



*Basingstoke  
and Deane*

Conservation Area Appraisal

# Sherborne St John



...making a difference



*Nos 19-20 Vyne Road*



*The Swan Public House*

## Introduction

The Sherborne St John Conservation Area was designated in 1983 by Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council in recognition of the special architectural and historic interest of the village.

Having designated the Conservation Area, the Local Authority has a statutory duty to ensure that those elements that form its particular character or appearance should be preserved or enhanced, especially when considering planning applications.

It is therefore necessary to define and analyse those qualities or elements that contribute to, or detract from, the special interest of the area and to assess how they combine to justify its designation as a Conservation Area. Such factors can include:

- its historic development;
- the contribution of individual or groups of buildings to the streetscene and the spaces that surround them; and
- the relationship of the built environment with the landscape.

They can also include the less tangible senses and experiences, such as noise or smells, which can play a key part in forming the distinctive character of an area.

The Appraisal takes the form of written text and an Appraisal plan. In both respects every effort has been made to include or analyse those elements key to the special character of the area. Where buildings, structures or features have not been specifically highlighted it does not necessarily follow that they are of no visual or historic value to the Conservation Area. The document is intended to be an overall framework and guide within which decisions can be made on a site-specific basis.

This Appraisal of the Sherborne St John Conservation Area follows its review in 2003 by Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council and explains what its designation means for those who live and work in the area.

This document was adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance by the Borough of Basingstoke and Deane on 17 July 2003 and complements the policies of the Borough Local Plan (review).

It has been subject to consultation with Councillors, the Parish Council and local amenity groups. A full list of consultees, copies of their responses, and details of the Council's consideration of the issues raised during the consultation period are available for inspection, by appointment, at the Civic Offices, during normal office hours.

## Location and Population

The village of Sherborne St John is located three miles north-west of Basingstoke. The Conservation Area is divided into two parts, which represent the historic pattern of development within the village. The western part includes the original nucleus of development at West End, situated astride the A340. The eastern area includes the older historic core of the village, around St Andrew's Church. It also extends to include properties along Vyne Road and the open countryside to the north of the village.

The population of the Conservation Area in 1998 was approximately 358 (projection based on the Hampshire County Council Planning Department Small Area Population Forecasts 1995).

## Historic Development

### Settlement Origins

The name 'Sherborne' may originate from the Old English 'Sireburne' meaning 'bright stream', or from the word 'shire' as most of the places with this element are near the county boundary. The 'St John' part of the name indicates the ownership by Robert de Sancto Johanne in 1242.

Sherborne St John is a long established village with evidence of settlement in the parish from as early as the Iron Age. There are several sites of Roman building, and the Roman road from Silchester to Winchester passes north/south through the western part of the village.

In 1086, the manor of Sherborne St John was held by Hugh de Port and continued in the possession of the de Ports and their successors, the St Johns, until 1355. This land was then partitioned and Sherborne St John devolved to the de Philiberts and then to the de Poynings. These were both branches of the St John family. The property passed in 1439 to the Kyngestons, through the female line, and remained with their successors until it was sold in 1550 to Thomas, Lord Sandys of The Vyne.



*Vyne Road*



*Springfield House*



*Manor House*



*Tithe Cottage, 8 Vyne Road*

## Settlement Development

The development of the village was strongly influenced by Wey Brook, which passes through the centre of the main village area. The majority of the buildings in the Conservation Area are centred around the three sources of Wey Brook. The main historic core of the village is focused on the two easterly sources of the brook and towards the point where they merge at the site of Sherborne Mill. The presence of large farm complexes - for example Bob's Farm and Weybrook Farm - highlights the importance of agriculture to the area. Watercress was also a significant industry within the village, with beds still surviving adjacent to Dark Lane.

In the village centre is a large area, defined by the junction of roads into the settlement, known as The Square. This may represent a former village green, which has been encroached upon. However from the dates of the surviving buildings, this encroachment was taking place by the 16th and 17th centuries, at the latest.

The area of the village known as West End is approximately half a mile to the west. This has developed along the north/south A340, from Basingstoke to Aldermaston, around its junctions with the Monk Sherborne and Sherborne St John roads. The 'ribbon' type development of relatively large, irregular plots characterises West End, and contrasts with the more tight-knit development of the village centre. Again, the development of West End has been influenced by Wey Brook. At the head of this stream are several ponds, with evidence of a leat or a second small stream, suggesting the possibility of a mill in this area.

Sherborne St John has also been influenced by its proximity to The Vyne. This is a large country house to the north of the village now in the ownership of the National Trust. This influence can be clearly seen in some of the former estate workers' dwellings that survive within the village. Post-war development has been added to the central and southern parts of the village and has been integrated visually with variable success. The most recent additions are the developments at Cranes Field and the redevelopment of Weybrook Farm.

## An Appraisal of the Conservation Area

### An Overview

The Appraisal plan identifies those buildings, views, and key features considered essential to the special character or appearance of the Conservation Area. In addition to listed buildings it also includes unlisted buildings of particular individual or group value, which are indicated on the Appraisal plan as notable. This is not to undermine the value of other unmarked buildings or structures that reflect the historic development of the village without detracting from its special qualities.

Individual hedgerows have not been included on the Appraisal plan. However, their contribution to the character of the Conservation Area should not be underestimated and their significance is implicit in the Appraisal.

The village is a rich mix of building styles, watercourses, tracks, road patterns, open spaces and vegetation. Its topography is one of its most distinctive features, as it enables important views through, into, and out of the historic centre of the settlement.

This Appraisal has divided the Conservation Area into 'sub-areas' that characterise the distinctive qualities of the two parts to the village - the village centre and West End.

### Built Form

There are 15 buildings located within the Sherborne St John Conservation Area that are included on the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. All the buildings are listed as being of local or regional special interest (Grade II), apart from St Andrew's Church which is of outstanding national importance (Grade I).

There are a variety of building types, mainly dating from the 16th and 19th centuries, which are dispersed throughout the village. Often located at key visual points within the streetscene, they make a significant contribution to the special qualities of the Conservation Area. Some of these older buildings have been altered over successive periods to accommodate changes in their use or contemporary architectural fashions. The re-fronting in brick of existing timber-framed buildings was particularly common in the 18th century (examples include Spring Cottage (Cranes Road) and April Cottage (Dark Lane)). Other buildings have retained more completely their vernacular form and materials.

The village is predominantly residential in character, focused around The Square and along West End. There is a variety of building forms and styles, but a degree of cohesion is derived from small groups of similar building types, particularly on Vyne Road, Dark Lane, Kiln Road and parts of West End. At The Square, the contribution of mature trees is important in creating a distinctive setting to this important space, drawing together the individual buildings.



*View to Kiln Road*



*Vyne Road*



*St Andrew's Church*



*April Cottage*

There are several unlisted buildings in the village centre that contribute positively to the special character of the Conservation Area. These date mainly from the 19th and early 20th centuries and are scattered amongst the listed buildings, representing an expansion of the village.

## Key Individual Buildings

### Area 1: Village Centre

St Andrew's Church dates from 1150, with many later alterations. The nave is Norman, the chancel originates from around 1300, and the Brocas Chapel on the north side dates from 1420. The west tower dates from about 1250, but was raised and restored in 1834 when the north aisle was constructed. The south porch is of red brickwork and dates from 1533. The church is constructed of flint with some plasterwork and stone dressings.

The church is visible from many parts of the Conservation Area, and is a defining characteristic of the village. Its spire can be seen from Cranes Road over the tops of the more recent suburban development (for example at Bourne Field) and from Dark Lane and The Square. However, the tall, mature trees surrounding the church prevent many other views. Its gradual appearance from behind this screen when approached from Church Path is, therefore, very dramatic.

Manor House, a building of some status, lies to the north of the church. Dating from the early 19th century, it is constructed of red brick walling in Flemish bond. It has a steep tiled roof, with raised verges and gables to the slightly projecting centre. The upper floor has casement windows, and the ground floor sash windows of three lights. The setting to the building makes an important contribution to its character and appearance. It emerges from behind the small copse of trees separating it from the church, and is set in an open lawn area behind the cast iron railings.

Spring Cottage and April Cottage, both dating from the 17th century, are located on Cranes Road and Dark Lane respectively. The long west side of Spring Cottage has exposed timber-framing, with brick-nogging and casement windows. The east front is constructed of red brickwork with a central porch. The windows are early 19th century metal casements with diagonal panes. April Cottage also has an exposed timber-frame on one elevation. Its thatched roof is hipped at the west end with eyebrows over the attic windows.

## Area 2: West End

In West End, the listed buildings are scattered throughout the length of the Conservation Area with no specific groupings. Cranes Farmhouse, in the east of the settlement, dates from the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries and may have 15th century origins. It is a two-storeyed timber-frame house, with a later outer cladding of red brickwork in Flemish bond, and cambered ground floor openings. Timber-framing survives, exposed in the west gable. Nos 7 and 9 West End is a late 18th century building with a half-hipped red clay tile roof and a massive central chimney stack. Timber-framing is exposed around the upper windows, but the walling is otherwise rendered chalk.

Weybrook House probably dates from the early 18th century and has a hipped tile roof and stucco walling. The windows have early Victorian sashes with internal folding panelled shutters. Nos 21 and 23 West End date from the early 19th century and have a hipped slate roof and red brick walling with rubbed flat arches over openings. No 31, The Forge, dates from the early 18th century. It has a tile roof with a hipped thatched section to the north end and an eyebrow dormer over the upper window. The walling is red brick in Flemish bond with blue headers.

Nos 6 and 8 West End contain timbers dating from 15th century. The properties were brick clad at a later date and divided into 3 and then 2 cottages. The properties have a half-hipped tile roof with brick dentil eaves. The walling is red brick, in Flemish bond, with some blue headers and the ground floor openings are cambered.

These buildings are scattered through West End and form a positive and harmonious contribution to the special character of this part of the Sherborne St John Conservation Area.

Other buildings of interest include No 27 Weybrook Hall (a small double-fronted brick cottage with glazed headers and tall chimneys), the group of terraced cottages at Nos 12-18 West End, and the pair of cottages at Nos 20-22 West End, at the entrance of the Conservation Area. All are of similar rural scale and character. Further up the hill, and behind the tree-lined embankment of the more recent road, lie the distinctive pair of eyebrow-tiled roofed Nos 33 and 35 West End. Nos 43 and 45 West End, demonstrates the local style of a two centre arch detail in blue bricks, above the ground floor windows, and each has a painted-in window at first floor level. No 53 Sycamore Cottage, at the very edge of the area, is a cottage hidden in part by trees but visible from the north on approaching the Conservation Area.



*6 and 8 West End*



*Weybrook House*



*31 The Forge*

## Significant Groups of Buildings

### Area 1: Village Centre



*Edernish House*

There is one notable grouping of listed buildings to the east of the centre. This includes Edernish House (formerly The Rectory) and Nos 6 and 8, No 10 and Nos 18 and 20 Vyne Road. Edernish House is a large, square, three-storey building dating from the late 18th century, with 19th century alterations. It has ordered fenestration but the decorative tile cladding to the upper floors on the front elevation offsets the overall formal appearance of the building. The tall chimney stacks can be seen across the open fields to the rear of the building. However the tall and dense vegetation on its boundary with Rectory Hill means it can only be glimpsed along the drive or through the trees.



*Timber clad outbuilding  
adjoining Church Path*

Opposite Edernish House are a group of listed buildings dating from the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, respectively. These one to two-storey cottages have red tile roofs articulated by central or end chimney stacks. They have decorative brick elevations using glazed headers to add subtle interest. These buildings are prominent in the Conservation Area as they lie at the foot of Rectory Hill and at the curve in the road. They are visible along Vyne Road for some distance and terminate the long view. The unlisted 16 Vyne Road, although set back, links the group together with its large, thatched roof. Its tall chimney stacks can be seen across Dancers Meadow to the south. Nos 18 and 20 Vyne Road, built as almshouses in the 19th century, are important in terminating the long view from The Square. Their single storey elevations are dominated by tall gothic-style windows and two sets of Tudor-style chimney stacks.

The buildings that form a close-knit group around The Square are particularly important in defining the sense of place of the village. Although unlisted, each has architectural merit and occupies an important position in the streetscene.

The Haye lies within extensive grounds behind a tall brick wall that helps define The Square and can be seen from the foot of Rectory Hill. It is rendered over a timber-framed structure probably dating from 18th century or earlier. The gable-end and roof can be glimpsed above the wall and there is a small timber-clad outbuilding adjoining Church Path.

Springfield House is a very prominent building and was built in the late 19th century adjoining an older cottage. It dominates the view of the village centre, when approaching from the bend at the foot of the hill. The house has a number of interesting features such as decorative barge boarding to the porch and windows in the eastern façade, and a small veranda on the main façade, with cast iron columns and slate roof. An attractive red brick garden wall, with yellow brick banding, surrounds the building on the north and east sides. Its barn and other ancillary buildings

along Dark Lane, notably Springfield Cottage opposite April Cottage, are also important features in the Conservation Area.

The Post Office and 3 Vyne Road, are hidden behind a tall hedge and, mostly complete the definition of the village green. Church Cottage and the school lie adjacent to one another on Church Path and date from the end of the 19th century. Further along Church Path, beyond the pond and cemetery, lies No 3 Cranes Road, a substantial, two-storey brick building with a large roof and tall chimney stacks and which probably dates from the late 16th century and was once the vicarage.

Adjoining Manor Farmhouse is a group of ancillary buildings and yard now converted into residential use and in front a long barn. The buildings are single-storey brick with tiled roofs and are located around a formal garden lawn and linked by a low brick wall with simple iron railing detail. The timber-framed open-fronted cart shed, facing the farmhouse, has a long and shallow slate roof and is enclosed by the mature vegetation behind. This group of buildings is prominent on the hillside, looking across the stream valley, from behind Vyne Road.

Along Kiln Road is a small group of thatched cottages (No 5 and Maple Tree Cottage) and The Swan Inn. Dating mostly from the 19th century, (with one new-build), they are generally constructed of brick or timber-frame with brick infill panels and thatch. These buildings help define the open green space onto Dark Lane opposite. At the edge of the Conservation Area, lies a pair of simple brick cottages (Nos 13 and 15). They contrast with the modern development beyond helping to define the edge to the historic village core. At the other end of the lane, Haye Cottage and its adjoining barn (now connected as one dwelling) are prominent on the corner of Cranes Road and terminate the view along Kiln Lane. The tall trees and hedges along Elm Road, as it approaches the village green, retain the intimate character of the centre of the village. The brick cottage with feature entrance porch at No 5, is prominent on the outside of the curve in the road.

Travelling from The Vyne, the group of buildings at the north-west entrance to the Conservation Area, have value in defining the edge of the village, and are of primarily rural character. Nos 13-17 Vyne Road and the adjoining converted barn complex is a prominent building group. The gable to No 13 is particularly important in punctuating the long view towards the village. The black painted, weather-boarded northern elevation is particularly visible from the north. Nos 28 and 30, opposite, are an interesting symmetrical 'estate' designed pair with large chimney stacks and decorative gothic arches above the windows. At the foot of the lane leading down from Vyne Road lies an interesting complex of early 19th century buildings. These are based around Mill House, the roofscape of which is visible from along the lane.



*The Post Office*



*Ancillary buildings adjoining Manor Farm*

## Area 2: West End



*Cranes Farm*



*Cleeves*

Within West End are several unlisted buildings which contribute to the special character of this part of Sherborne St John. The pair at Nos 3 and 5 West End terminate the view into this part of the area, along Cranes Road. They lead the eye round the bend, at what is known as Dixon's Corner. The buildings have a prominent chimney, a pair of gothic window arches and glazed header brickwork. They lie above the road on a small rise behind a tall hedge.

At Dixon's Corner the group of single-storey brick buildings that run away from the main road are a reminder of some of the former industry there. These include a bakehouse (No 1 Aldermaston Road) adjoining Prospect House. Nos 2-6 Aldermaston Road is also a terrace of buildings at the southern entrance to the Conservation Area. The terrace, which includes a Gospel Hall, is constructed of red brick with a slate roof.

Cleeves is a large building constructed of red brick in Flemish bond with a hipped clay tile roof. This building forms a focal point on the eastern side of Aldermaston Road, as you pass through the village. It is also significant to the special character of this Conservation Area. Weybrook Farmhouse and its courtyard of farm buildings is an important reminder of the agricultural past of the area. The glimpse of the farmhouse, through the cart opening, adds to the interest of the area. The long barn adjoining the road is a prominent feature in the Conservation Area.

## The Character and Importance of Public and Private Spaces

The open spaces within the Conservation Area are an essential feature of the village of Sherborne St John. A large part of the Conservation Area is formed by a series of open spaces created by the sources and tributaries of Wey Brook. These run away from Mill Head, which has an enclosed and peaceful character, towards Dancers Meadow to the south and West End to the west

Farm Pond and the adjoining cemetery to the north of Church Path are quiet spaces enclosed by trees, but with the rear garden of the farmhouse visible at the Pond's end. To the south of Church Path the stream flows to a wetland hidden amongst a dense area of trees and vegetation. This area is only visible through the Cranes Road allotments with glimpses from Church Path.

The allotment area on Dark Lane is visually linked to the garden at Springfield House. The open character of these spaces allows long views over the modern development at Dancers Meadow to the tree belt on the hillside beyond. This space, which is defined by the open stream valley, continues over Vyne Road and on to Mill House. Between Dark Lane and Kiln Road is a small open space which may be the last remnant of a much larger village green, and which still retains the feeling of a public open space. There are views from Dark Lane across the space to The Swan Inn and the other cottages on Kiln Road. April Cottage and Springfield Cottage can be seen from Kiln Lane.

The Chute Recreation Ground at the top of Vyne Road is formally laid out and offers views over the surrounding farmland. The private space around Hill House, on the opposite side of Vyne Road, provides an important setting to the building. It is defined by tall trees around its boundaries. These trees are also important in framing and narrowing the views along Vyne Road. They create a contrast between the open spaces and views across the countryside to the north of the Conservation Area, and the intimate spaces in the village.

Within the Conservation Area are several smaller open spaces in West End. These include the old watercress bed to the west of the main road (now used as a pond), and the extensive, more intimate grounds to Cleeves and Cranes Farm.

Within West End the only spaces of character are those at Dixon's Corner and the pond adjoining Weybrook House. Both are defined, in part, by the long brick wall (broken in places by timber fencing) and vegetation starting at Cranes Farm. This follows the bend in the road to Cleeves and the tall trees behind. The pond is lined with mature vegetation and can only be glimpsed from the main road.



*View towards Mill Head*



*Farm Pond*

## Other Features of Architectural or Historic Interest



*Wall detail at Springfield House*

There are many brick walls in the Conservation Area that, together with tall belts of trees, define important boundaries to buildings and spaces. Their prominence in the streetscene makes them an important element in the character of the area. Notable examples are the tall walls to the rear of Edernish House and Nos 1-3 Vyne Road (clearly visible from the fields along the stream valley to Mill House); the walls along Vyne Road from the centre going down the hill and around the bend; those going up the hill towards the Vyne; and those already described at The Haye and along Dark Lane.



*St Andrew's Church lych-gate*

The lych-gate to St Andrew's Church is a special feature through which to view the southern elevation of the church and its spire. The distinctive Hampshire-style signpost, the single tree set in a circular iron seat arrangement, the 'K6' telephone box and a Sarsen stone are special features on The Square.

In West End, the tall brick walls to the rear of Nos 21-23 are prominent from along the Monk Sherborne Road, as is the brick wall in front of No 27.

## Building Materials

The predominant local building materials are brick and clay tile, reflecting the proximity of the local clay fields. The varied use of bricks in particular demonstrates the changes in vernacular traditions and architectural fashion over the development of the settlement. Examples include the 18th century decorative glazed grey headers and the Victorian development of manufactured 'specials'. Other vernacular materials include timber-framing (often combined with later brick infill), and thatch. Slate is limited to 19th century buildings, particularly those for ancillary purpose.

Given the domestic scale and simple vernacular architecture of the buildings in the Conservation Area, historic joinery (such as sash or casement windows, doors and door hoods) are often the features that define the appearance of properties. Although some buildings have been modernised, the use and overall effect of inappropriate replacement windows and doors is limited.

## Green Spaces, Trees, Hedges and other Natural or Cultivated Features

The Conservation Area is punctuated by groups of mature, broad-leaved trees and established hedges. The native species of oak, beech, ash, silver birch, field maple and crack willow are common, as too are the exotic horse chestnut, lime, sycamore and poplar varieties. The yew trees in the grounds of Manor Farmhouse and the church are especially important in defining the setting of the church, Manor Farmhouse and The Square.

In addition to the open fields in the northern half of the Conservation Area, the allotment gardens at Dancers Meadow and The Square are important green spaces. The grounds to Cleeves and Cranes Farm make an important contribution to both the setting of these buildings, and the overall character of the Conservation Area.

The approach roads into the village are lined with hedges. These are predominantly unmanaged and some are on banks. Hedgerow trees and blocks of woodland are also prevalent, and add a leafy character to many of the approach roads.

## The Setting of the Conservation Area

The village of Sherborne St John is generally well contained by the surrounding landform. It rests within a hollow on the spring line, where the upper chalk to the south abuts the mottled clay to the north. The centre of the village is low lying and the area to the north and south is generally on higher land. This topography is an important characteristic of the Conservation Area as it creates many of the special open spaces and views into, and out of, the area.

The open areas of the Conservation Area range from Manor House to Mill House and beyond the Recreation Ground. This results in long views to the area from the surrounding countryside. However, the village centre is hidden and is only gradually revealed on the Vyne Road and Cranes Road approaches. The modern developments that define much of the southern and eastern boundaries to the Conservation Area help retain the essential character of the local streetscene. These include front hedges, large plots, and buildings set back from the road. They preclude the longer views into the area that would once have made the village more prominent from the south.



*View from The Square*



*Springfield Cottage*



*Springfield House outbuildings*

## Areas of Archaeological Significance

Every settlement contains within it archaeological evidence of its origins and development, the economy and industry of the community and of the lives and lifestyles of past inhabitants.

It is in the Areas of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP) that it is most likely that such archaeological remains will be encountered.

Where a development is proposed, the impact that it might have on these remains is a material consideration within the planning process. This may occasionally result in the need for archaeological recording in the case of some developments.

An Area of High Archaeological Importance (AHAI) covers the area of the large loop of road to the south of the church, the smaller triangular area that may have been a village green and the area round the church and manor. Also within this area are the building lines fronting the 'green' on its east side and along the south side of the road to the south-east.

An Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI) covers the rest of the rectangular area south of Kiln Road. It includes the area of the former brickworks, and forms a very regular element on the edge of the settlement. The area is bounded on all sides by roads.

In the Conservation Area at West End, an AHAI covers the areas on both sides of the main road and includes the apparent core of the settlement as suggested by the Tithe Map of 1840.

An AHAI to the west of the core area covers the field on the south side of the road, in which there are possible earthworks. It also covers the field to the north, although there are no specific earthwork features.

Outside the Conservation Area, to the north-east of West End is a further AHAI, known as Pollards End. This area is located on the line of the Roman road around the area where the Ordnance Survey map shows one, possibly two, hollow ways joining the old road. The area is under arable cultivation, and, although access could not be gained to the site, ploughing seems to have severely damaged the earthworks of the roads. Settlement may have originated here in the 14th century (based on pottery recovered from the site).

## Conservation Area Planning Controls

The following controls apply within the Conservation Area in addition to normal planning controls:

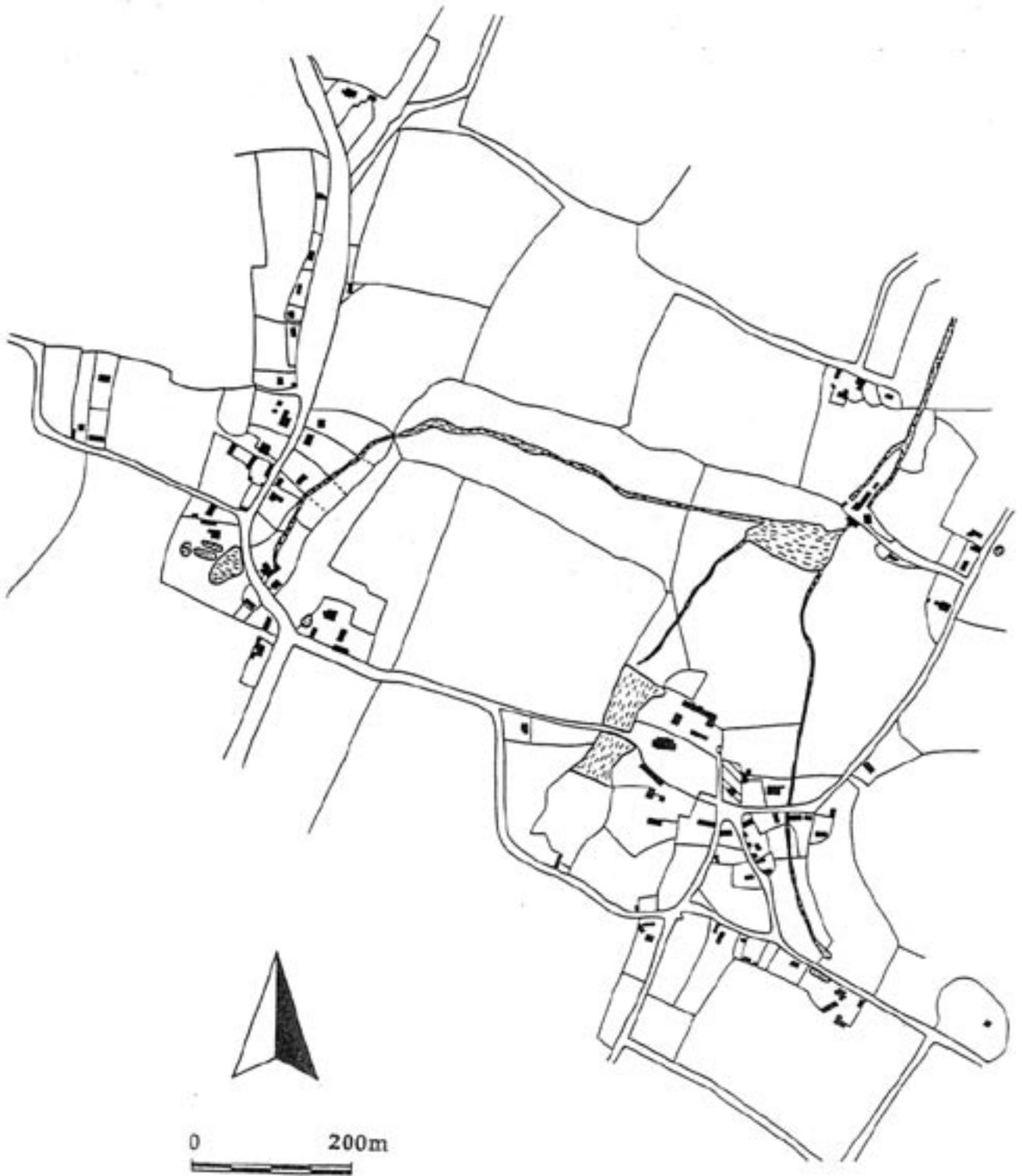
- Conservation Area Consent is normally required for the demolition of buildings or structures over a certain size within a Conservation Area.
- The Council must be given six weeks notice of any intention to undertake works to, cut down or uproot any trees over a certain size in the Conservation Area.
- Planning applications which, in the opinion of the Borough Council, would affect the special character of the Conservation Area must be advertised and the opportunity given for public comment. This may include proposals outside the Conservation Area which nevertheless affect its setting.

Statutory policies relating to Conservation Areas and listed buildings are set out in the adopted Basingstoke and Deane Borough Local Plan. These policies reflect the statutory duty on the Local Planning Authority to have regard to the preservation of historic buildings or their setting, and to the enhancement of areas designated as being of special interest. These policies seek to ensure that particular attention will be paid to the scale, height, form, materials and detailing of proposals including boundary treatments and other features of note. In order to consider the implications of development and given the detail required, the Borough Council will normally require proposals within the Conservation Area to be submitted in the form of a full, and not outline, application. The Borough Council's Conservation Officers are available for advice and information on all matters relating to development proposals in the Conservation Area.

## Grants

The Borough Council provides grants for various types of work. These include, Historic Building Grants, Environment and Regeneration Grants and Village and Community Hall Grants. Leaflets are available explaining the purpose and criteria for each grant and an approach to the Council is recommended for further information on any grant.





Sherborne St John  
*Based on Tithe Map of 1840*



Courtesy of Hampshire County Council

# Conservation Area Appraisal

# **Sherborne St John**

...making a difference

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