also those from the seventeenth and eighteenth century. Even the more modern houses in The Street are often on the site of earlier properties which have now disappeared.

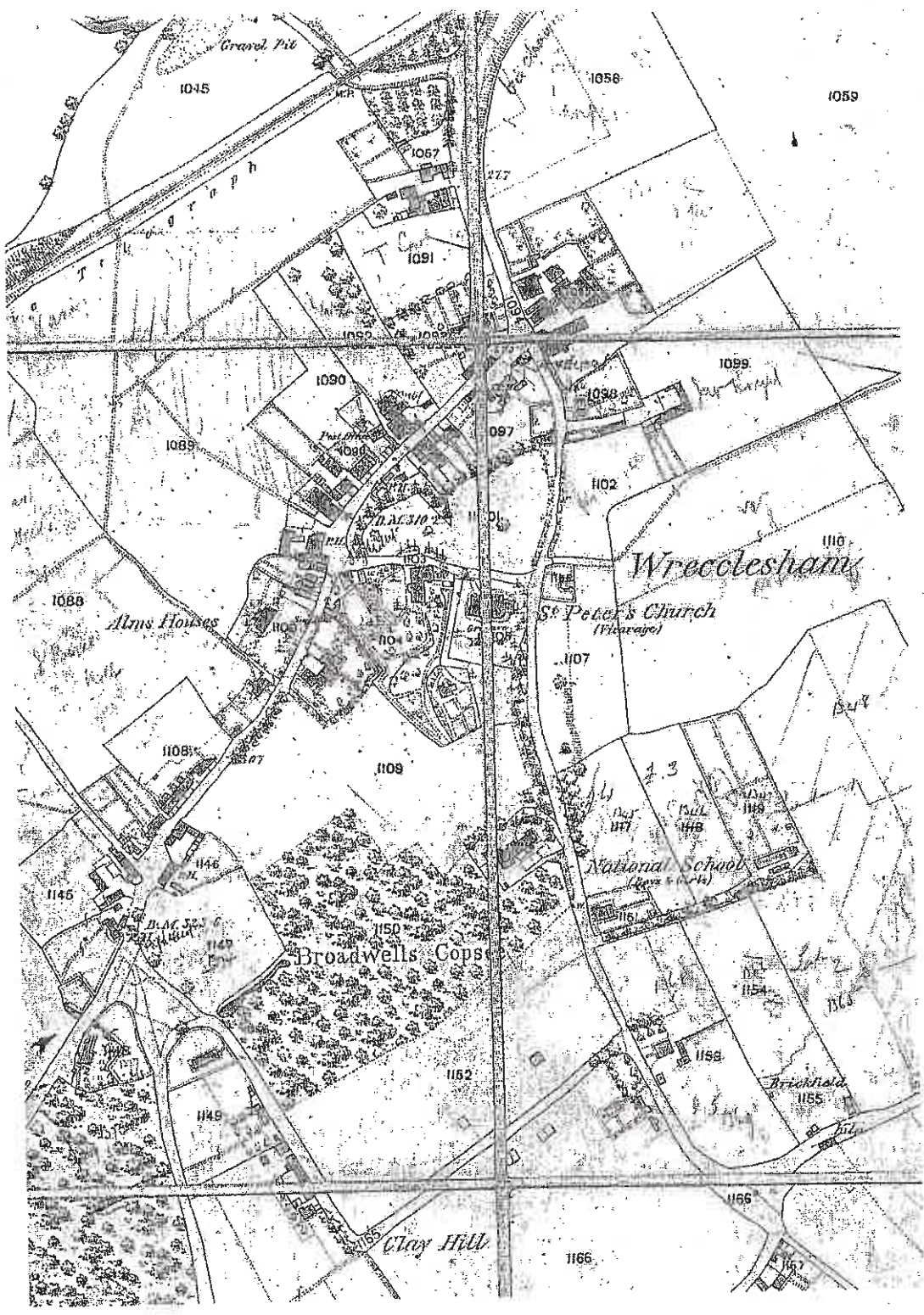
21. Plan 3 shows Wrecclesham on the Rocque Map of 1768 and on the Tithe Map of 1841.

22. Until the construction of the Farnham to Petersfield Turnpike Road in the 1820s, the present A31 was the main route westwards and the journey to Petersfield was via Alton and Selborne. The road through Wrecclesham led only into the forest and The Street, appropriately, was at one time referred to as 'Holtstrete'.



23. The turnpike required the construction of new stretches of road, including that from Coxbridge to The Street, replacing the narrow River Lane which had been the former way to the village. The new road was then continued through Alice Holt Forest and on to Bordon and beyond.

PLAN 4



Wrecclesham Village in 1872

24. The nineteenth century saw many improvements to the village, mainly at the instigation of the local clergy. An Act of Parliament was passed in 1840 to create a new parish, provide a church and also a school. The site of the Church was determined by the gift of the land by William Paine, a wealthy local land owner. His relative, J. M. Paine, who had a quarry at Dippenhall, gave the stone to build it. Wealthier residents donated money, the poorer people gave a few pence, provided horses and carts or offered a day's labour free of charge.



25. The original school was close to the church but then moved up the hill just above the church to be replaced by the present one in 1910.

26. Amongst the many initiatives designed to improve the quality of life for the residents, perhaps the most significant was the introduction of a water supply and pump for use of the village. The Almshouses in The Street were built in 1861.

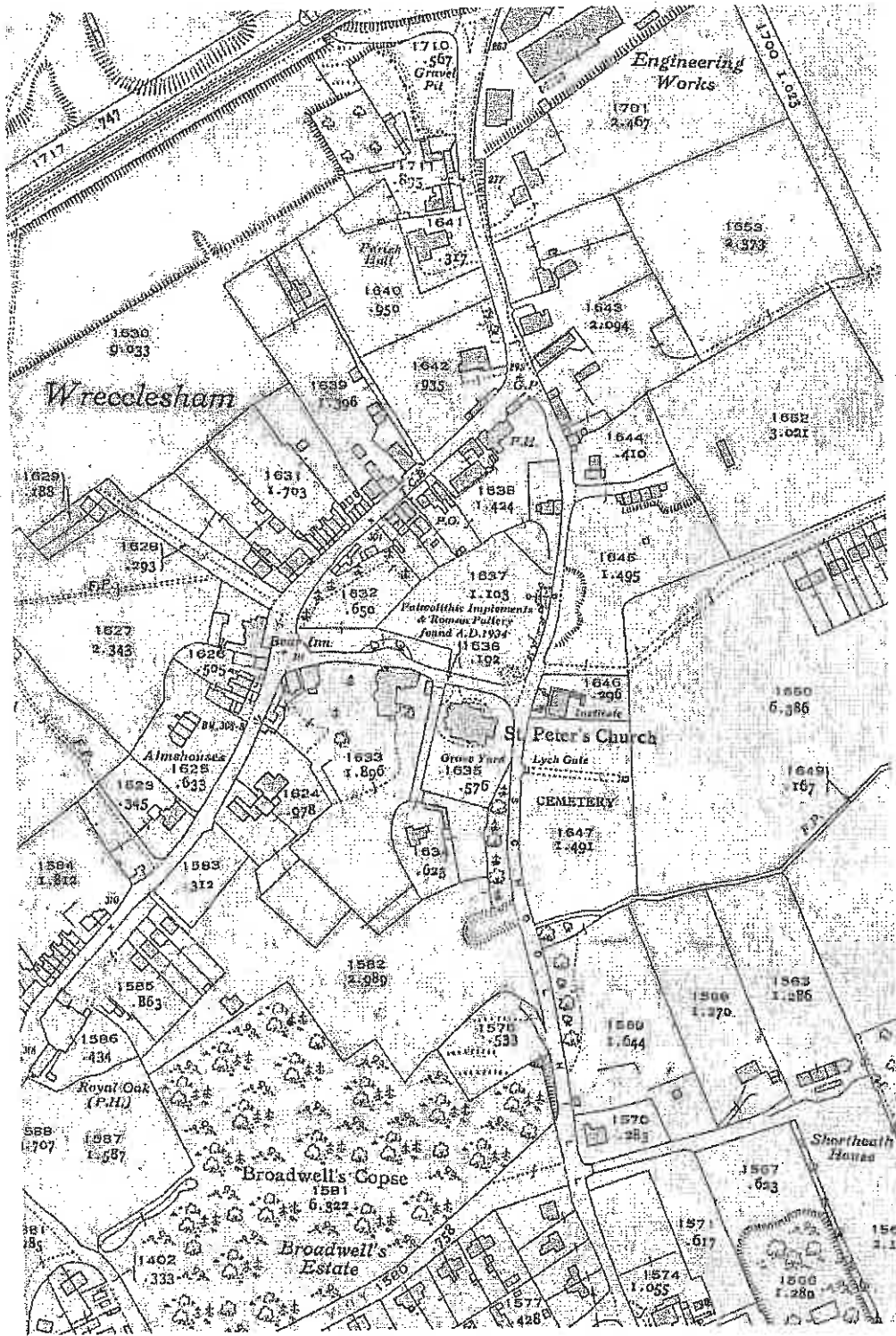
27. Sand and gravel had always been dug locally but the coming of the railway to Farnham in 1849 made transportation easier and much land, including local hop grounds, were given over to this profitable venture.



28. In 1872, Absalom Harris moved his local pottery business from the edge of Alice Holt Forest to its present site. The well known Farnham Pottery soon established a reputation which went far beyond the village.

29. Plan 4 shows the village in 1872, and the conservation area boundary encloses much of this area.

PLAN 5

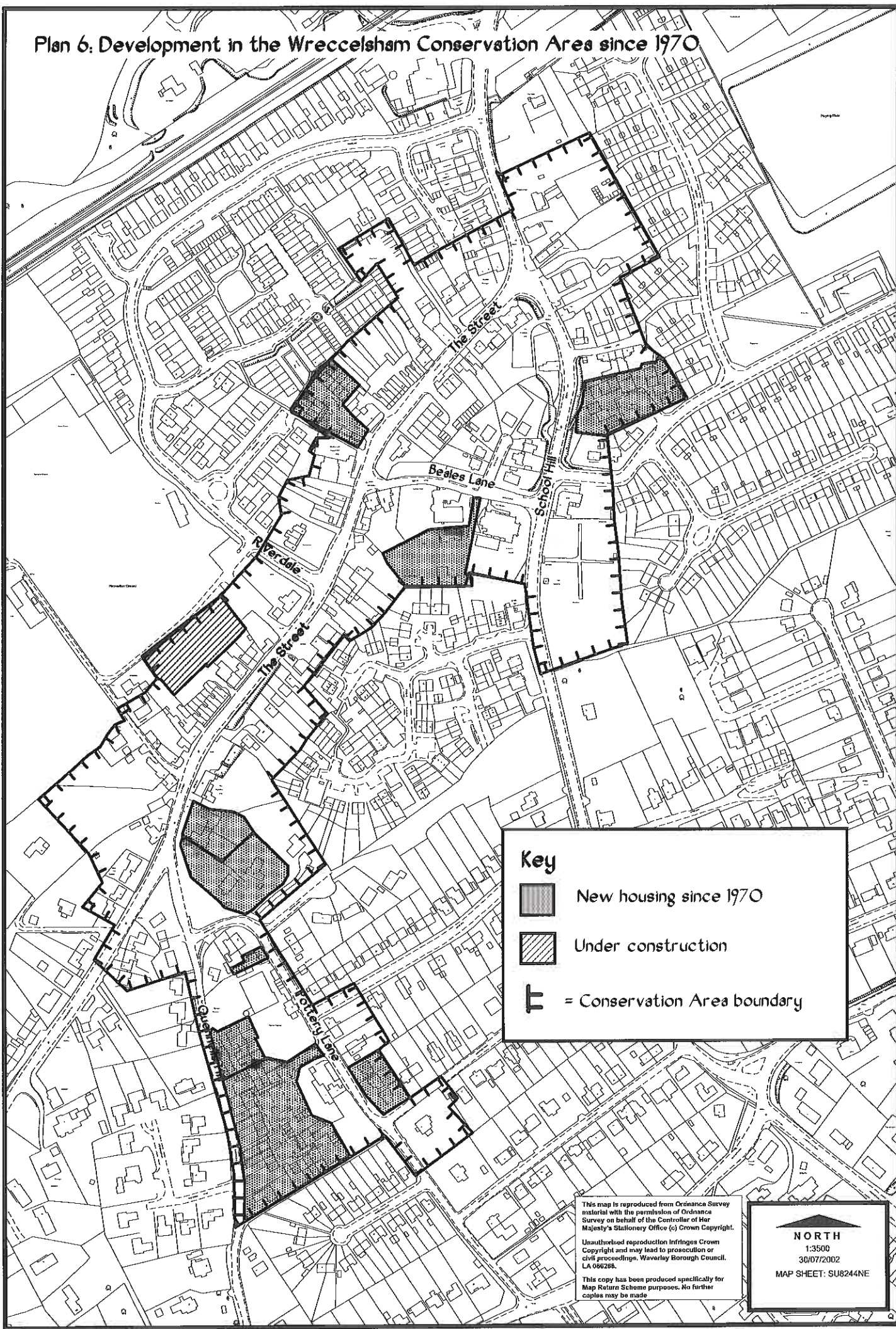


Wrecclesham Village in 1934




30. During the first half of the twentieth century as agriculture lost its dominance, so the village changed and light industry appeared. (See Plan 5 which shows the village in 1934.)
31. Wrecclesham had a moment of notoriety in 1904, when George White, a 16 year old undergroom was found murdered in a hop garden near River Lane. The story is told in John Janaway's book 'Surrey Murders'.
32. The pressure for housing led to large-scale developments around the edge of the village, notably the large pre-war Woodcut and Broadwells Estates, and now more recently the Riverdale Estate and St. Peter's Gardens. (See Plan 6 which shows development since the early 1970s).
33. Traffic through the village increased rapidly during the twentieth century. As well as being the main road to Petersfield and Portsmouth, it was also the direct link between the army camps of Bordon and Aldershot. Widening of The Street has taken place from time to time to accommodate the traffic.



Plan 6: Development in the Wreccelsham Conservation Area since 1970



Key

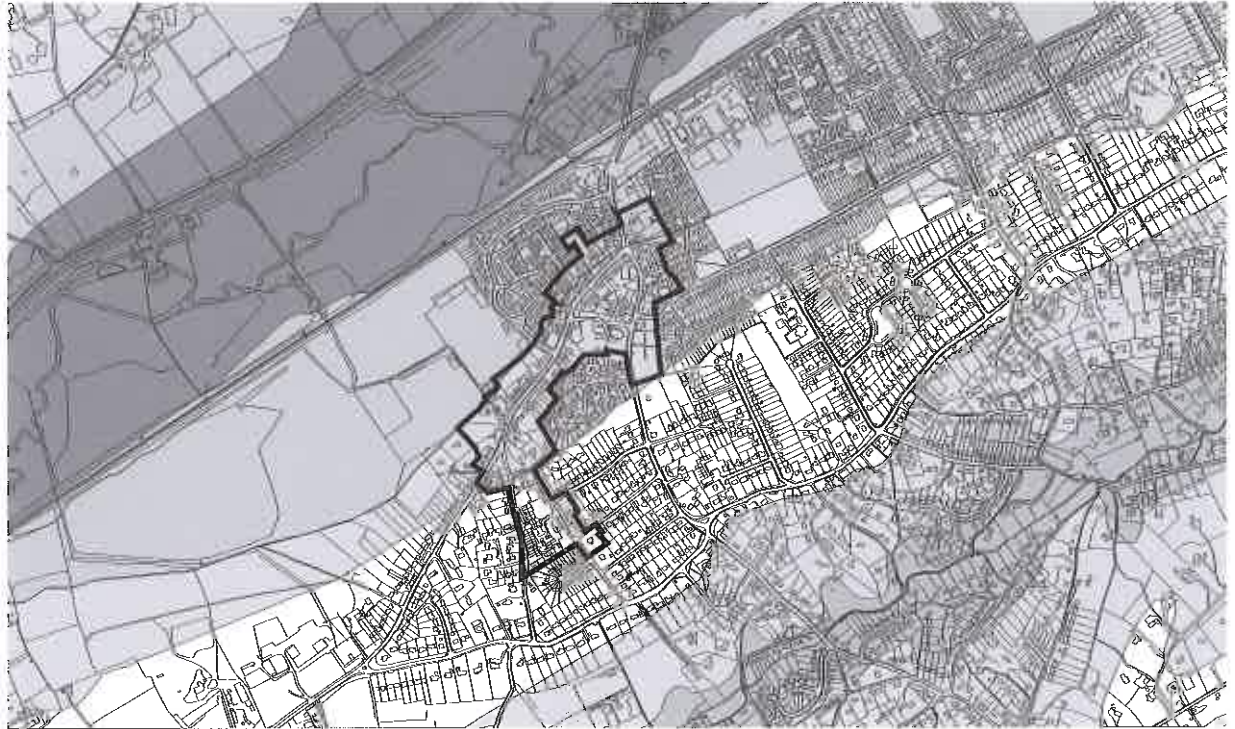
-  New housing since 1970
-  Under construction
-  = Conservation Area boundary

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THE SETTING AND THE STREET SCENE

34. One of Wrecclesham's important assets is its location on a hillside overlooking the River Wey valley, which lies to the north of the village. Plan 7 below shows the contours of the valley.



35. This hillside location gives fine views from a number of homes and glimpses of beautiful countryside to passers by, looking north from the A325 in the conservation area. The hillside setting also means that the trees at the top of the hill, around the edge of the village are very imposing in the street scene.



36. There are four streets in the conservation area and each one has a distinct character of its own. These have been looked at individually:

THE STREET



37. The combination of the hillside location and the winding road through the middle of the village gives the conservation area a distinct sense of place which it would not have in the same way if it was on a flat site with a straight road. The Street unwinds in stages, so that it cannot be seen all at once, and therefore is more interesting. Because of the bends, the cottages are presented at an angle and can be seen more individually, which would not be so if the road was straight. Not only that, because the area is on the side of the hill, the south east side of the Street is higher than the northwest side, giving the whole alignment of the area an interesting and unusual appearance. Therefore the configuration of "The Street" is one of the characteristics that gives Wrecclesham its individual appearance.
38. One of the important aspects of the setting of The Street as part of the conservation area is that there are no open spaces such as

village greens or commons within the area, but there is a large sports ground adjoining it on the north side. At this point in the conservation area, the juxtaposition of the sports ground to The Street tends to emphasise the sense of enclosure in The Street itself.

SCHOOL HILL

39. School Lane is also winding and on a hill, but it has a number of distinct characteristics



- the combination of the trees hedgerows and historic cottages give the lane a semi-rural appearance which is different to the more urban character of the Street;
- Moving up the hill the view opens out and the cemetery creates a sense of openness;
- Moving down the hill into the village there is a sense of enclosure as the buildings are close to or on the road frontage, and of entry into the conservation area;
- St Peter's Church is a very imposing landmark in the lane and makes an important contribution to the character of this part of the conservation area;
- the pine trees adjacent to St Peter's Church and the trees in the cemetery are significant in the street scene.

BEALES LANE

40. Beales Lane is one of Wrecclesham's hidden assets. Away from the traffic noise, it is a reminder of quieter days in Wrecclesham. St Peter's Church has a quiet setting in here, and the little tower can be seen and enjoyed, although the cul de sac development nearby displays a more recent appearance.

QUENNELS HILL/POTTERY LANE

41. The tall hedgerows at the foot of Quennels Hill partly hide the modern buildings in the lanes. The reason for inclusion of this area in the conservation area is the Farnham Pottery and associated buildings. The Pottery is very important in the history of Wrecclesham and in the industrial history of Farnham. (See the section on the history of Wrecclesham, and on buildings.) The rich red bricks and delightful details of the frontage can be clearly seen from Pottery Lane, but the kiln is hidden behind the pottery buildings. Most of the other buildings in the lane are more modern, except the rather grand "potters house" No 8, shown below, which has some fine terra cotta detailing. (See



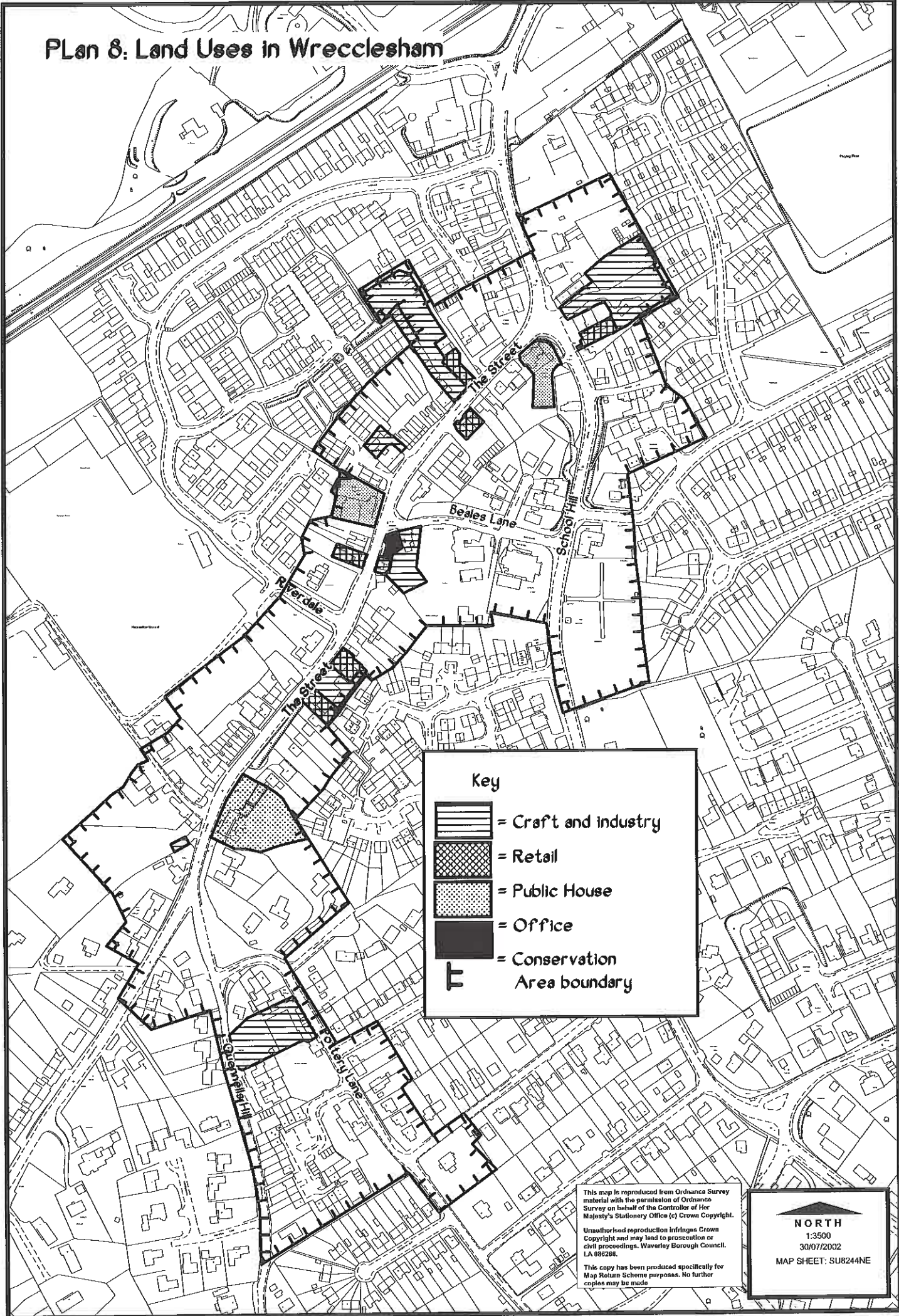
the section on buildings on page 21). Another special feature of Pottery Lane is the beautiful view, looking northwards across the River Wey valley.

LAND USES






42. The land use is one of the distinctive characteristics of Wrecclisham conservation area. The history of the village suggests that it has a heritage of small industries and workshops, and this is still evident today. There is also a village shop and a garage which is not a filling station. There are four small industrial yards as well as the Farnham Pottery.
43. Plan 8 shows the location of these uses. They give Wrecclisham something of a commercial character which is very distinctive and different from most of the other village conservation areas in the Borough. To some extent, it is a more urban village because of these uses, except that they are all on a small scale and do not dominate the conservation area, but are part of its character.
44. The Wrecclisham conservation area is also of note for having three public houses: The Cricketers (right) at the north end of The Street, The Bear and Ragged Staff in the middle and The Royal Oak at the south end. They are all attractive historic buildings and add to the interest in the street scene.



Plan 8: Land Uses in Wrecclesham



Key

-  = Craft and industry
-  = Retail
-  = Public House
-  = Office
-  = Conservation Area boundary

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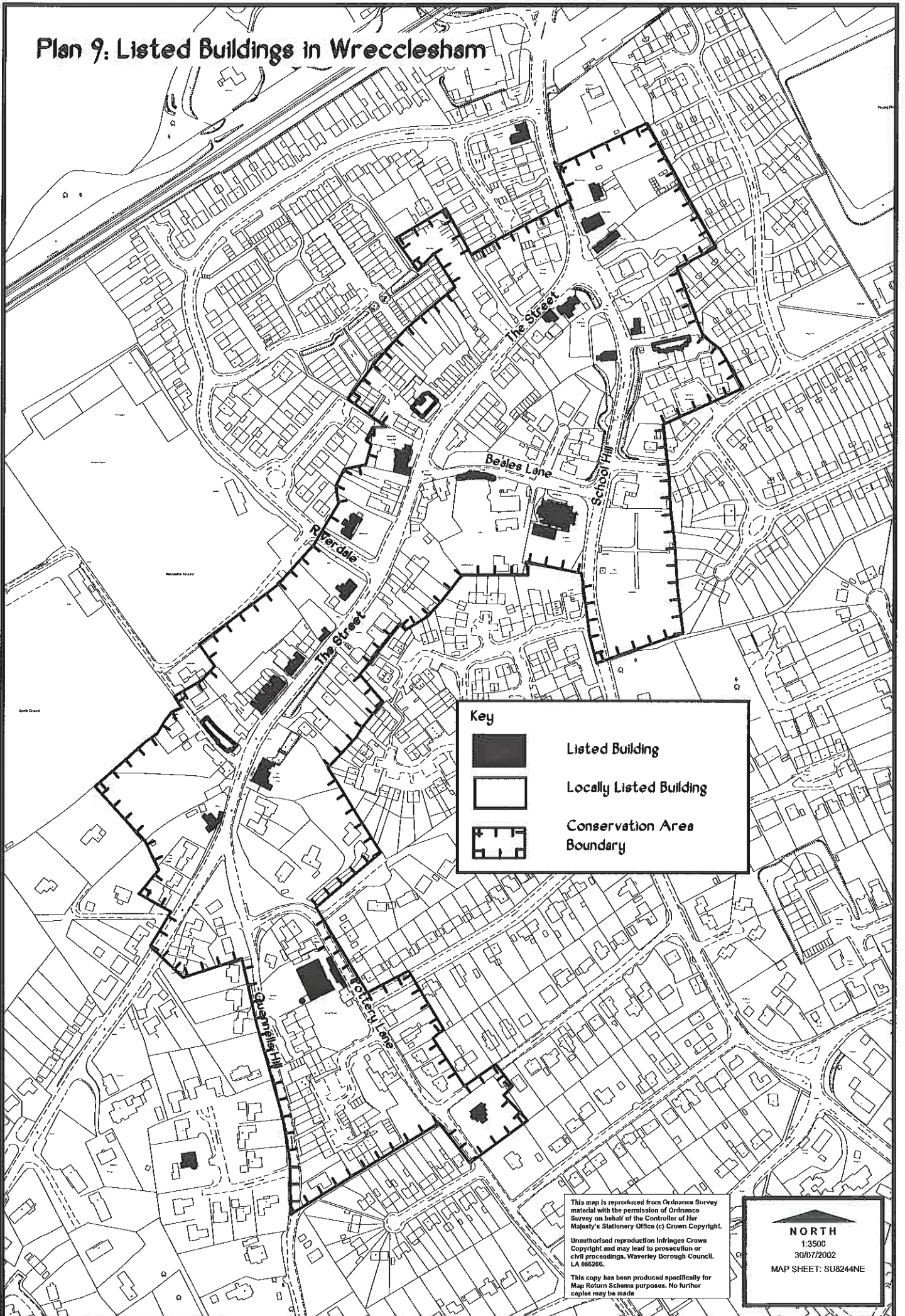

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THE BUILDINGS

45. There are three categories of buildings to be found the conservation area:
- Buildings listed as being of architectural or historic interest by English Heritage (listed buildings);
 - Buildings locally listed by Waverley Borough Council (locally listed buildings)
 - Other buildings which are not listed in any way.
46. Plan 9 shows the location of the listed and locally listed buildings.
47. (See Annexe A for a comprehensive list and individual photographs) Clearly, there are a significant number, and this was an important reason for the designation of the conservation area.
48. As well as the interest of the buildings themselves, their position in relation to the street is often distinctive. A number of the cottages are located directly on the roadside or are positioned at right angles to the road. This layout creates what is termed a “sense of enclosure” and gives the area a traditional village appearance, as it is a very different form of development to most modern housing. However, the cottages and their occupants now have to endure heavy traffic very close to them.
49. The main impression of the buildings in the Wrecclesham conservation area is of groups of small scale 18th and 19th century cottages close to the road, as these tend to be prominent in the street scene. In fact, the historic buildings range from as early as the 16th century. In addition there are some 19th century buildings not recognised as of listing quality at present which merit further investigation, such as The Old vicarage, Nos 1 and 2, The Street, and No 9 School Hill.



Plan 9: Listed Buildings in Wrecclesham



50. The original agricultural role of Wrecclesham, described in the section on the history of the village, is still in evidence because some of the early farmhouses still remain. For instance, Nos 1 and 2 School Hill, and No 68 The Street are thought to date from the 17th century before there was a village of any size on the site. No 68 (right) is perhaps the most attractive domestic building in the conservation area, and is in a very important position in the centre of the conservation area, though it is half hidden by high hedges.



51. All three public houses also date from that period and may possibly have been farm houses originally, for at that time the Street only led into the forest, and the road to Petersfield had not yet been built, so there may not have been the need for three hostelries. The buildings dating from this earlier period are mainly timber framed, and where the framing is exposed, the buildings add considerably to the historic appearance of the conservation area.

52. The 18th and 19th century cottages are mainly built in the Farnham red brick which is a rich orange/red colour. Roofs are tiled or slate. Some of the individual cottages are colour washed or rendered, mainly in pale colours such as white or cream. The most distinctive element of the building form in



the conservation area are the terraces of cottages, and this style has been reflected in some of the post war terrace housing on The Street. The effect of this building form is to produce a very tight knit street scene, which in general is different to modern housing layout. Turners Cottages is a small scale, 19th century listed terrace, positioned pivotally in the conservation area, that has

recently been renovated and it is very attractive in appearance. Albion Cottages are late 16th/ 17th century and have also been renovated to a high standard. The restoration work won a Waverley Design Award in 1999. Some of the other terraces which are not listed, such as Harford Cottages, are in need of some degree of renovation but they are all important to the character of the Street, and should be retained.

53. Pitfield Cottage (right) on Wrecclesham Road is a 19th century, clunch stone, listed building that was in a very poor state. It had been identified as a building at risk. The Borough Council had resolved to action to save the cottage by serving a Compulsory Purchase Order, but this proved not to be necessary as the owners decided to carry out the renovation.



54. Wrecclesham House is a listed building outside the conservation area on Wrecclesham Road. It is late 16th Century and makes a contribution to the entry into the historic part of the village.
55. As well as the terraces and the older agricultural buildings, Wrecclesham has two particularly special buildings: St Peters Church and Farnham Pottery.

ST PETER'S CHURCH



St. Peter's Church

56. St Peter's Church can be glimpsed from The Street, but it is not a significant landmark in the village as it is partly hidden. It is a comparatively small church, in keeping with a village and it dates from 1840. It is built in a 13th century gothic style in a pale sandstone with a clunch stone interior.

It has a very attractive small tower, which is an important feature on School Hill, and its position on a rise, framed by several mature pine trees

is one of the most attractive views in the conservation area. The tower is visible from the A31 and is glimpsed from various parts of the village, for instance from Quenneis Hill.

FARNHAM POTTERY



57. The history of the pottery is outlined in the history section. Regarding the architecture, the buildings date from 1873. The pottery expanded piecemeal in the 1890s and up to the 1930s, with some late 1920s modifications. The listed buildings include the pottery, the original flat showroom and office, the

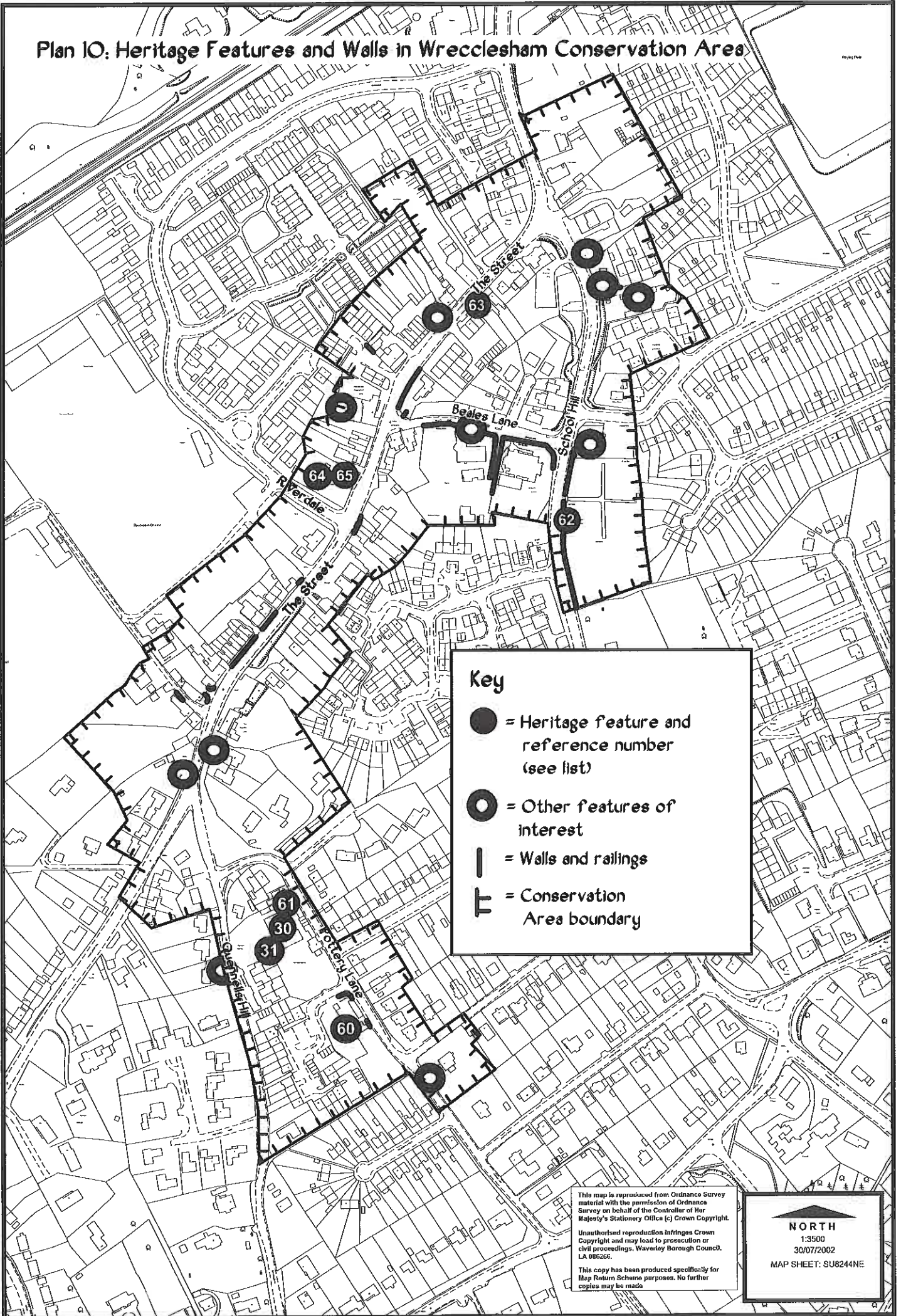
kiln and the toilet block. The building materials were made by the pottery and the buildings have some exceptionally interesting features, such as the crooked clay down pipes in the yard and the ornamental owl on the side of one of the buildings. The green glazed tiles on the toilet block are a reminder of the original Farnham ware made by the pottery. The ornamental chimneys are also an important feature. The bottle kiln is pre 1913. It is the only remaining kiln of 5 kilns at Farnham Pottery and is thought to be “the best preserved example of a traditional wood fired pottery kiln remaining in England,” (listing description Department for Culture Media and Sport 1999)

58. The listing description also states that:

“This pottery is thought to be the finest remaining example of a Victorian ‘Country’ pottery left in England and is a great rarity in the south of England”.



Plan 10: Heritage Features and Walls in Wrecclesham Conservation Area



Key

- = Heritage feature and reference number (see list)
- = Other features of interest
- = Walls and railings
- ⊥ = Conservation Area boundary

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59. Until April 1997 the pottery was operated by the Harris family but currently it is occupied by a number of small firms, mainly potters. The Pottery was purchased by the Farnham Building Preservation Trust in May 1998, who are carrying out an extensive programme of renovation.

HERITAGE FEATURES

60. In 1984, Waverley Borough Council undertook a survey of all the small features in towns, villages and the countryside that often are not protected but are a part of the interest and character of an area, such as old signposts, milestones, wells, post boxes, old streetlights and plaques. Plan 10 shows the locations of the official heritage features in Wrecclesham, which are part of its history and interest, such as an old wall post box, the war memorial and a tablet on the Knight's Almshouses. (See Annexe B for descriptions and photographs)



61. The Plan shows other features that have been discovered as part of the appraisal survey work. Perhaps the most important features from the street scene aspect are the older boundary walls. The conservation area has a number of retaining walls because of the banks and slopes caused by the hillside location, and this is noticeable on the south east side of The Street where there are

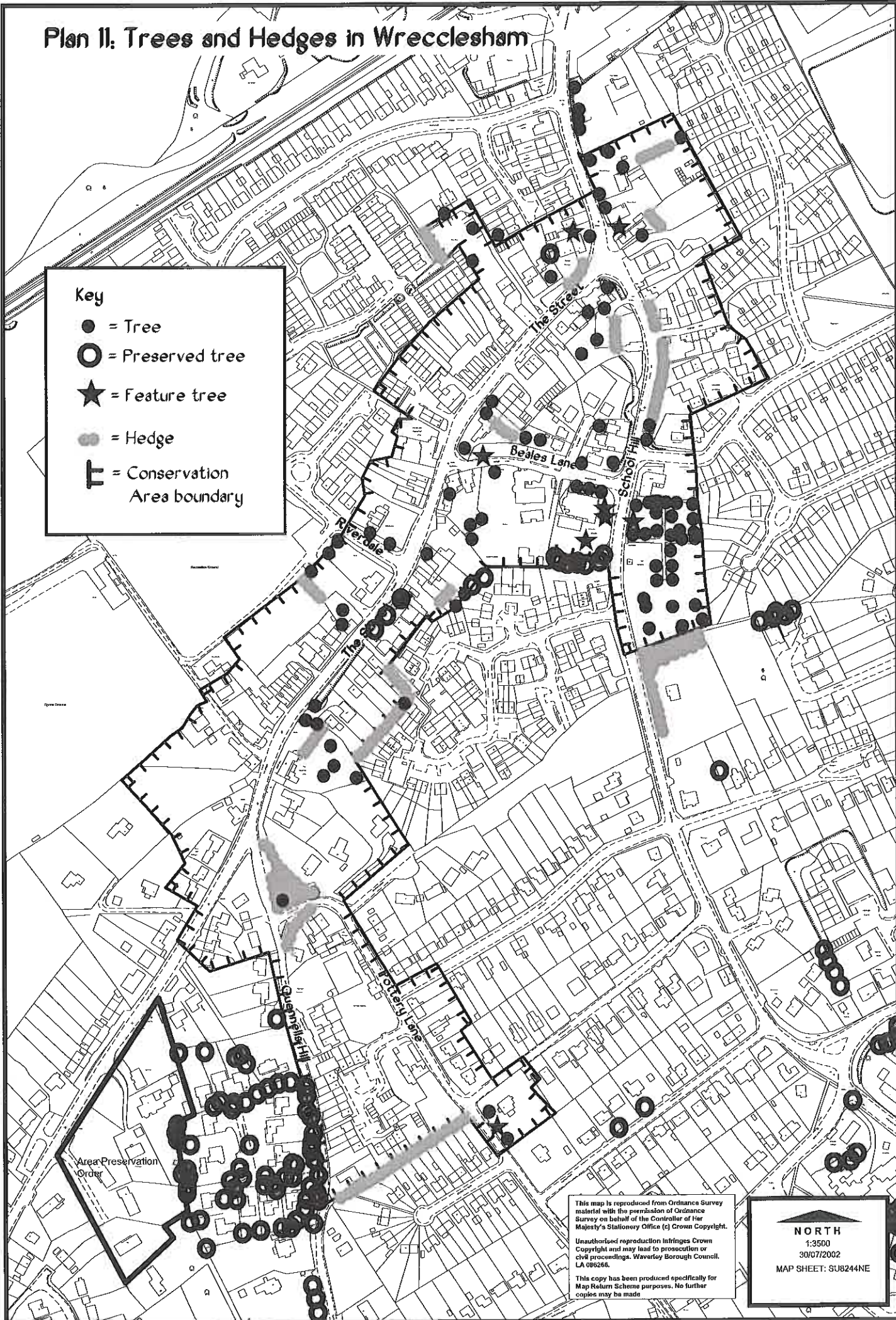


properties above street level. The best walls are near the church and are ironstone, a very characteristic local Farnham stone. The high wall to Wrecclesham Grange in Beales Lane is listed as being of architectural or historic importance.

Plan II: Trees and Hedges in Wrecclesham

Key

- = Tree
- = Preserved tree
- ★ = Feature tree
- = Hedge
- ⌚ = Conservation Area boundary



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TREES AND HEDGES

62. An appraisal has been made of the trees in the different parts of the conservation area, and their location is shown on Plan 11. Individual trees that are specially important in the street scene are shown as “feature trees”.

THE STREET

63. There are some important individual trees in The Street, such as the holm oak at the junction of School Hill and The Street, but for the most part trees form a backdrop to the street scene, rather than being imposing features or groups. This might be due to the comparatively dense development of the area and the lack of any significant open space in the Street. However the tree cover round the outside of The Street, is important, as Plan 11 shows.
- 
64. Because there are few street trees, the ones that are especially visible from The Street are very important. One of the most dominant trees is an English oak in Beales Lane, which can be clearly seen from the south east end of The Street, up the hill. A Monterey cypress in the garden of The Grange is also a feature, as are the group of limes, sycamore and horse chestnut on the south east boundary of The Grange.
65. On the forecourt of the Black Swan Garage there are two unusual trees which are protected by a tree preservation order: they are a golden rain tree and a cherry plum. These trees are important because they are in the middle of the conservation area and right on the roadside.
66. At the north end of The Street, a line of sycamores at the rear of ‘Colmans’ make an attractive backdrop to the view along The Street, while the holm oak and beech near the junction with School Hill contribute to a sense of entry into the historic part of the village, and help to create a “gateway”, together with the tree belt on the east side of Wrecclesham Road.

SCHOOL HILL



67. Moving up School Hill, there is a tree belt on both sides of the road and a hedgerow on the east side, which still contains some elm. Some maintenance work to the hedgerows would be beneficial.

68. The view then opens out and the St Peter's pines come into view and the trees in the cemetery. There is quite a wide range of species in the cemetery, including yew, oak, sycamore and lime.



69. It is a very attractive open space in its own right, and the area visible from the road is maintained to a high standard.

70. The east side of the cemetery is maintained in a semi wild state. There seems to be space for additional planting of, say, memorial trees or perhaps for the Queen's Golden Jubilee to create an arboretum.

71. There is a large site to the south of the cemetery, outside the conservation area, which is encircled by trees. The site had permission for housing development in 1990, and it is likely that it will be developed in the future. It will be very important to retain as much of the tree cover on the north side of the site as possible, to safeguard the setting and the character of the cemetery.

BEALES LANE

72. The important trees in Beales Lane from the street scene aspect are the Irish yews beside St Peter's and the oak tree that has such an impact on The Street. The trees on the rear boundary of St Peter's are protected by a tree preservation order. (See Plan 11).

POTTERY LANE

73. The belt of oak trees at the north west end of Pottery Lane, extending onto Quennels Hill are important in the street scene as they frame the extensive views across the Wey valley to the hills beyond. The garden to the pottery has an attractive mixture of deciduous trees and conifers, making a



- significant group in the street scene. The trees at the rear of the new estate, beside the Pottery soften the impact of the new houses. The most impressive tree in the Lane, and one of the finest conifers in the conservation area is the *wellingtonia* in the garden of No 8, Stonecroft. This tree is a very strong feature in the lane. There are several Lawson cypress in the garden and a cedar of Lebanon, and they form an important group. The hedges at this end of the lane are also important, giving it a more rural appearance.
74. In The Street, hedges are not as evident as walls and railings, but on School Hill and Quennels Hill there are significant lengths of hedgerow which give a rural appearance to the scene, and is an essential element of the reason why these two lanes are less urban than The Street.

SCHOOL HILL



67. Moving up the School Hill, there is a tree belt on both sides of the road and a hedgerow on the east side, which still contains some elm. Some maintenance work to the hedgerows would be beneficial.

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ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

EXPERIENCING THE CONSERVATION AREA

75. The character appraisal presented so far looks at the assets of the conservation area: the overall appearance, the buildings, trees, features and uses. It is evident that the old village of Wrecclesham is of architectural and historic interest, and certainly merits its conservation area status. However, experiencing and enjoying this historic place as a pedestrian or a householder can be hazardous and at times very unpleasant, because of the heavy traffic that pours through the village.
76. Standing by the roadside in The Street, during normal busy hours, the noise of lorries and cars can be deafening. The environment is hostile to pedestrians, who have to run across the road, get trapped between buildings and traffic on narrow pavements and are threatened by vehicles swinging round the bends in the road. Because a number of the buildings are close to the road, there is a feeling of confinement, and the sensation of proximity to heavy vehicles is exacerbated. These hazardous and unpleasant conditions are compounded by the high speed of many of the vehicles.
77. The montage of photographs illustrates some of the situations that arise for people walking up and down The Street and Wrecclesham Road.
78. The main destinations for pedestrians in the conservation area are the general shop at the bottom of School Hill, the three pubs and Weydon County Secondary School, in Weydon Lane. The school is outside the conservation area, but there is a twice daily tidal wave of young people passing along School Hill and Wrecclesham Road, who have to endure the traffic, as the photographs show.





79. In general, there are not many pedestrians to be seen in The Street in daylight hours, apart from the school children, but this may perhaps be because Wrecclesham is largely a car borne community, and because local people are reluctant to walk along such a heavily trafficked street.
80. Walking along School Hill, Beales Lane, Quennels Lane, and Pottery Lane is a more pleasant experience. School Hill is more busy than these other streets, which are mainly residential, but it does not carry the heavy vehicles to the same extent as The Street.
81. Some of the photographs of The Street also show how close the lorries are to the houses, as they thunder past. For instance, Harford Cottages, half way along The Street, front directly onto the pavement, with no front garden, and because the pavement is narrow, the lorries pass very close to the front wall, in a very intimidating way.

TRAFFIC

82. Clearly, the most important environmental problem in Wrecclesham is the impact of the A325 traffic on the conservation area and on the village generally. The effect of that traffic on the conservation area is damaging for the community, the environment and for buildings. The heavy toll that Wrecclesham pays has been recognised by Surrey County Council and a Movement Corridor Study of the A325 is being conducted by Mouchel Consulting Ltd, which is underway currently.
83. The Waverley Partnership Area Transportation Committee agreed to the appointment of consultants to carry out the study in July 2001. It is to be completed in July 2002. It includes a comprehensive consultation/participation initiative, aimed at ascertaining the views and ideas of those who live, or have an interest in the area.
84. The study is being carried out by the consultants in accordance with national guidelines. It is establishing what the transport related problems of the corridor are, and the extent of transport networks which have an influence on transport problems in the area. It will go on to formulate and examine the full range of options which might

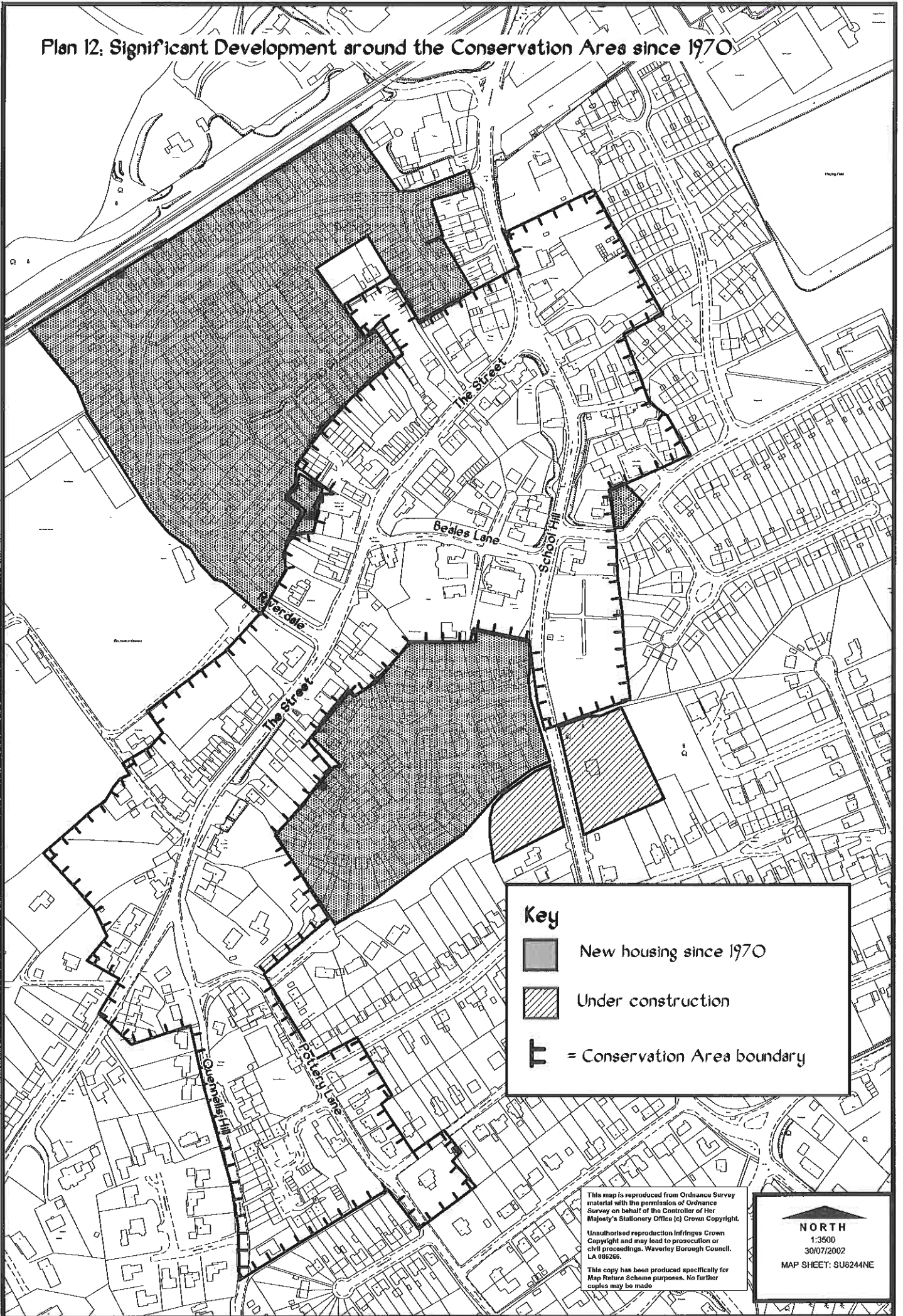
address these problems, and compare their relative merits. Relief road options will be considered as part of the study. All forms of transport will be studied.

85. It is feasible that proposals will emerge from the study that will not only reduce traffic through Wrecclesham but will also give an opportunity to enhance the appearance of the conservation area and re establish its character as a historic village.
86. The corridor study provides a very significant opportunity to enhance the conservation area. Some concepts are put forward in the section on improvements in this appraisal.




DEVELOPMENT

87. There are a number of sites in the conservation area which are likely to be developed, because they already have consent or because the site is within the settlement boundary. (See Plan 12). New proposals on these sites may be acceptable in principle, provided they comply with the Waverley Borough Replacement Local Plan 2002. However from the local Wrecclesham standpoint there are some conservation aspects of development which need to be considered in addition to the Local Plan policies. These factors are:
 - As development proposals arise, the sense of enclosure should be maintained, using the location of new buildings to either re enforce the layout of buildings in relation to the A325, close to the road, or to locate the building further away from the road, setting it back on the plot and using trees, hedges or walls .
 - Retain the small yards and workshops for the sake of the character of the conservation area as well as the employment aspect identified in the Local Plan. The uses are an important part of what makes the conservation area distinctive. However, there is scope for the improvement of the appearance of some of these sites and this might be achieved through development proposals, as and when they arise.
 - Using the opportunity of development to plant more traffic tolerating trees and hedges, especially in The Street.

Plan 12: Significant Development around the Conservation Areas since 1970




Key

-  New housing since 1970
-  Under construction
-  = Conservation Area boundary

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NORTH
 1:3500
 30/07/2002
 MAP SHEET: SU8244NE

DESIGN

88. A conservation area appraisal does not necessarily include a design guide, and there are three particular documents available that provide useful guidance on design:

- Surrey Design. Surrey County Local Government Association. 2002.
- By Design. Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions. 2000.
- Better Places to Live. Department of Transport, Local Government and the Regions. 2001.

89. These guides provide the general principles of good design. However, having set out to identify what makes Wrecclesham distinctive, this leads on to what aspects of its character need to be respected when new development is proposed, either for housing or commerce. Therefore, some guidelines for design in Wrecclesham are provided in this section.

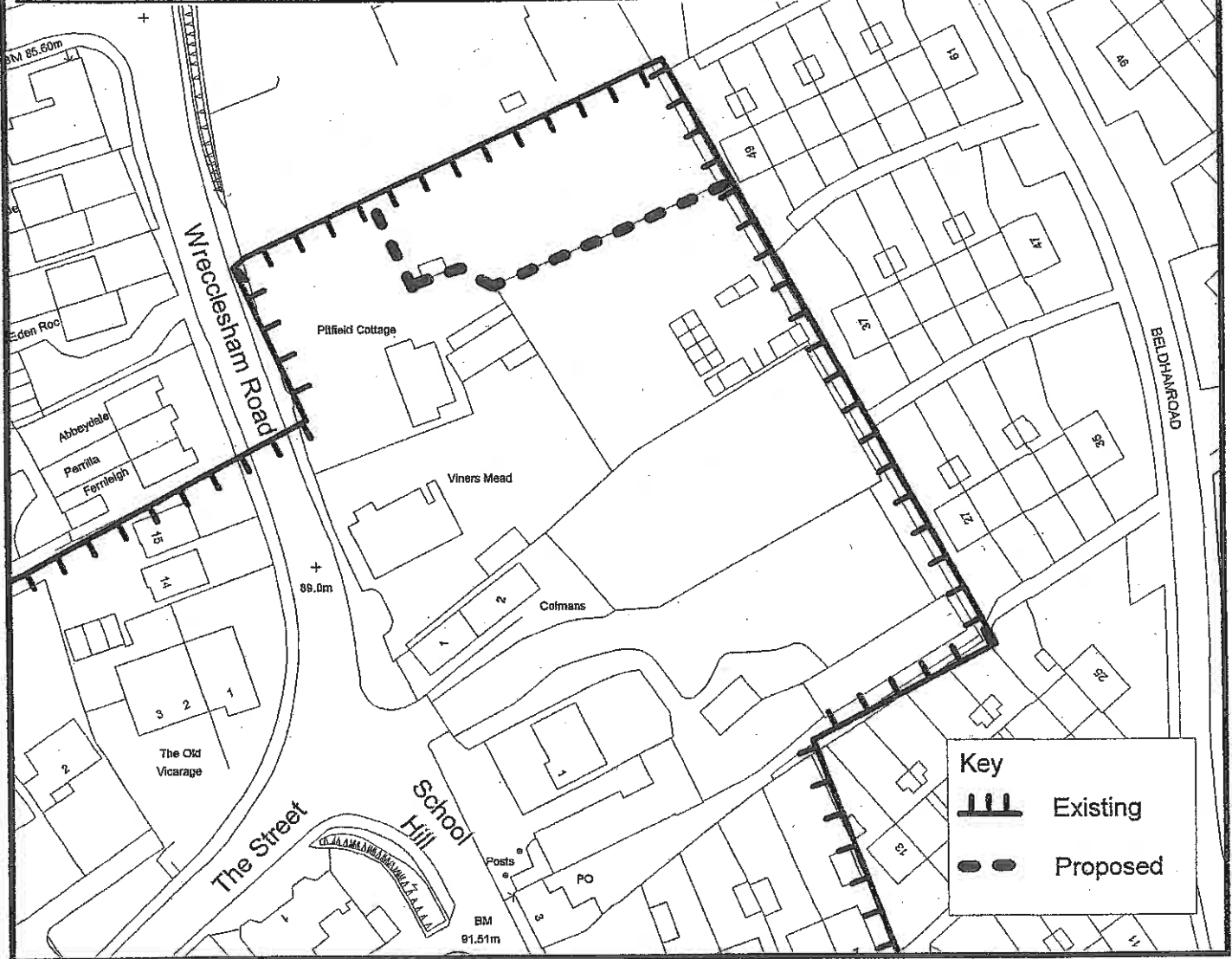
90. The photographs in the appraisal illustrate the appearance of buildings in the conservation area, and a number of themes are apparent:

- In general the existing buildings are small scale and two storeys and could be described as cottage style. There are only a few large grander houses.
- Materials are mainly a warm red brick or light coloured rendered/colour washed;

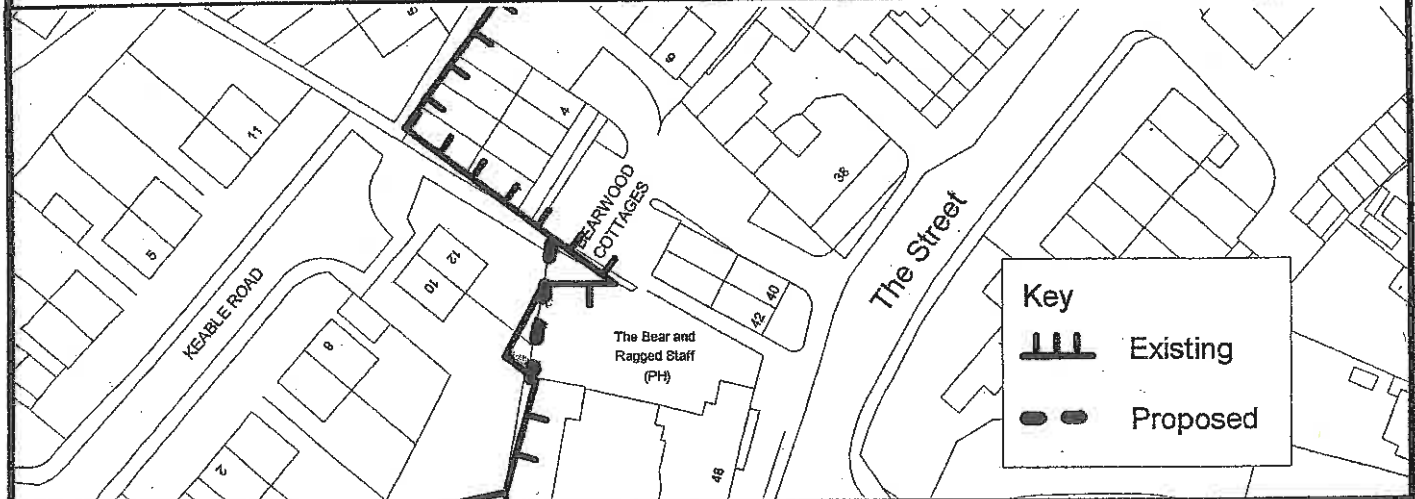


- roofs are small plain tiles or slate;
- Layout is mainly traditional rather than modern, on street rather than in cul de sacs.

Plan 13: Amendment of Conservation Area boundary adjacent to Pitfield Cottage



Plan 13: Amendment of Conservation Area boundary at rear of Bear & Ragged Staff



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Scale: 1:2600

- Details such as chimneys, window design and brick detailing are an important part of the area's character, again in a cottage vernacular style.
91. The Borough Council will seek design of new buildings that will reflect the character and these architectural themes and make a positive contribution to the conservation area while not necessarily producing a facsimile of existing buildings.

THE BOUNDARY OF THE CONSERVATION AREA

92. An appraisal has been made of the existing boundary of the conservation area, and there are two alterations which are considered appropriate:

- i. An amendment adjacent to Pitfield Cottage.

The adjoining site to the north is likely to be developed for housing, and the conservation area boundary would pass through the middle of the site. It would be desirable to avoid this, and draw the boundary round the curtilage of Pitfield Cottage, as shown on Plan 13.

- ii. At the rear of the Bear and Ragged Staff Public House

The rear boundary of the public house was amended when the adjacent new development took place, but the conservation boundary remained the same. The anomaly should be corrected. (See Plan 13).

IMPROVEMENTS

93. There are a number of opportunities for improvements in the conservation area. The A325 Corridor Study may lead to very significant highway improvements in Wrecclesham. Work that may benefit the conservation area should be considered as part of the appraisal and will also emerge from public consultation. Some proposals might be:



- Redesigning the kerb line to narrow the carriageway;
- Widening the pavements in certain dangerous locations where they are too narrow at present;
- Resurfacing the road with a light coloured texture surface to re-establish the village appearance, and create a sense of place where motorists should reduce speed;
- upgrading the quality of highway materials generally;
- Other traffic calming measures to reduce speed;
- Improve the lighting scheme overall for pedestrians;
- Reordering the direction signing;
- Enhance the School Hill/The Street junction;
- Consider a “routes to school” project for Weydon County Secondary School.

These ideas will be revisited once the A325 Corridor Study is completed.

OTHER IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES

94. Other schemes which may be considered are

- Improvements to yards and workshops as development opportunities arise;
- Investigate grant aid for those cottages in need of repair;
- Tree planting in The Street, such as on the roadside banks in the middle of the conservation area;
- Put wires in the Street underground as the opportunity arises
- Erect an ornamental village sign;
- Erect a "You are entering Wrecclesham conservation area sign"
- History boards in several locations to inform local people and visitors about the village
- Publish a history of Wrecclesham leaflet using the research material from the history section of the appraisal.
- Propose that the Wrecclesham Residents Association becomes a Village Society, to encourage increased interest in the heritage of the village.



IMPLEMENTATION

95. The Borough Council will seek to promote enhancement of the conservation area in partnership with village societies and other organisations. This can be achieved in a number of ways:
96. highway enhancement projects could be funded and carried out as part of the Corridor Study;
97. small enhancement schemes such as the village sign could be funded in partnership with other organisations, using funds from the Waverley Enhancement Programme, or the Waverley Small Grants Scheme;
98. awareness by property owners of the need to improve the appearance of their site, and conserve the best features;
99. activities by village organisations may generate projects;
100. increased awareness by utility bodies and other organisations in the way they carry out their day to day activities. Opportunities may arise through their work, such as changes to cabling by an electricity company, when new work is carried out.
101. the submission of a planning application for development of a site may give an opportunity for enhancement such as tree planting, improvement of the street scene, or renovation of an existing building.



APPENDICES

EXTRACT FROM STATUTORY LIST OF BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL
ARCHITECTURAL
OR HISTORIC INTEREST AND BUILDINGS OF LOCAL ARCHITECTURAL
OR HISTORIC INTEREST

1. BEALES LANE, WRECCLESHAM
1099 (South Side)
Church of St Peter

SU 8244 10/267

C GV



2.
1840. C13 style Church of sandstone with chalk interior. Chancel; nave; north aisle separated from nave by five pointed arches; south aisle separated from nave by four pointed arches.

The Church of St Peter and Wrecclesham Grange including garden walls, form a group.

1. BEALES LANE, WRECCLESHAM
1099 (South Side)
Garden wall to north of Wrecclesham Grange

SU 8245 9/268A

II GV

2.
C18 to C19. High wall of brick with brick capping. Brick pilasters at intervals.

The Church of St Peter and Wrecclesham Grange including garden walls form a group.

SU 82 44 FARNHAM POTTERY LANE, WRECCLESHAM

884/10/10005

The Farnham Pottery

GV

II



Pottery. Established by Absalom Harris in 1873, the north eastern range earliest and the buildings expanding piecemeal in 1890s and up to 1930s with some later C20 modifications. Built of brick with pantiled roof, all materials produced on the premises. Two storeys; irregular fenestration, mainly casements. North east front has wide left side hipped roof with C20 extension. To the right are three gables with mainly casement windows and cambered entrance with plank door. South west front has gabled portion of two bays to left with two wooden casements and external brick chimneystack, central hipped roof part of five bays with roof now covered in corrugated iron with wooden casements to first floor and ground floor having sexfoil window of moulded bricks and right side part with half hipped roof with central round headed window with terracotta voussoirs.

INTERIOR: Glazing room decorated with late C19 tiles produced by the pottery. Drying and storage rooms have poles with holes for shelving and tiled floors. Throwing area has shelving. Pugmill Room no longer has the original steam engine which was removed to the steam museum at Hollycombe, near Liphook, but retains the clay pit and pugmill machine on larch supports. The blunger loft (which mixed clay into liquid slip) on the first floor retains original C19 wooden roof and there is a further drying area on slats in the attic.

A slave wheel for turning large items survives and a potter's wheel probably of c1916. Two former kilns in this building are no longer extant. Originally, the Farnham Pottery produced objects for domestic and horticultural uses as well as bricks and tiles. In the 1880s, the pottery began producing green glazed wares, first for collectors, but after about 1890, at the bidding of W H Allen of the Farnham School of Art, a wider range of art wares was produced and marketed through stores such as Liberty's. Moulded and pressed work was also produced. Among the clients was Gertrude Jekyll. This pottery is thought to be the finest remaining example of a Victorian "country" pottery left in England and is a great rarity in the south of England.

[RCHME Interim Report on Farnham Pottery 1999]

SU 82 44	FARNHAM	POTTERY LANE, WRECCLESHAM
884/10/10006		The Flat, Showroom and Office at Farnham Pottery
GV		II

Originally gatehouse, showroom and office to pottery, now gatehouse flat and office to pottery. Dated 1873 and built by Absalom Harris who founded the Farnham Pottery in this year. Extended to the north east after 1895. Built of extruded brick with tiled roof and chimneystack with terracotta base, all materials produced in the pottery. Street front is blind and has central segmented-headed carriage entrance within a square headed surround of moulded and plain slipware bearing the legend "A HARRIS AND SON. POTTERY. WORKS. 1873" in an Arts and Crafts lettering style. Yard frontage is of two storeys to the left with two 1930s metal casements on the first floor which also has an altered loading door and C20 door on ground floor. Centre part of two storeys has central blocked hoist flanked by six light mullioned and transomed casements made of tiles from the pottery. The ground floor of this part has end round headed arches and central terracotta segmental archivolt springing from moulded terracotta archivolts with a pressed owl design in buff slipware, incorporating green glazed eyes said to have been the work of Gertrude Harris, daughter of Absalom. To the right, is a one storey section with C20 metal casements, one brick surround, one tiled and plank door. Original and integral part of the Farnham Pottery built out of the products of the pottery.

[RCHME "Interim Report FARNHAM POTTERY. 1999"]

SU 82 44	FARNHAM	POTTERY LANE, WRECCLESHAM
884/10/10007		Bottle Kiln at Farnham Pottery
GV		II

Bottle Kiln. Pre-1913 and originally housed in a westwards extension to the main building at Farnham Pottery, but now freestanding. Built of brick, mainly in English bond with extruded brick headers and hexagonal terracotta top. All materials produced in the pottery. Round headed opening to top, blocked cambered arch below through which items were inserted for firing in the firing chamber and two round headed stoking holes for the furnace below. Last used c1970. This is the only remaining kiln of five kilns at Farnham Pottery and is thought to be the best preserved example of a traditional wood fire pottery kiln remaining in England, only one other smaller one known to be extant at time or survey at Winchcombe in Gloucestershire.

[RCHME. Interim Report. FARNHAM POTTERY. 1999]

SU 82 44

FARNHAM

POTTERY LANE, WRECCLESHAM

884/10/10008

Toilet Block at Farnham Pottery

GV

II

Toilets. Circa 1930 and first shown on map revision of 1934. Built of Sussex bond brickwork with roof of green glazed pantiles (thought to have been an earlier C20 excess order for a governor's house at Rangoon, Burma) all produced at the Farnham Pottery. Central plank door with four flush panels. One storey: two mid C20 metal framed casements. Screen walls are coped with terracotta ball finial to the eastern quadrant, which doubles as the yard entrance. Perimeter wall to the rear ramped up in a series of curves and similarly coped. Ladies has brown tiles. Gents has curved tiled wall. Part of a series of buildings at Farnham Pottery built of materials manufactured there.



[RCHME. "Interim Report. FARNHAM POTTERY. 1999"]

SU 8244

POTTERY LANE, WRECCLESHAM

10/10000

No. 8 (Stonecroft)

II

House. Built in 1904 for one of the owners of Wrecclesham Potter, Ernest Harris and his wife, Agnes E Harris and notable for many samples of decorative brick and tilework and Farnham green glazed ware from the pottery. Built of brick in stretcher bond with terracotta dressings, tiled roof and two brick chimneystacks. Two storeys and three windows. Front has right side gable with one cambered sash to each floor. Left side half hipped gable with triple casement on each floor with tiled canopy above ground floor window. Central penticed porch with brick round-headed arches. Rear elevation has hipped roof to right with four light casement on first floor and gabled projection to ground floor, central casement and set back left hand bay with double casement. Decorated pottery tiles bear the date 1904 and the initials EH and AEH. Attached to the south west is an unusual lean to conservatory with brick base and terracotta glazing bars including row of circles. Interior features include staircase with wooden balusters, first floor window with Tree of Life decoration and original hinges, green glazed fireplace with round-headed arch and series of brackets, blue and green glazed fireplace, glazed kitchen and bathroom tiles and stained glass to door.



1.
1099

SCHOOL HILL, WRECCLESHAM
(East Side)
Nos. 1 and 2 Weaver's Cottages

SU 8245 9/147

II

GV

2.
C16-17. Two storey L-shaped block. Brick with timber framed upper part, half hipped old tile roof. Irregular casements and doors of various dates.



The Listed Buildings in School Hill form a group with Nos. 1

and 4 (consec) at Luff's Cottages, Church Lane, Wrecclesham.

1.
1099

SCHOOL HILL, WRECCLESHAM
(West Side)
West Cottage

SU 8245 9/297

II GV

2.
Late C16 to late C17; timber framed core. Tile roof, brick front, two storeys, modern openings, two three light casements above with diamond shaped panes, two similar windows below, three doors, one ledged window with arched head in centre. Grade



1.
1099

THE STREET, WRECCLESHAM
(South East Side)
The Cricketers' Inn

SU 8245 9/139A

II GV

2.
Probably C17 building refaced with red brick. Steeply pitched hipped tile roof. One storey and attic. Three windows, three dormers, two projecting bays. Sash windows with glazing bars. The Cricketers' Inn and No. 3 form a group.



1.
1099

THE STREET, WRECCLESHAM
(South East Side)
No. 3 (Fairview)

SU 8245 9/347

II GV

2.
C19. Two storeys. Two window bays and door. Slate hipped roof with red tile ridges; rough clunch masonry; red brick quins and dressings. Sash windows three panes wide with slightly segmental heads. Four panelled door in reveals. Grade II on account of group value with Cricketers' Inn.



The Cricketers' Inn and No. 3 form a group.

1.
1099

THE STREET, WRECCLESHAM
(South East Side)
The Royal Oak Public House

SU 8244 10/139

II

GV

2.

C16. Altered two storeys, pebble dash on rendered projection plinth, old tile roof, ½ hipped to left hand. There are four two light casement windows and one sash window on the first floor. One double sash to left hand on ground floor, one half glazed door, one two light casement, one central rectangular bay with a three light casement window, one half glazed door and a three light casement window to the right hand. The doors have small pent hoods on cut brackets. The north gable is timber framed with colour washed brick infilling.



The Royal Oak Public House, Nos. 76 to 98 (even), Nos. 102 and 104, all form a group.

1.
1099

THE STREET, WRECCLESHAM
(North West Side)
The Bear and Ragged Staff Inn

SU 8245 9/139B

II

GV

2.

Probably C17, refaced with roughcast. Tiled roof. Two storeys. Four windows. Three C19 gabled dormers. Timber framed in north gable end. At south end, tall one storey wing projects forward with half hipped gable end to The Street; timber framed. One tall casement to lower part. Tall brick stack to right hand of centre in main north-south wing.



All the Listed Buildings on the North West Side from The Bear and Ragged Staff Inn to No. 70 (with Nos. 52 and 58 (even)) form a group.

1.
1099

THE STREET, WRECCLESHAM
(North West Side)
Nos. 60 to 66 (even)
(Knights Almshouses)

SU 8244 10/306

II

GV

2.

Plaque on the centre bay of the building bears the following inscription:-

“Christo in pauperibus. Erected and endowed by
Charles Knight Esq and Elizabeth, his wife. 1861”.

Two storeys, five bays, end and centre bays project forward, each with gable over, end bays have gables with finials and attic storeys with blind lancet panels. Steeply pitched roof of dark blue and red tiles; cresting. Dentil eaves cornice. brick front with stone quoins and dressings. Two light casement windows with dripstones, taller windows in end bays. Stringcourse above ground floor. On ground floor in end bays, small four light bay windows with tiles canopies. Two light casements flank centre bays. Ledged doors with elaborate hinges in



return walls of end bays. Tile canopy supported on wooden brackets in bays flanking centre bays. Stone archway to porch with carved spandrels and dripstone over.

All the Listed Buildings on the north west side from The Bear and Ragged Staff Inn to No. 70 (with Nos. 52 to 58 (even)) form a group.

1.
1099

THE STREET, WRECCLESHAM
(North West Side)
No. 68 (Yew Tree Cottage)

SU 8244 10/139C

II

GV

2.

C16 to C17 timber framed building with plaster infilling, the ground floor rebuilt in red brick. Two storeys. Attic storey to left hand end where there is a tile hung gable, half hip to roof at right hand end. Casement windows. Central brick stack. Timbered outshots behind.

All the Listed Buildings on the north west side from The Bear and Ragged Staff Inn to No. 70 (with Nos. 52 to 58 (even)) form a group.



1.
1099

THE STREET, WRECCLESHAM
(North West Side)
No. 70 (No. 2 Yew Tree Cottage)

SU 8244 10/307

II

GV

2.

C18. Two storeys, two window bays and central doorway. Brick front on base of ironstone rubble. Low irregular plinth of stone. Tile gabled roof with brick stack at right hand end, traces of timber-framing in right hand gable end. Two light casement windows with small panes, upper ones smaller and with much smaller panes, lower ones segmental headed. Segmental headed doorway, frame, ledged door.



All the Listed Buildings on the north west side from The Bear and Ragged Staff Inn to No. 70 (with Nos. 52 to 58 (even)) form a group.

1.
1099

THE STREET, WRECCLESHAM
(North West Side)
No. 76 and 78
(Nos. 1 and 2 Albion Cottages)

SU 8244 10/308

II

GV

2.

Late C16 – late C17. Two storeys. Old tile gabled roofs.
No. 78: Low roof with hip to left hand. Two window bays and central doorway. Stack at right hand end. Brick dentil eaves, brick front. Casement windows with small panes on first floor. On ground floor, segmental headed windows. Segmental headed door with frame, half glazed door.



No. 76: Much higher front. One window bay and door. Three light casement windows, ground floor one with smaller panes and with segmental head. Segmental headed doorway with architrave frame, ledged door, brass vase knocker.

Nos. 76 to 98 (even), Nos. 102 and 104, The Royal Oak Public House all form a group.

1.
1099

THE STREET, WRECCLESHAM
(North West Side)
No. 80 to 92 (even)
(Nos. 1 to 7 (consec Turner Cottage))

SU 8244 10/309

II

GV

2.

C19 block. Two storeys, one window bay and door each. Hipped slate roof. Brick stacks, overhanging eaves. Red brick front. Small sash windows, four panes wide at eaves level, windows taller by one pane and segmented headed on ground floor, segmented headed doorways, architrave frames, ledged doors. Some windows altered (first floor windows in Nos. 90, 88 and 86), no glazing bars to ground floor windows in Nos. 92 and 90). Modern doors to Nos. 90 and 82. Grade II for group value.



Nos. 76 to 98 (even), Nos. 102 and 104, The Royal Oak Public House, all form a group.

1.
1099

THE STREET, WRECCLESHAM
(North West Side)
No. 102 (The Limes) and
No. 104 (Limes Cottage)

SU 8244 10/312

II

GV

2.

The Limes has an C18 front, C19 additions to the south east, one of these comprising Limes Cottage.

Entrance front to The Limes faces north-east. Very deep steeply pitched tile gabled roof. Two storeys, two window bays. Painted brick front. Sash windows three panes wide, lower ones segmental headed. Segmental headed doorway, six panelled door. External stack at right hand end.



South east gable end of The Limes is tile hung. built onto this is a low C19 two storey addition, front of one bay adjoins The Street. Hipped slate roof. Painted brick front. Overhanging eaves. Sash windows five panes wide, lower one segmental headed. To the right hand of this is a lean to outshot with tile roof, part of roof is formed into a hip and incorporates an external stack. To right hand again and also adjoining The Street is a modern annexe containing a modern three light window.

To the right hand again, at the north east end of the range adjoining The Street is another small C19 two storey building comprising Limes Cottage. Two window bays and door facing onto The Street. Slate hipped roof with tile ridges; projecting rendered plinth, painted brick front. Sash windows in reveals, lower ones segmental headed. Segmental headed doorway, four panelled door.

Nos. 76 to 98 (even), Nos. 102 and 104, The Royal Oak Public House, all form a group.

1.
1099

WRECCLESHAM ROAD
(East Side)
Pitfield Cottage

SU 8245 9/298

II

GV

2.

Early to mid C19, possibly two buildings, two storeys. Clunch rubble, with red brick quoins at ends and to left of centre. Hipped tile roof, modern. One window bay and door to left hand part, two light casements, upper one with small panes, segmental headed ledged door at left hand end. In right hand part, two window bays and central door, two light casement windows with small panes, all segmental headed on ground floor.

Graded II for group value.

Pitfield Cottage, Vinersmead and Colemans form a group.

1.
1099

WRECCLESHAM ROAD
(East Side)
Vinersmead

SU 8245 9/299

II

GV

2.

Late C16. Marked on map as "Sunset". House with modern addition to street, older part of house to east with C16 to C17 timber framed core. This part is faced to south west with brick cladding. Two storeys, two windows with hip at right hand end. Modern leaded casements. Ledged door in frame with old moulded flat hood on cut brackets. To east of this, one window bay, pebble dash in roughcast. Panels of timber framing in passage and in south west room.



Graded II on account of timber framed core.

Pitfield Cottage, Vinersmead and Colemans form a group.

1.
1099

WRECCLESHAM ROAD
(East Side)
Colemans

SU 8245 9/300

II

GV

C18 probably, square panels of timber framing exposed in north west side. Long two storey range of brick with old tile roof with half hipped gable end facing south west at the left hand end. Red brick front with some vitreous brick with lacing courses of vitreous brick above ground floor, brick dentil eaves, two openings above, four openings (segmental headed) and three blind openings on ground floor, two doors, one ledged, one window bay in left hand gable end.



Pitfield Cottage, Vinersmead and Colemans form a group.

BUILDINGS OF LOCAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST

SU4827814510
9/274

FARNHAM

CHURCH LANE, WRECCLESHAM

Nos. 2 – 8 (even) (Luffs Cottages) previously
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 Luffs Cottages

GV

Local

Cottages. C19. Two storeys, old plain tile gable ended roof. Elevation to Church Lane, tile hung above, brick below, projecting plinth. Roughly one window bay each, two light casement windows with square panes, some blocked openings. Entrance fronts face south, tile hanging above, rendered below, one window bay each, C20 casements. Small lean to annexes and porches built onto ground floor. Included for group value with Nos. 1 and 2 Weavers Cottages and West Cottage, School Hill (Grade II listed).

SU4826014506
9/303

FARNHAM

THE STREET, WRECCLESHAM

Westhill (Nos. 38 and 39)

GV

Local

House. Early-mid C19 front. Old plain tile gable ended roof with flanking ridge stacks. Right hand part: red brick front, brick dentil eaves. Central doorway under swept canopy on slender wooden columns; blind panel above; panelled door with top two panels glazed, in architrave frame; flanking three light mullion and transom windows. Left hand part: two further similar window bays, pebble dash front, modern door in glazed pent roofed porch. Group value with The Bear and Ragged Staff Inn and other listed and locally listed buildings in The Street.

SU4824614471
10/139D

FARNHAM

THE STREET, WRECCLESHAM

No. 96 Forge Cottage

GV

Local

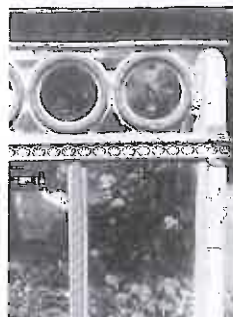
House. C17 timber framed building much restored and converted from four cottages into one dwelling. Upper part timber framed with brick infilling, ground floor painted brick. Tiled roof, half hipped with ridge stack. Modern two and three light plate glass casement windows. Gable end facing road is tile hung. Modern two storey range on NW end.



HERITAGE FEATURES IN WRECCLESHAM

Taken from *Heritage Features in Waverley – Western Area* (Waverley Borough Council, 1986)

Site no.	Grid Ref.	Description
30	825 446	The Farnham Pottery - SEE ANNEXE A – NOW LISTED
31	825 446	Farnham Pottery Kiln - SEE ANNEXE A – NOW LISTED
60	825 445	A house backing onto Pottery Lane, to the south of the pottery buildings, has an interesting porch of patterned tiles. It was perhaps the potters home.



61	825 446	Inside the yard of The Pottery, Wrecclesham, over the entrance to a pottery store, is an interesting tiled arch with a pattern in the form of an owl with green glazed pottery eyes and outstretched wings.
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- 62 827
449 A **war memorial**, 1914-19 and 1939-45, stands on the east side of School Hill on the boundary of the cemetery. It is a granite cross with a sword design on its face. It bears no names but carries a statement that the names are recorded on a tablet in the church.



- 63 826
451 A Ludlow **letterbox** of George V date is mounted in the wall of Wrecclesham post office, The Street. It bears an enamel plate with no registration caution. (Originally the post office was in a small house on the other side of the road).



- 64 825
449 The almshouses at The Street, Wrecclesham, are dated 1881 and the porch bears a **tablet**: "Christo in Pauperibus erected (?) and endowed by Charles Knight Esq. And Elizabeth his wife in 1861." This tablet needs recutting.



- 65 825
449 In the front garden of the almshouses, The Street, Wrecclesham, is a **sundial pillar** from which the sundial itself has been removed. Its replacement would be worthwhile.

