

A303 Amesbury to Berwick Down

TR010025

6.3 Environmental Statement Appendices

Appendix 6.4 Historic Buildings Baseline Report

Volume 6

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)

Planning Act 2008

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed
Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

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1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 The purpose of this baseline report is to identify the known historic buildings resource and accurately map the location of designated and non-designated historic buildings in relation to the Scheme. The information presented in this baseline establishes the current conditions within the Scheme boundary in order to support the Development Consent Order.
- 1.1.2 A study area for historic buildings, in keeping with the other aspects of the cultural heritage assessment, was originally adopted including an original search area for listed buildings of 2km (i.e. the 2km study area). During assessment this was reduced to 1km because impacts were determined as being limited to a smaller envelope. The same considerations led to a reduction of the baseline study area for registered parks and gardens and conservation areas. Non-designated historic buildings were also considered within the 1km study area.
- 1.1.3 A total of 125 historic buildings have been identified within the study area including 110 listed buildings and 14 non-designated historic buildings. There are a number of Scheduled Monuments within the study area, two of which (one is also a grade II listed building) are treated within this assessment as historic buildings. All other Scheduled Monuments and archaeological sites and monuments are assessed in a separate archaeological baseline (see Appendix 6.2). The study area also takes in a Registered Park and Garden and three conservation areas.
- 1.1.4 Location figures for the assets discussed below can be found in Chapter 6 of this Environmental Statement as Figures 6.4, 6.5, 6.7 and 6.9.

1.2 Historic buildings

- 1.2.1 Historic buildings are defined within the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB), Highways Agency 2007 (Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2, Chapter 2, Paragraph 2.5 as 'architectural or designed or other structures with a significant historical value.' In this document historic buildings include designated (scheduled or listed) buildings, non-designated buildings, conservation areas and registered parks and gardens.

1.3 Scope and structure

- 1.3.1 This assessment identifies and describes the historic buildings within the area defined, with special reference to their setting and value (significance). A historical overview of settlement activity is provided to facilitate assessment of the context, setting and significance of the identified assets. Assessments of value and setting are made with reference to national and local plan policy, as well as Historic England guidance and DMRB Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2 (Highways England 2007).
- 1.3.2 This report is structured in six sections with illustrations and appendices at the end. The methodology for assessment is set out in Section 3 (Methodology of assessment). The baseline conditions, including an overview of the historical background and an assessment of value (significance) and setting are provided

in Section 4 (Historic Buildings baseline). A gazetteer of historic buildings is presented in Appendix 6.5 and all historic buildings are plotted on Figures 6.5 and 6.9 of Chapter 6 of this Environmental Statement. Historic buildings are referred to in the text as numbers in parentheses in bold, [6001] etc.

2 Methodology of assessment

2.1 Standards and guidance

2.1.1 The methodology used for this assessment is based on the guidance within the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) Volume 11, Section 3, Part 5 (DMRB 2007) and Interim Advice Note (IAN) 135/10 Landscape and Visual Effects Assessment (DMRB 2010) which are applicable to the reporting of environmental impact assessments of trunk road and motorway projects in England. The IAN replaced previous guidance in 2010.

2.1.2 In addition, the methodology draws upon guidance set out by the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists (CIfA) and Historic England; in particular the Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessments (2014) and the Code of Conduct (2014).

2.2 Aims and objectives

2.2.1 The report aims to establish the character and significance of the historic buildings within the study area. The objectives of the report are:

- a) to identify, through the collation of existing written, cartographic, photographic and digital evidence, known historic buildings within the study area;
- b) by means of a site walkover, to identify any unknown historic buildings within the study area; and
- c) to provide information on the historic character and background of the study area to inform the understanding of the value of the assets and any significant groupings.

2.3 Study area

2.3.1 Two study areas have been adopted for the overall cultural heritage assessment:

- a) '500m study area'. This is the principal area of data-gathering, comprising a corridor extending 500m from the Scheme boundary. As such, it focuses on the land that will be subject to physical alteration, plus its immediate environs. A full suite of desk-based data has been gathered for this area, relating to both designated and non-designated assets.
- b) A flexible approach has been taken to the identification of high-value assets which may be affected by changes within their setting up to 2km beyond the proposed draft DCO site boundary. This has been guided by the Scheme's Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), but also considers

physical and historical connectivity between heritage assets, together with the potential impacts of the Scheme, including changes to noise levels, air quality, and traffic volume and flow. For ease of reference, this is referred to as the '2km study area'. No effects are predicted beyond this area.

2.3.2 Site survey and investigation of the Scheme's ZTV led to a reduction of the study area for listed buildings to 1km because impacts were determined as being limited to a smaller envelope. The same considerations led to a reduction of the baseline study area for registered parks and gardens and conservation areas. Non-designated historic buildings were also considered within the 1km study area of the scheme. These distances have been judged as appropriate given the context of the Scheme and the nature and location of the historic built environment. For ease of reference, the '1km study area' is known as 'the study area' throughout this report.

2.3.3 The study area includes:

- a) Sections of the current A303 to be upgraded;
- b) New, offline sections of the A303;
- c) Sections of the current A303 which will be de-trunked and/or decommissioned, or downgraded as part of the Scheme.

2.4 Data sources

2.4.1 The preparation of the baseline was informed by material gathered and collated from various sources, including:

- a) Wiltshire Historic Environment Record;
- b) Historic England's National Heritage List for England (NHLE) database;
- c) Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre;
- d) Published and unpublished documentary sources;
- e) Historic OS mapping and pre-OS mapping;
- f) Online sources;
- g) A site walkover survey;
- h) Conservation Area Appraisals and Local Lists; and
- i) Wiltshire Council Planning Portal for local plan policies.

2.5 Site visit

2.5.1 Site walkovers were conducted on 18/19th September 2017 and 15th November 2017, the aims of which were to locate, identify and characterise any historic buildings and their settings.

2.6 Assessing value (Sensitivity)

- 2.6.1 The ‘value’ of a structure, area, site or landscape reflects its significance as a heritage asset. For the purposes of this assessment, and in accordance with the terminology of DMRB, the term ‘value’ is used in preference to ‘significance’ within this chapter.
- 2.6.2 NPSNN (para 5.122) defines significance (i.e. ‘value’ in DMRB terms) as follows: “The sum of the heritage interests that a heritage asset holds is referred to as its significance. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting.” In paras 5.123-25 NPSNN goes on to state that designated assets are those that have been recognised as being of higher importance and worthy of protection. However, it should not be assumed that all non-designated assets are of a lower significance as they may not have been the subject of any previous investigation or assessment and further research may indicate that they merit designation/statutory protection.
- 2.6.3 Assessments of value and setting are made with reference to national and local plan policy, as well as Historic England guidance and DMRB Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2 (Highways England 2007).
- 2.6.4 DMRB Volume 11.3.2 Annex 6 Historic Buildings sets out guidance on the criteria used for establishing the value of heritage assets. The criteria have been assigned a value as indicated in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Guide for establishing value of historic buildings (HA 208/2007)

Asset value	Description
Very High	Structures inscribed as of universal importance as World Heritage Sites. Other buildings of recognised international importance.
High	Scheduled monuments with standing remains. Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings. Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the listing grade. Conservation Areas containing very important buildings. Undesignated structures of clear national importance.
Medium	Grade II Listed Buildings. Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations. Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character. Historic Townscape or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures).
Low	‘Locally Listed’ buildings (Scotland Category C(S) Listed Buildings). Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association. Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures).

Asset value	Description
Negligible	Buildings of no architectural or historical note; buildings of an intrusive character.
Unknown	Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance.

3 Historic Buildings baseline

3.1.1 This section provides an overview of the historical background of the study area in order to contextualise and better understand the value of the historic buildings.

3.1.2 All heritage assets referred to in the text are mapped on Figures 6.5 and 6.9 of Chapter 6 of this Environmental Statement and tabulated in Appendix 6.5.

3.2 Historical background

Winterbourne Stoke

3.2.1 In 1377, Winterbourne Stoke was recorded as having 93 poll-tax payers, the second highest figure for a place in Dole hundred at the time. The Church of St Peter [6022] dates from the late 12th century with additions/alterations of the 13th, 15th and 19th centuries.

3.2.2 The existing Manor House in Winterbourne Stoke [6016] dates from the 17th century while it was extended in the early 20th century.

3.2.3 In the first national census in 1801, Winterbourne Stoke's population was recorded as 256. This rose to 383 by 1861 but fell to 293 by 1871. This has been attributed to a decline in demands for agricultural labour and an increase in demand for female domestic servants in towns.

3.2.4 The common fields of Winterbourne Stoke were enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1812, at which time Manor Farm covered an area of 1,875 acres. Enclosure of land at Amesbury appears to have been undertaken by agreement and later.

3.2.5 The River Till was prone to flooding and in 1841, 16 houses were destroyed by floodwaters. Between 1839 and 1886 several houses were demolished at the north end of the village and in c. 1850 five were demolished to make way for a new vicarage.

3.2.6 Winterbourne Stoke did not experience the early 20th century growth enjoyed by Amesbury and it remained a small rural hamlet.

Amesbury

3.2.7 The settlement of Amesbury has a long history, being dated to at least the 9th century. The earliest surviving structure dates to the 12th century; associated with the establishment of the Benedictine Abbey (itself founded c. 979). In 1177 the Abbey was dissolved by Henry II and replaced by a new priory belonging to his favourite order of Fontevrault which sent a convent of nuns. Under Henry's

patronage a new house and church were built by 1186. The abbey claimed the relics of the Breton saint, St Melor and after the dissolution the abbey church became the parish church of St Mary and St Melor [6063].

- 3.2.8 The settlement, referred to as West Amesbury from 1205, was a row of farmsteads along the road flanking the bank of the River Avon. In the 13th century, it had its own open fields and common pasture. A large 15th-century house in the village was inhabited from the early 17th century by the lord of West Amesbury Manor, the building survives today as the remodelled West Amesbury House [6048].
- 3.2.9 Markets had been granted to Amesbury in both 1219 and 1252, and by the 13th century the town had been developed with burgage plots. Other weekly markets were granted throughout the medieval period and were most likely general food markets. With its markets, the cult of St Melor, and its location on an important route to the south-west, Amesbury prospered.
- 3.2.10 By 1501, the manor of Amesbury had returned to crown possession and was held by Henry VII and then descended to Henry VIII. In 1536, the manor was granted to Sir Edward Seymour, who was from 1537 Earl of Hertford and from 1547 Duke of Somerset. In 1541 Seymour acquired other parcels of land in the area, bringing almost the whole of Amesbury under his control under a manor known as the Earldom. Most of the priory buildings were demolished or had their roofs removed in 1541-42 apart from the prioress's house with its service buildings, a stable, two barns, and two gatehouses.
- 3.2.11 After the Duke of Somerset's execution in 1552 and the manor's temporary confiscation, the property remained in the Seymour family until 1675. A new mansion house was built on the site of Amesbury priory between 1595 and 1601, a lodge, Diana's House [6062], was completed in 1601, and a gatehouse, Kent House beside Countess Road [6065] was completed in 1607.
- 3.2.12 A new mansion house at Amesbury was designed by John Webb in the early 1660s, and had become known as the Abbey by the 18th century. The estate passed from the Seymours by marriage to the Bruce family in 1676. They held it until 1720 before selling to Henry Boyle, 1st Baron Carleton. Lord Carleton was responsible for Lord's Walk, an avenue approaching his house from the east, but he only enjoyed the estate for five years before his death. He bequeathed the estate to his nephew Charles Douglas, 3rd Duke of Queensberry who lived at Amesbury Abbey with his wife, formerly Catherine Hyde until their deaths in 1778 and 1777 respectively.
- 3.2.13 Queensberry extended the house to designs thought to be by Henry Flitcroft. Flitcroft produced a survey of Amesbury Abbey in 1726 which shows enclosed formal gardens surrounded by parkland with a large double avenue and block plantations. In 1733 the formal gardens were removed and a ha ha introduced around the house.
- 3.2.14 Queensberry's tenure also saw the estate greatly enlarged with the Manor of West Amesbury added in 1735. In 1738 Charles Bridgeman produced a plan for an extensive formal landscape with lawns, avenues, rides, a canal, and a formal

garden. The plan also shows part of Vespasian's Camp laid out with formal rides, avenues, and plantations. Further expansion followed with the addition of Coombes Court and Countess Court in 1760 allowing further emparkment. The enlargement of the park after 1760 coincides with the building of the turnpike and the Queensberry Bridge across the River Avon.

- 3.2.15 Aside from clay pipe manufacturing for a period in the 17th century, manufacturing played little part in the economy of Amesbury. The little production which took place during the period can be attributed to supplying the needs of the local population with most businesses associated with food, clothing, building and agricultural equipment. The character of the settlement remained primarily rural throughout the period and shows continuity with the medieval period. Decline had set in by the 17th century, when Amesbury's market, probably never large, was described as 'inconsiderable'. During the 18th century the town was blighted by several fires which caused significant damage to the town.
- 3.2.16 Amesbury and West Amesbury both had open fields and common pastures until the 18th century. Countess and Ratfyn were separate but had open fields and common pastures in the late medieval period. In Winterbourne Stoke, open field farming with common meadows and pasture continued into the 19th century.
- 3.2.17 Ogilby's map of 1669-74 shows the London highway passing to the north of Stonehenge. The emparkment of the area to the east of King Barrow Ridge after 1760 forced the route to the south of Stonehenge. The turnpike to the south of the stones (the A303) opened in 1761 and in 1770 the Amesbury Turnpike Trust was advertising its road as good for viewing Stonehenge, indicating the increasing interest in the monument. The road to the north of the stones was constructed at some time after 1773. The southern turnpike was provided with limestone milestones, a number of which survive including Milestone approximately 120 metres south of junction with Bustard Road, B3086 [6021]; Milestone approximately 100m south of Longbarrow Roundabout at junction with A303 [6027]; Milestone [6028]; Milestone [6029]; Milestone approximately 850m east of Longbarrow Roundabout [6031]; Milestone opposite Stonehenge [6039]; Milestone [6040]; and Milestone near junction with A303 (T) [6042] Other remains of the turnpikes include a Toll Cottage [6066] to the north of the town and a Toll House [6112] to the south. The roads were dis-turnpiked in 1871.
- 3.2.18 After the 3rd Duke of Queensberry's death in 1778 the estate passed to his cousin, William Douglas who became the 4th Duke. He did not continue his predecessor's scheme of expansion and improvement, and by the time of his death in 1810 the house was in poor repair. The estate was sold in 1824 to Sir Edmund Antrobus who began rebuilding Amesbury Abbey [6054] in 1834, incorporating some foundations and the lower elements of the south wall of the 17th-century building. Ratfyn was added to the Amesbury Abbey estate in 1841, by which time most of the parish was in its possession.
- 3.2.19 At some time prior to 1846 a farmstead was built on the summit of Stonehenge Down approximately 550m west of Stonehenge. The farm is shown on the tithe

map of 1846 and described as Fargo Cottages on the 1877 OS map. A pair of cottages is shown on the 1877 OS map in the woods on King Barrow Ridge.

- 3.2.20 A number of large houses were built in the 19th century in Amesbury. These include the Antrobus Arms [6088], an 18th- and early 19th-century hotel. In the late 19th century, the building was used as a school and a vicarage. By 1923, it had been reconverted to a hotel (named the Avon and later renamed the Avon Arms). Around 1962, the hotel was renamed as the Antrobus Arms.
- 3.2.21 From c. 1900 the population in Amesbury rose as the military bases at Bulford, Larkhill and Boscombe Down were developed creating new employment opportunities. In 1917 a new Royal Flying Corps training establishment was also constructed either side of what is now the A303 to the south-west of Stonehenge. Stonehenge aerodrome continued in use after the war and it was at this time that its boundary was marked by a series of concrete markers, six of which remain [6032-6035 and 6037-6038].
- 3.2.22 The Amesbury and Military Camp Light Railway was opened to military traffic in 1901 and ran from Amesbury to a junction on the London and South Western Railway's main line between Basingstoke and Salisbury to the south-east of the village of Newton Toney. The line opened to civilian goods and passenger traffic in 1902. Employment in the retail, service, motor and buildings trades in Amesbury grew at this time. Amesbury station was located to the east of the town, south of the London Road. The line was extended to Bulford in 1906 and later to Larkhill and Rolleston Camps. Amesbury railway station closed in 1952 and the branch line closed in 1963.
- 3.2.23 By 1915 most land within the Earldom Manor was in Earl's Court, Rاتفyn [6115] and Red House Farms [6111]. Earl's Court and Rاتفyn were sold in 1919 to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries; Earls Court Farm was divided into small holdings, while Rاتفyn Farm's lands were divided to create a further three farms: Beacon Hill Farm, Penning's Farm and Red House Farm. Red House Farm had been sold to George Way and John Wort, who as Wort and Way, Builders, of Salisbury, sold land in 1925, 1947, 1949 and 1960 to the state for Boscombe Down airfield and associated housing developments.
- 3.2.24 The Boscombe Down airfield was built in 1917 when it was known as the Royal Flying Corps Station Red House Farm. The airfield was used to train aircrews for operations in France and was closed in 1920 and returned to agricultural use. The site was re-opened in 1930 as a bomber station and in September 1939 became the new centre of operations of the Aeroplane and Armament Experimental Establishment. The site has maintained a role in British military aircraft research and testing ever since.
- 3.2.25 The aerodrome buildings to the south-west of the monument were due to be removed after the First World War, but the land owner decided to keep them for agricultural use and they subsequently became known as the Stonehenge Pedigree Stock Farm. They were removed by the end of the 1920s. A pair of cottages is depicted at the apex of what would become the A303 and A344 at Stonehenge Bottom on the 1923 OS map. Known as Stonehenge Cottages, they were built for the use of the site's custodians and policeman. A narrow

building to the north of the cottages was used as a café. The buildings were demolished in 1927 and a new pair, called Stonehenge Cottages or Custodians' Cottages [6038], was built on King Barrow Ridge.

- 3.2.26 Between 1919 and 1920 a number of experimental smallholders' dwellings were built for the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in the eastern part of the town using local materials and traditional methods. Most [6114] are located in Holders Road which was built with allotments either side but one example, Millmead [6113] is on Ratfyn Road just to the south of the A303.
- 3.2.27 Between 1918 and 1939, new houses (both municipal and private) were built to the north, east and west of Amesbury as well as in the old part of the town. Further housing was built following the Second World War. Between 1950 and 1961, c. 314 council houses were built between Antrobus Road, Earls Court Road and Holders Road. In West Amesbury, in the 20th century, 25 private houses were built on the south side of Stonehenge Road east of the village and five in Riverside Avenue.
- 3.2.28 The main road from London traditionally ran through the centre of Amesbury before turning north to the west of Vespasian's Camp. The town was by-passed in 1969, the new route taking the form of a dual carriageway to the north of the town.
- 3.2.29 MoD Boscombe Down continues to play a role in military aircraft testing. In recent years Solstice Park, a mixed use industrial and retail park has been developed to the east of the town

3.3 Character of the study area

- 3.3.1 For ease of description and location of assets the Scheme has been divided into five parts:

Section 1: From Yarnbury Castle (NGR 403240, 139975) along the current course of the A303 to just west of Parsonage Down (NGR 405705, 140660)

- 3.3.2 The landscape of section 1 is characterised by modern field systems with some small areas of unimproved land. The Iron Age hillfort of Yarnbury Camp is located at the western end of the section with the former Stapleford Road, now a green lane running adjacent to it on its eastern edge.

Section 2: From the point where the proposed route deviates from the present route of the A303 on Parsonage Down (NGR 405705, 140660) to the western tunnel portal on Normanton Down just north of Normanton Gorse (NGR 411355, 141700)

- 3.3.3 The land to the north of Winterbourne Stoke comprises modern fields and enclosed land of varying sizes, some quite large. Land use is a mixture of pasture and arable, and the fields are divided by low hedges. The River Till flows north-south through the middle of the area with pasture to both sides and woodland in its valley to the north. To the south of the A303 is the village of

Winterbourne Stoke which is mainly centred on a single street that winds its way from the Church of St Peter's in the south to the A303 in the north. The River Till divides the village into northern and southern sections, with the manor in the northern part and the church in the south. To the east of the village are former water meadows, with modern field systems on Winterbourne Stoke and Stonehenge Downs.

Section 3: The route of the proposed tunnel from NGR 411355, 141700 to NGR 414070, 142100 just to the east of the current junction of the A303 and Stonehenge Road

- 3.3.4 The route of the proposed tunnel is within the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site. The land to the south of the present A303 is characterised by modern fields with open downland to the north around Stonehenge. The land in close proximity to Stonehenge is grazed but further from the monument it is used for pasture, arable and the keeping of pigs. Fields tend to be fenced rather than hedged and they contain many prehistoric remains including Stonehenge, long and round barrows and other earthworks, as well as 19th-century tree planting which takes the form of plantations, clumps and spinneys. Apart from the dwellings on the top of King Barrow Ridge, there is no development on this part of the route.

Section 4: The route of the present A303 north of Amesbury from NGR 414070, 142100 to NGR 419025, 142400, just east of the junction of the A303 and the A3028

- 3.3.5 This section of the route is defined by modern fields to the north of the A303 and west of the A345 and by parkland to the south of the A303 and west of the A345. To the north of the A303 is an area of fields and enclosed land emparked in the late 18th century and now within the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site. The landscape takes the form of smaller fields than those in the central section and planted with small clumps and spinneys of trees from the 19th century.
- 3.3.6 To the south of the A303 is Amesbury Abbey, an 18th-century designed landscape and now a grade II* listed registered park and garden. The park takes in mixed woodland on the Iron Age Hillfort of Vespasian's Camp at its western side, a stretch of the River Avon in the centre, and lawns fringed with woodland and planted with mature standards on its eastern side. The park contains a series of listed follies and bridges dating from the 18th century. The valley floor of the River Avon to the north and east of the park is divided into distinct channels, the result of water management for the creation of water meadows. To the south-west of the park, the medieval core of Amesbury is centred on Church Street, High Street, Salisbury Street and The Centre.
- 3.3.7 Further east and to the east of Countess Road are the remains of Lord's Walk, once the main approach to Amesbury Abbey from London Road via Kent House. Immediately to the south of Lord's Walk is the only residential development in proximity to the route which mainly comprises inter-war and post war detached houses and bungalows along London Road and on Ratfyn Road and Beacon Close.

Section 5: Rollestone Crossroads from NGR 409300, 144670 to 409845, 144600

3.3.8 Section 5 is characterised by modern fields to the south of The Packway and military uses to the north.

3.4 Historic buildings within the study area

Designated Heritage Assets

3.4.1 There is one Registered Park and Garden within the study area, Amesbury Abbey (grade II*, [6055]). The study area includes a large number of Scheduled Monuments but only two, [6001], Milestone SE of Yarnbury Castle, (NHLE No. 1005621) and [6075], Queensberry Bridge, (NHLE No. 1015221) are historic buildings.

Listed Buildings

3.4.2 There are 110 listed buildings within the study area. Of these, 97 are listed grade II, ten grade II* and three grade I.

Conservation Areas

3.4.3 There are three conservation areas within the study area. The Winterbourne Stoke and Amesbury Conservation Areas are located directly to the south of the Scheme abutting the A303. The West Amesbury Conservation Area is located to the south of the Scheme and is approximately 300m distant from it at its closest point.

3.4.4 The Durrington Conservation Area is located approximately 1.5 miles (2.35km) north of the Scheme and the Buford Conservation Area is approximately 1 mile (1.65km) north-east of the Scheme. Both are beyond the study area and are therefore not covered in this document.

Non-designated historic buildings

3.4.5 The Amesbury Conservation Area Appraisal lists 34 non-designated assets as buildings of local importance. These buildings are assessed in the baseline as part of the conservation area. During the site walkover a number of further non-designated historic buildings were identified and comprise:

- a) Scotland Lodge [6010];
- b) Foredown Barn [6012];
- c) Foredown House [6013];
- d) K6 Telephone Kiosk [6014];
- e) Hill Farm [6025];
- f) Hill Farm Cottages [6026];

- g) Marker AM2. Stonehenge Aerodrome boundary marker at Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads barrow group [6032];
- h) Marker AM1. Stonehenge Aerodrome boundary marker beside A303 [6033];
- i) Marker AM5. Stonehenge Aerodrome boundary marker beside A303 [6034];
- j) Marker AM6. Stonehenge Aerodrome boundary marker beside A303 [6035];
- k) Marker AM12. Stonehenge Aerodrome boundary marker north of A303 [6037].
- l) Marker AM11. Stonehenge Aerodrome boundary marker beside A303 [6038];
- m) Custodians Cottages [6041]; and
- n) Cottages at Ratfyn Farm [6116].

Historic Buildings assessed in this baseline

3.4.6 The historic built environment is characterised below. Where individual buildings form part of a distinct area, such as a conservation area or registered park, they are described within the context of that area.

3.4.7 A full gazetteer of assets is provided in Appendix 6.5.

3.5 Historic buildings in Section 1

Milestone SE of Yarnbury Castle [6001]

3.5.1 The milestone is set to the south of the A303 approximately 2.2 miles (3.5km) west of Winterbourne Stoke on the eastern side of what was the Stapleford Road, now a green lane. The milestone is in the form of a pillar 1m tall bearing the inscription 'IX Miles to SARUM XXVII Miles to BATH'. The asset has historic interest dating to 1750, over a decade earlier than the other milestones in the area. The asset's setting is the historic road beside which it stands`.

3.6 Historic buildings in Section 2

Designated historic buildings at Rollestone

3.6.1 The village of Rollestone is located approx. 1.2 miles (2km) north of Winterbourne Stoke and the study area takes in eight designated historic buildings on the southern edge of the settlement. These include one grade II* listed building and seven grade II listed buildings.

3.6.2 The Church of St Andrew [6008], grade II* listed, is a 13th century church restored in 1845. Construction is of limestone and flint chequers and the interior contains a number of 17th century features. In the churchyard is the Miles

Monument [6009], an 18th-century limestone chest tomb. Also associated with the church is the Old Rectory [6007], a mid-17th-century house with 19th-century alterations. Construction is in limestone and flint bands and chequers, with a thatched roof and brick stacks.

- 3.6.3 To the north of the church group is Rollestone Manor [6006], a mid-18th-century house in flint and limestone with an additional range of c. 1800 and a second floor added in 1839. The interior has some period features, both original and re-set.
- 3.6.4 The remaining designated assets, all listed grade II, are 17th, 18th and 19th-century cottages and houses of limestone, flint and brick with thatched roofs and brick stacks. These include Cottage at Addlestone Farm [6002], Homanton House [6003], Jasmine Cottage [6004] and Halfway Cottage [6005]. All have historical value, being representative of different phases of the settlement's development and some architectural value, particularly in the use of limestone and flint, the local vernacular building material.
- 3.6.5 The setting of all the assets, apart from Homanton House and the Cottage at Addlestone Farm, is the historic core of the settlement on the edge of the built up area with fields to the south. The setting contributes to the significance of the assets for the link with the land with which they were originally associated. Jasmine Cottage and Halfway Cottage stand opposite each other on the road to the church and manor. At this point the road has modern residential development, mainly on its south side, which has adversely affected the setting. Homanton House and the Cottage at Addlestone Farm are located to the west of the historic core of the settlement, but retain their setting within the surrounding countryside.

Scotland Lodge [6010]

- 3.6.6 Scotland Lodge is situated immediately to the north of the A303 approximately 550m west of Winterbourne Stoke. A building labelled *Scotland* is shown on Andrews' and Dury's map of 1773. The current, two storey building is of late 18th-century origin and has a flint and chalk chequered east front overlain with full-height canted red brick bay windows and a central full-height square porch. The roof is of slate with gable stacks and the windows are timber sashes. Though much altered, the asset has some architectural interest for its use of the local flint and chalk chequerwork. The building's setting is its front and rear gardens which are entirely surrounded by mature trees. The house was once farmhouse to the farm buildings which remain to the north and the setting contributes to the asset's significance.

Milestone West of B3083 Junction [6011]

- 3.6.7 An 18th-century limestone milestone located on the north side of the A303, to the west of the village of Winterbourne Stoke. In the form of a rectangular pillar with a rounded top. The painted inscription reads *LXXXIII/Miles from / LONDON / V / from / Amesbury*. The milestone has historical interest as it provides evidence for the A303 being established as a turnpike road.

- 3.6.8 The milestone's setting is its relationship to the A303. It extends beyond this to the other milestones along the road thanks to their group value and it contributes to the asset's significance.

Foredown Barn [6012]

- 3.6.9 Foredown Barn is a timber framed barn situated approximately 850m north of the A303 to the north-east of Winterbourne Stoke. The barn has an open front and catslide roof to the rear, walls are of timber boards above a rendered masonry base, and the roof is of corrugated metal. The barn is shown on the 1879 first edition OS map of 1879 but not on the tithe map for Winterbourne Stoke parish of 1839. The barn is catalogued in the 1945 sale particulars for the Manor Estate and has some historical value for its association with the estate.

- 3.6.10 The barn is set amongst trees and faces a large complex of modern agricultural buildings.

Foredown House [6013]

- 3.6.11 Foredown House is an early 20th century house situated approximately 185m north of the A303 at Winterbourne Stoke on a lane connecting the A303 with the A360. The building is first shown on the 1924 Ordnance Survey map and is a two-storey rendered house with a central gable projecting. The roof is tiled and has brick stacks. The window surrounds are in ashlar and have Tudor style detailing above. All the windows in the principal, east elevation have been replaced and a large, modern entrance has been introduced to the right hand side of the projecting gable. The asset is likely to be the 'Attractive House for the Bailiff' listed in the sale details for The Manor of 1945 and has some historic interest for its association with Manor Farm. The asset's setting is the farm complex to the south and the open agricultural land to the north, east and west which contributes to the significance of the asset.

K6 Telephone Kiosk [6014]

- 3.6.12 The K6 telephone kiosk is located on the south side of the A303 approximately 40m east of the junction with the B3083 in Winterbourne Stoke. The asset has historic interest as one of approximately 11,700 K6 kiosks installed between 1936 and 1968. The kiosk remains unlisted as Historic England's listing selection guide for street furniture recommends that a K6 must have a strong visual relationship with more than one listed building.

- 3.6.13 The asset has some community interest. The asset's setting is to the north of the village by the side of the A303.

Winterbourne Stoke Conservation Area

- 3.6.14 The Winterbourne Stoke Conservation Area covers the majority of the village of Winterbourne Stoke. It is bounded on its north side by the A303 save for a triangular area between Brook Close and Church Street, and a small stretch of the A303 between Church Street and the River Till. To the west, the area is bounded by the River Till and the boundaries of the rear of properties fronting onto Church Street. To the south, the area follows the boundaries of Upper Close (The Old Rectory) [6021] and the Church of St Peter [6022] and its

associated, grade II listed Five Goodenough monuments [6023]. It then continues west along the southern edge of the woods on the western side of the river and follows the boundary of the wood north to meet the A303.

- 3.6.15 The River Till flows through the conservation area from north to south, mainly with mature trees on either side. Church Street is aligned north-south through the area, starting at the A303, crossing the river at the grade II listed Bridge over River Till [6018] and terminating at the grade II* listed Church of St Peter. Eight of the nine listed buildings within the conservation area are grouped on either side of Church Street. There are fewer buildings in the bottom of the valley due to the river's tendency to flood and these areas are characterised by pasture. The remaining listed building, the Manor House [6016] takes up the north-western quadrant of the conservation area in grounds characterised by broad lawns.
- 3.6.16 The conservation area is a remnant of a medieval village that has stayed remarkably stable in size since the turn of the 18th century. Its value stems from the surviving historic buildings within it including the church, rectory and Manor House and the remaining 17th and 18th-century cottages and farmhouses including Church Cottage [6024], Old Glebe Farmhouse [6020], Riverside Cottage [6019], and Bridge Cottage [6017], all listed grade II.
- 3.6.17 The setting of the conservation area, while mainly confined to the valley in which it is located, extends to the high ground to the north of the A303 and to the east on Winterbourne Hill. Views from the A303 do not give a full impression of the conservation area, despite glimpses of the Manor House, as the south side of the road is bounded mainly by inter-war and post-war houses outside the conservation area.
- 3.6.18 The conservation area is best appreciated from within, primarily from Church Street itself on which most of the area's historic buildings stand. North of the river these are mainly on the eastern side of the street apart from No. 4. The street narrows at the bridge over the river, on the other side of which are views across the pasture to the west and further historic buildings on the eastern side of the street.
- 3.6.19 The conservation area's setting in the bottom of the valley adds to its significance but that significance is marred by the presence of inter-war and post-war development along the A303.

Manor House [6016]

- 3.6.20 The Manor House at Winterbourne Stoke stands approximately 60m south of the A303 (High Street). The house was built in the early and late 17th century and extended circa 1920 to allow for larger kitchens and more servants accommodation. Construction is of flint and limestone chequerwork with a slate roof. The projecting bays in both the original range and the addition have coped gables.
- 3.6.21 The building is of two storeys plus attics, the original range comprises five bays with cross wings extending west at each end. The northern extension added a further three bays with a central bay extension on the east side. The extension

was constructed using the same materials and design as the original range. The building is architecturally enhanced with stone dressings and ovolve mouldings. The main entrance to the house is in the west elevation. From here a drive runs west to a gate giving access to the A303.

- 3.6.22 The Manor House has historic interest as an early 17th-century manor house which was sensitively extended in the 1920s to provide more space. It has a measure of architectural interest in its use of flint and limestone chequerwork, widely seen locally but often in smaller buildings.
- 3.6.23 The manor was once at the centre of a considerable estate, 1,027 acres in 1806 and 1,850 acres in 1945. The asset is set in lawned grounds to the west of the village and to the south of the A303. Although the village has encroached slightly and the road has become increasingly busy, the asset retains its historic setting which contributes to its significance. The setting extends to the higher ground to the north of the A303 where the house, if not the grounds, can be clearly seen at all times of year. This area includes a stretch of the B3083.
- 3.6.24 The asset is probably best appreciated from a point opposite the main entrance half way up the hill formed by the A303 to the west of the village. Here there is a good, unimpeded view to the east.

Bridge Cottage [6017]

- 3.6.25 Bridge Cottage is a 17th and 18th-century farmhouse in the village of Wintebourne Stoke. Construction is of brick and flint chequerwork with rendering to the front and a tiled roof. The building is of two storeys and three bays, with a narrower modern bay at the south end.
- 3.6.26 Bridge Cottage has historic interest as one of the older houses in the village, many others having been destroyed by flooding or demolished in the 19th century.
- 3.6.27 The asset retains a setting at the centre of the village that it has enjoyed for many years facing a green space formed by the boundary wall of the Manor and a hedge screening the garden of 6 High Street to the north. The presence of the bridge to the south adds to the setting which contributes greatly to the asset's significance through long association.

Bridge Over River Till [6018]

- 3.6.28 The bridge over the River Till is an 18th-century bridge that carries Church Street across the river. Construction is of red brick with stone parapets, slightly splayed at the ends and terminating in brick piers. The bridge has two segmental arched spans formed of three rings of headers and standing on a central brick cutwater.
- 3.6.29 The bridge has historic interest as one of the 18th-century improvements in the area along with the turnpiking of the major roads.
- 3.6.30 The bridge's setting is defined by the interaction of the river with Church Street. It is clearly visible along the river where it represents a prominent feature. The

rise of the road as it crosses the bridge creates a physical transition between settlement and open landscape.

Hill Farm [6025]

- 3.6.31 Hill Farm is situated on high ground of Winterbourne Stoke Hill approximately 250m south of the A303 and 800m east of Winterbourne Stoke. The farm does not appear on the 1839 tithe map for Winterbourne Stoke parish but is shown on the 1879 Ordnance Survey map as a courtyard of farm buildings with a farmhouse in its south-east corner. A walled garden is shown between the farmhouse and the road. The farmhouse was demolished in 1990 but a number of the farm buildings remain together with the garden wall. The asset has historical interest as a surviving mid-19th-century farm complex and the buildings may retain some archaeological interest. The asset's setting is the rural landscape of Winterbourne Stoke Hill with screening by mature trees to the north and west and mature planting in the garden of Hill Farm, both dating to the 19th century. The planting is shown on historic maps and the setting has remained largely unchanged, contributing to the asset's significance.

Hill Farm Cottages [6026]

- 3.6.32 Hill Farm Cottages are two sets of semi-detached cottages situated approximately 100m north-east of Hill Farm and approximately 180m south of the present A303. Both pairs are shown on the 1879 Ordnance Survey map. Both are rendered with slate roofs, the pair to the left comprises a rear range with projecting gables, the pair to the right comprises a single range with a hipped roof and a single storey, modern addition to the front. The cottages' setting is in open agricultural land on all sides apart from the west, where the mature planting around Hill Farm is more enclosed. The pairs have some historical interest for their association with Hill Farm and their rural setting, which has remained largely unchanged for at least 100 years, contributing to their significance.

Milestones

- 3.6.33 The historic buildings study area includes eleven milestones erected by the Amesbury Turnpike Trust in the 1760s when a number of local roads were turnpiked. All, apart from 6001 which is scheduled, are listed at grade II. In Section 2, two milestones are situated on the current A303: Milestone west of B3083 Junction [6011]; and Milestone approximately 850m east of Longbarrow Roundabout [6031]. Three are located on the A360 south of Longbarrow Roundabout: Milestone approximately 100m south of Longbarrow Roundabout at junction with A303 [6027]; Milestone [6028]; and Milestone [6029]. All the milestones are inscribed and all have historic interest as part of the mid-18th-century road improvements.
- 3.6.34 The settings of the milestones are the roads beside which they stand with their value site specific. However, they do also have value as an important group. They date to the period during which turnpike trusts were obliged to erect milestones (1767) and to inscribe them with mileage (1773) to inform travellers of distance and direction of travel and to help coaches to keep to schedule. The

milestones also have group value, with eleven remaining within a 2.5 mile (4km) corridor of the A303.

The aeronautical memorials and aerodrome boundary markers

- 3.6.35 Section 2 also contains two listed memorials located to the north of the Scheme. The Airman's Cross near Stonehenge [6030] is a granite memorial commemorating Captain Loraine and Sergeant Wilson who were killed in a flying accident near Stonehenge in 1912. The cross is relief carved with a wheel head, a short shaft and a stepped plinth. It was moved from its original location next to the A303 in 2012. The asset has historic value as a commemoration of an early flying accident and architectural value its relief carved cross. The asset has group value with the nearby Airmen's Cross which also commemorates an early flying accident. The contribution that the asset's setting makes to its significance has been eroded by its movement.
- 3.6.36 The Hewetson Memorial Cross at Fargo Plantation, and Field Plaque at SU13784399 [6036] is located on the verge of the north side of the former A344 at the south-east corner of Fargo Plantation. The asset commemorates the death of Major Alexander Hewetson who was killed in a flying accident during his examination flight on 17 July 1913. The memorial takes the form of a tall Celtic cross with hemispherical bosses on each cross arm and at the centre of the wheel-head and rising from a stepped plinth. The cross has historic value as a commemoration of an early flying accident and architectural value in its design of a tall Celtic cross. The asset has group value with the nearby Airmen's Cross which also commemorates an early flying accident. The asset's setting is the former A344 and the surrounding fields. The location is very close to the scene of Major Hewetson's accident which forms its setting and contributes to the asset's significance.
- 3.6.37 Stonehenge Aerodrome was laid out in late 1917, and building continued to the end of the First World War and after. The boundary of the aerodrome was marked on the ground by a series of concrete markers, six of which were identified by an English Heritage survey in 2011. The markers are approx. 0.45m square in section, 0.35m tall, chamfered at the top with the inscription 'A.M.' above a broad arrow denoting British Government property and their number. The extant markers within Section 3 are AM2 [6032] approximately 400m north north-east of the Long Barrow roundabout; AM1 [6033] to the north of the A303, about 0.6 miles (1km) to the east of Long Barrow Roundabout; AM5 [6034] on the western edge of Fargo Plantation approximately 430m north of the road from the Stonehenge Visitor Centre to the monument, previously the A344; and AM6 [6035] also on the western boundary of Fargo Plantation approximately 100m north of the road. The assets have historic value as the last remains of the aerodrome and archaeological value for their description of the aerodrome's boundary. The asset's setting on the boundary of the aerodrome has been eroded by the removal of all other traces of the aerodrome. The six remaining markers continue however to define the others setting.

3.7 Historic buildings in Section 3

Milestones

- 3.7.1 Three further milestones are located within Section 3. Milestone [6040] is located on the south side of the A303 south of Stonehenge; Milestone opposite Stonehenge [6039], has been moved to what was the A344 to the north-east of Stonehenge and Milestone near junction with A303 (T) [6042] is beside the old turnpike road between Stonehenge and Amesbury. All the milestones are inscribed and all have historic interest as part of the mid-18th-century road improvements.
- 3.7.2 The settings of the milestones are the roads beside which they stand with their value site specific. 6042 has lost some significance as a result of being moved. The milestones also have value as an important group. They date to the period during which turnpike trusts were obliged to erect milestones (1767) and to inscribe them with mileage (1773) to inform travellers of distance and direction of travel and to help coaches to keep to schedule. The milestones also have group value, with eleven remaining within a 2.5 mile (4km) corridor of the A303.

Aerodrome Boundary Markers

- 3.7.3 Two further aerodrome boundary markers are located within Section 3, AM12 [6037] south-west of Stonehenge and on the northern side of the A303; and AM11 [6038] also south-west of Stonehenge approximately 60m north of the A303. The assets have historic value as the last remains of the aerodrome and archaeological value for their description of the aerodrome's boundary. The asset's setting on the boundary of the aerodrome has been eroded by the removal of all other traces of the aerodrome. The six remaining markers continue however to define the others setting.

Custodians Cottages [6038]

- 3.7.4 The Custodians Cottages (non-designated) were built in 1936 for the custodians of Stonehenge after Stonehenge Cottages at the apex of the A303 and A345 were demolished in 1927. They represent a pair of semi-detached cottages, stucco with thatched hip roof and brick stack on ridge. Timber casement windows. Shared central gable in roof with two-light timber casements either side of the legend 1936. The cottages have some historical interest for the connection with Stonehenge and architectural interest as 20th-century examples of vernacular architecture designed to fit the landscape.
- 3.7.5 The asset's setting on King Barrow Ridge emphasises its connection with Stonehenge and contributes to its significance.

Moor Hatches [6043]

- 3.7.6 Moor Hatches is a set of 18th or early 19th-century sluices associated with the West Amesbury water meadows. The asset takes the form of six limestone channels divided by stone piers with grooves to take timber hatches and a timber plank footway. The meadow to the west has a system of branching channels and leats controlled by timber sluices. The asset has archaeological

and historical value and its setting on the River Avon contributes to its significance.

3.8 Historic buildings in Section 4 West Amesbury Conservation Area

- 3.8.1 The West Amesbury Conservation Area is located on the west bank of the River Avon and is approximately 320m from the Scheme, where the carriageway is in tunnel, at its closest point. The conservation area includes the river valley, the settlement of West Amesbury on either side of the road running through the settlement, and the fields and woods to the north and west.
- 3.8.2 The conservation area is entered from the west through pasture sloping gently from the north-west. The historic part of the town is not extensive, the few buildings being mostly on the north side of the road and contiguous for only 250m. The centre is characterised by thatched, mostly rendered cottages with one row with brick and limestone banding on the north side of the road. This is the grade II listed Merion Cottage and Attached Cottage to East (The Chalkhouse Cottage) [6045], built in the 18th and 19th centuries.
- 3.8.3 The centrepiece of the conservation area is the grade I listed West Amesbury House [6048], a 15th and 17th-century house altered in the 18th century and remodelled in the early 20th century by the British Arts and Crafts architect Detmar Blow. The house is of two storeys with cellars and attics in flint and limestone chequerwork with tiled roofs and brick stacks. The interior has 15th-century structural timbers, 17th-century panelling and 18th-century panelling, doors and shutters. The house was used as the HQ of the Experimental Flying Group in 1939.
- 3.8.4 West Amesbury House is associated with a number of other listed buildings of the 17th to 19th century including stables and a coach house [6047]; a wall [6046]; garden walls [6050], [6051]; and a set of gate piers and gates [6049].
- 3.8.5 The house has architectural interest and historical interest for its associations with Detmar Blow and the Experimental Flying Group. The setting of the conservation area remains remarkably rural, with what little modern development there has been obscured from views from the road. The resulting cohesion between the assets within the conservation area contributes greatly to their significance.

Amesbury Conservation Area [6052]

- 3.8.6 The Amesbury Conservation Area was adopted by Salisbury District Council in February 1980. The area takes in the historic core of the town together with the majority of the Amesbury Abbey Registered Park and Garden (RPG), with the exception of Lord's Walk. It also takes in a small area of land between the RPG and the A303. The conservation area is bounded to the north by the A303 Amesbury bypass; to the east by Countess Road; to the south by the limits of the historic core of the town, Church Street and Stonehenge Road; and to the west by the western boundary of the RPG.

- 3.8.7 The majority of the conservation area is within the RPG which is assessed separately below. The remainder of the conservation area comprises the historic core of Amesbury town centre, an area defined by Church Street, High Street, Salisbury Street and 'The Centre'. Buildings on Church Street and High Street range in date from the 16th to the 19th century, and are of high quality in terms of design and materials. They form a unified streetscape, being mainly two or three storeys and consistent massing. Some variation is provided through the use of materials, including brick, usually painted or rendered, and flint and limestone with slate and tile roofs. The western part of the conservation area with the church and its boundary wall, the terraced houses opposite, the entrance to Amesbury Abbey and Queensberry Bridge is particularly attractive and gives a strong impression of the town's history.
- 3.8.8 The conservation area is set within a broad meander of the River Avon which enters from the north, flows west through the parkland before turning south and flowing in a south-easterly direction to the south-west of the town. The two distinct parts of the conservation area have different settings. The historic core is centred on High Street, Church Street and the triangle formed by High Street, Salisbury Street and The Centre. This part of the conservation area can be approached from the north on Countess Road, from the east on London Road and Kitchener Road, from the south on Earl's Court Road and Salisbury Road and from the west on Church Street but in each case the area's value can only be appreciated once one is within it or very close to it. The historic core is not appreciated from the A303, from which it is screened by the high ground to the south and east of the river.
- 3.8.9 The part of the conservation area that covers the Amesbury Abbey RPG has a wider setting which extends to greater or lesser degrees in all directions as detailed below.

Amesbury Abbey (RPG) [6053]

- 3.8.10 Amesbury Abbey is a grade II* 18th and 19th-century Registered Park and Garden situated to the west of the town of Amesbury. The park is bounded to the north by the A303 and the River Avon; to the south-west by Stonehenge Road; to the south-east by London Road and the houses on the north side of London Road and to the north-east by Ratfyn Road.

Historical development

- 3.8.11 In the medieval period, the land was part of the estate of the priory manor which at the Dissolution contained mills, meadows, pasture, agricultural land, parkland. After the Dissolution, the Crown granted the land to Edward, Earl of Hertford, later Duke of Somerset. At the end of the 16th century, the second Earl of Hertford replaced the priory manor house with a new house and in 1600 a lodge, Diana's House was built, and in 1607 a gatehouse, Kent House. The former priory precincts were enclosed by a wall and laid out as parkland and by the early 1660s the third Earl of Hertford or William, Duke of Somerset, had a new house built to designs by John Webb.
- 3.8.12 In 1720 the Amesbury estate was bought by Henry Boyle, Lord Carleton, who built Lord's Walk and made a new entrance to the park next to Kent House.

Lord Carleton passed the estate to his nephew Charles Douglas, Duke of Queensberry who extended the house, possibly to a design by Henry Flitcroft. Flitcroft undertook a survey of the estate in 1726 which shows a park surrounding formal gardens with a double avenue running to the house from an entrance to the west of the church. The formal gardens were removed in 1733 and a ha ha constructed around the house. At this time the Duke of Queensberry extended the park to the west and Charles Bridgeman was commissioned to produce a new scheme for the Amesbury landscape. Bridgeman's plan was for a formal landscape with lawns, avenues and rides extending to Vespasian's Camp and a formal garden to the west of the house. It is not known however to what extent Bridgeman's plans were adopted.

Historic buildings within the park

- 3.8.13 The park was enlarged again after 1760 although some land was disparked c. 1778 when the estate and title passed to William Douglas. In 1825 the Douglas family sold the estate to Sir Edmund Antrobus who moved the main entrance from Lord's Walk and Kent House to the south of the park once more. Antrobus built a new house, Amesbury Abbey [6054], (grade I), just to the east of the centre of the park. The house was built to a design by Thomas Hopper in the mid-19th century. The house is built of Chilmark limestone with slate roofs and is in the classical style in the form of a cube of three storeys plus attic with a giant portico to the main elevation and a central tower. In addition to its inherent architectural interest, the asset has historic interest for its association with Hopper, and through its predecessor, with the Queensberrys.
- 3.8.14 The house's setting is the park and gardens which surround it on all sides. The pleasure grounds are most extensive to the north but also surround the house on its south, east and west sides, where they are separated from it by a ha ha. The pleasure grounds are mainly laid to lawn with mature trees planted in clumps and as standards. Close to the west elevation is an ornamental vase [6058] of the 18th century (listed grade II). The vase is of limestone with four lion's heads holding ring handles. The vase's setting is the house and the lawn to its west. It has aesthetic interest and historic interest as part of the Queensberry's tenure of the estate.
- 3.8.15 The River Avon flows through the park from north to south, entering to the north of Diana's House [6062] on the west side of Countess Road, looping round to the west of the house and exiting to the west of the main entrance on Church Street where it flows under the road beneath Queensberry Bridge [6075], just outside the park, listed grade II and scheduled. The limestone ashlar bridge, built by John Smeaton in 1775 has three central spans and two smaller flanking spans. The bridge's setting is the River Avon flowing from the Abbey's park to the north, Church Street and the water meadows either side of the river to the south.
- 3.8.16 The park is entered from the south through Gate Piers and Gates to Amesbury Abbey, with Flanking Walls [6060], mid to late 18th-century gate piers of Chilmark ashlar with late wrought iron gates with a flint and stone chequered wall with tile coping to the right hand side. Within the park, the Avon is crossed by Baluster Bridge and Gate Piers [6057] (listed grade II*), rebuilt by Sir William

Chambers in 1775. The bridge carries a path from the pleasure grounds to the more heavily wooded parts of the park to the north and west.

- 3.8.17 The path continues past the Chinese Temple [6056] (listed grade II*) of 1748, and rebuilt or altered by Sir William Chambers in 1772, and continues to Vespasian's Camp, an Iron Age hillfort to the west of the park. On the eastern slope of the Camp is Gay's Cave and Diamond [6055] (listed grade II*), an early to mid-18th-century grotto in a diamond shaped clearing. The cave is associated with the poet John Gay, whose patron was the Duchess of Queensberry, and is traditionally held to be the place in which he composed *The Beggar's Opera*.
- 3.8.18 Also within the park to the north of the abbey is the grade II listed Weir Bridge [6059], an 18th-century bridge and weir located in the north-east section of Amesbury Abbey's park approx. 130m south of the A303. The limestone bridge spans a millstream of the River Avon and is formed of three semi-circular arches with low coped parapets and wing abutments. There are cutwaters in the upstream side and sluice gates in each arch on the downstream side operated from the top of the bridge. The asset has historical and archaeological interest as part of the water management of the area. To the north is Bowles Hatches, a modern house in the Wealden style, and its gardens of which the bridge is now a feature. The house's style is in keeping with the antiquity of the bridge and the relatively secluded setting with the millstream running through it contributes to the asset's significance.
- 3.8.19 The assets within the park have historic interest for their connection to Sir William Chambers and the Queensberrys, inherent architectural and aesthetic interest and group interest. Their setting comprises the historic park; particularly that part of it to the east of Vespasian's Camp and contributes to their significance.

Setting and significance of the park

- 3.8.20 Vespasian's Camp is on the western side of the park, and is densely wooded with beech, box and yew. The Camp was landscaped in the first half of the 18th century to designs by Charles Bridgeman, whose plan of 1738 shows formal rides, plantations and ornamental features.
- 3.8.21 To the south, east and west of the house, the park is mainly laid to grass with trees planted in clumps and as standards. The layout is now informal but Bridgeman's design of 1738 shows a kite shaped garden between the house and the Avon, a double avenue running south from the house to Church Street and another parallel with Church Street and High Street. The two avenues are shown on Andrews' and Dury's map of 1773, but their depiction does not show the kite-shaped garden or Bridgeman's elaborate treatment of the Camp.
- 3.8.22 The park is of historic interest as part of the 18th-century improvements brought about by the Queensberrys. The asset has architectural and aesthetic interest in the survival of elements of Charles Bridgeman's design of 1738 and aesthetic interest in the survival of built elements including the Abbey, bridges, the Chinese Temple and Gay's Cave.

- 3.8.23 The park is set in the valley of the River Avon with mature woodland on all sides, especially densely planted to the north, east and south-east. The setting extends south-east to the high ground east of Salisbury Road, south to the former water meadows west of the town; west to the Stonehenge Road and the high ground towards King Barrow Ridge and north to the rising land north of the Amesbury bypass.
- 3.8.24 While not a part of the 18th-century plan for the park, the woodland planting has been in place since at least the mid-18th century and adds a sense of privacy to the setting at all points within the park. This is with the exception of the south of Gallows Hill to the south of the park where the planting is thin and amounts to a hedge with standards. From the majority of locations outside the park, apart from its western and southern boundaries where the lodges of Kent House and Diana's House and the walls and gate piers make it clear there is a park beyond, the park is not easy to read as a park, revealing itself more as a wooded landscape.

Assets on the eastern boundary of the park

Grey Bridge [6061]

- 3.8.25 Grey Bridge is a road bridge over the River Avon to the north of Diana's House. Grey Bridge was built in the 18th century of limestone ashlar without embellishment and widened in 1910. The river is spanned by two arches and the bridge incorporates a band and a high stone parapet with flush stone copings. The parapets terminate in piers with rock-faced hipped capstones. The bridge carried the road north from Amesbury. Two stretches of the road survive; one to the south of Diana's House, the other to the north and south of the bridge and terminates just south of the Countess Roundabout. It should be noted that this is not the Grey Bridge shown on historic OS maps, which was north-east of Diana's House and was demolished to make way for the new approach road to Countess Roundabout.
- 3.8.26 Grey Bridge has historic interest as part of the 18th-century improvements in the area which also included the turnpikes.
- 3.8.27 The bridge's setting has been compromised by the approach road which carries Countess Road above it. The setting is not extensive and the structure can only be appreciated from a small area including part of the old road and from the new road bridge. The presence of Diana's House and the boundary wall of Amesbury Abbey add to the significance of the asset.

Diana's House [6062]

- 3.8.28 Diana's House is a lodge to Amesbury Abbey built in 1601 by the Seymour family while the new mansion was being built. Construction is in flint, with stone quoins and dressings. The building is two storeys high and triangular in shape with an octagonal stair tower attached to the south.
- 3.8.29 Diana's House has a high degree of historic interest for its connection to the improvements made to Amesbury Abbey by the Seymour family at the turn of

the 16th century. It has architectural interest for its use of the local flint and stone and aesthetic interest in the unusual ogee roofs.

- 3.8.30 The setting of Diana's House is Amesbury Abbey and Countess Road in line with its function as a lodge to the house. Although the asset retains its relationships with the road, boundary wall and Abbey park, its setting has been eroded by the construction of Countess Roundabout to the north.

Estate Boundary Wall [6063]

- 3.8.31 The asset is located on the east side of Amesbury Abbey Park between Diana's House and the boundary wall running south from Kent House. The wall was constructed from flint with stone and stone copings in the 18th century. The wall is approximately 3m high and 50m in length and terminates with 20th-century piers and railings over the River Avon. There is a pedestrian entrance to Diana's House with decorative strapwork in stone above the coping. The wall incorporates four blocked slit windows along its length; the entrance to Amesbury Abbey house to the southern end of the wall is modern.
- 3.8.32 The wall has historic interest as part of the 18th-century improvements to the Amesbury Abbey estate and some aesthetic interest in the decorative strapwork above the pedestrian entrance to Diana's House.
- 3.8.33 The wall forms a boundary to the registered park and provides a physical marker for the extent of the original grounds. The relationship of the wall to the park defines its historic setting, alongside the more public areas immediately outside the area which it seeks to delineate.

Gate Piers to Lord's Walk, to Amesbury Abbey, with flanking Estate Boundary Walls [6064]

- 3.8.34 The gate piers and gates date to the mid-17th century. The tall limestone piers are square in section with narrow pilasters on the inner and outer faces. Courses alternate between plain and vermiculated rustication. The piers are topped with corniced caps carrying ball finials. The iron gates are formed of slender pickets with a spiked centre rail. On the left hand side a flint wall approx. 3m high with stone quoins and weathered limestone copings runs for approximately 8m to meet Kent House with a pedestrian gate at the meeting point. On the right hand side a coursed flint wall approx. 2m high with some limestone blocks and limestone weathered coping runs for 92m to the south.
- 3.8.35 The gate piers and walls have historic interest as part of the 18th century improvements to the Amesbury Abbey estate and some aesthetic interest in the use of decorative stonework.
- 3.8.36 The asset's setting is Amesbury Abbey and Kent House, and Countess Road which it divides from the abbey grounds. The asset retains a relationship with all three and its setting contributes to its significance.

Kent House [6065]

- 3.8.37 Kent House was a gatehouse to Amesbury Abbey and later a farmhouse for Park Farm. The house was built at roughly the same time as the new mansion

house and Diana's House, and added to in c. 1733. Construction is in flint with stone dressings and stone slate roofs. Like Diana's House the building is an irregular triangle in plan with an octagonal stair turret on the north-east side. In the early 18th century, a rectangular block in knapped flintwork and stone was added on the south side. To the rear, a single storey block in matching squared knapped flintwork was added in the 1960s.

3.8.38 Kent House has a high degree of historic interest due to its connection to the improvements made to Amesbury Abbey by the Seymour family at the turn of the 16th century. Its historic interest is strengthened by the fact that it used to be the gatehouse at the main entrance to the Abbey, standing opposite Lord's Walk, which took visitors from the London Road to the house. Further historic interest comes from its extension and change into a farmhouse in 1733 when the Abbey was under the ownership of the Queensberrys. The asset has architectural interest for its use of the local vernacular and aesthetic interest in the unusual ogee roofs.

3.8.39 The asset's setting is Countess Road, extending to Diana's House to the north and to the east of High Street in the south. The setting includes a number of other features which combine to add to the value of the asset. To the north of the asset is the boundary wall to Amesbury Abbey which connects the asset to its contemporary, Diana's House. Key to the setting is the old entrance to the Abbey in the wall immediately to the north of the asset and the entrance across the street to Lord's Walk, once the formal approach to Kent House. All these elements of the asset's setting contribute to its significance.

Assets within the Amesbury Conservation Area beyond the boundaries of Amesbury Abbey Park

3.8.40 The conservation area contains a further 30 historic buildings outside the boundaries of the park. The grade I listed Church of St Mary and St Melor [6076] dates to the 12th to the 15th centuries and is situated to the south of the park on Church Street. Construction is of flint and limestone in the local style. The church was originally the abbey church of the Order of Fontevault and the asset has historical, architectural and aesthetic interest. The churchyard contains several grade II listed buildings including a War Memorial [6077]; eight funerary monuments and sets of monuments dating to the 18th and 19th centuries including:

- a) Two Bloxham monuments in churchyard, approximately 4 metres south of chancel, Church of St Mary [6078];
- b) Two Crocker Monuments in churchyard approximately 39 to 41 metres south of chancel, Church of St Mary [6079];
- c) Towsey monument in churchyard, approximately 8 metres south of chancel, Church of St Mary [6080];
- d) Brady monument in churchyard, approximately 4 metres south of chancel, Church of St Mary [6081];

- e) Mills monument in churchyard, approximately 29 metres south of chancel, Church of St Mary [6082];
- f) Sophia monument in churchyard, approximately 26 metres south of south transept, Church of St Mary [6083];
- g) Two unidentified monuments in churchyard, approximately 15 metres south of chancel, Church of St Mary [6084]; and
- h) Hicks and Whitehorn monuments in churchyard, approximately 21 metres south east of chancel, Church of St Mary [6085].

3.8.41 The monuments have aesthetic and historic interest. Their value is site specific and their association with the church contributes to their significance.

3.8.42 The churchyard also contains an 18th-century milestone set into the churchyard wall [6086]. The asset's value is site specific and it has communal value with the other milestones in the area.

3.8.43 The church's setting on the western limit of the town, with the River Avon and its water meadows to the west gives the assets a village, rather than an urban feel. It's position between the town and the Abbey contributes to its significance.

3.8.44 The remaining designated assets within the conservation area are in the historic centre of the town, ranged along Church Street, High Street, Salisbury Street and Flower lane. These comprise mainly 18th and 19th-century shops, houses and hotels, with some examples containing 16th and 17th-century fabric. These assets, all listed grade II comprise:

- a) Pear Tree Cottage [6087];
- b) Fairholme [6088];
- c) Antrobus Arms [6089];
- d) The King's Arms [6090];
- e) 3, 5 and 7 High Street [6091];
- f) 6 Salisbury Street [6092];
- g) 9, 11 and 13 High Street [6093];
- h) Flintstones [6094];
- i) Davaar Vine Cottage [6095];
- j) George Hotel [6096];
- k) The New Inn [6097];
- l) Ye Olde Shoppe [6098];

- m) The Bell Inn [6099];
- n) Old Grammar School [6100];
- o) Fairlawn Hotel [6101]; and
- p) Comilla House Old Post Office [6102].

3.8.45 The assets share a close-grained, small-town setting which is especially intimate on the narrow High Street and Church Street where the majority are situated. The cluster of historic buildings in a relatively small area close to the church and Abbey contributes to their significance.

Designated assets to the north of Amesbury

Toll Cottage [6066]

- 3.8.46 The Toll Cottage is a grade II listed building built in 1762 for the Amesbury Turnpike Trust. The two storey cottage is in brick with a tiled, pyramidal roof and has a square plan with added lean-tos to the rear and north side. The entrance is in the centre of the east elevation facing the road.
- 3.8.47 Toll Cottage has architectural, archaeological and historical interest as a surviving example of a toll house built by the Amesbury Turnpike Trust in the 1760s. The asset stands below the current road level, indicating where the level was when the road was turnpiked in the 1760s.
- 3.8.48 The cottage's setting is Countess Road with which it is functionally linked.

The Countess Farm group

- 3.8.49 The Countess Farm Group comprises five buildings, including Countess Farmhouse and Front Garden Walls [6067]; Stables and Barn [6068]; Large Granary [6069]; Large Barn [6070]; and Small Granary [6071]; all are listed at grade II. The farmhouse was built in the early to mid-17th century and added to in the late 18th century. The farm buildings were added as part of a scheme of improvement of the Amesbury Abbey estate in the mid- and late 18th century. Historic mapping shows that the farm buildings in the late 19th century were ranged around a courtyard behind the farmhouse, with further timber buildings, now removed, enclosing the courtyard to the south and west. A further masonry building to the west of the large granary has also been removed. These buildings were extant until at least 1938. The site currently comprises a mixture of historic and modern farm buildings. The kitchen garden/orchard to the north of the farmhouse was developed in the latter half of the 20th century, but it is possible to see its footprint in the back gardens of the houses on Countess Road North.

Countess Farmhouse and Front Garden Walls [6067]

- 3.8.50 Countess Farmhouse is located on the west side of the A345 Countess Road, just to the north of the Countess Roundabout. The house was built in the early to mid-17th century and extended in the late 18th. Construction is of brick in English bond with tiled roofs. The building is comprised of two parallel blocks,

the rear block being earlier and partly refaced; the front block is c. 1800. The front elevation has curved cob walls approximately 2.8m high and with tiled coping, which extend to enclose the front garden. The south wall meets the stable/barn block at a pedestrian gate. The earlier rear block has irregular fenestration and large gable stacks. A dairy with a hipped roof was added to the south end of the rear block in the 19th century.

- 3.8.51 In addition to its historic interest as part of the farm group Countess Farmhouse has architectural interest as a good example of a mid-Georgian farmhouse. It has aesthetic interest, particularly in its front range within a half-circular drive enclosed by high, curved walls. This setting extends to Countess Road, with which the asset has had a relationship since its construction, but only for a short distance in each direction. The setting used to extend across Countess Road to the agricultural land beyond but this part of the setting was lost when Countess Services and the screening to the west of it were built in 1990.

Stables and barn at Countess Farm [6068]

- 3.8.52 The stables and barn are located to the south of the farmhouse and were built in 1772. The stables are of brick with a thatched roof while the barn is a timber framed construction on brick sills, weatherboarded with a thatched roof. The stables are of four bays, the bay nearest the house being a cart shed with adjacent tackroom. The adjacent stables are further south with a loft over. The interior has been altered.

Large granary at Countess Farm [6069]

- 3.8.53 Large granary built in 1772 as evidenced by the main post which is inscribed 10/1772. Timber framed and weatherboarded with a half hipped, thatched roof. The building stands on nine rows of four staddles reinforced with modern brick piers.

Large barn at Countess Farm [6070]

- 3.8.54 Substantial late 18th-century barn, timber framed on brick sills, weatherboarded with a half hipped, plain tiled roof.

Small granary to north of large barn at Countess Farm [6071]

- 3.8.55 Late 18th-century granary. Timber framed and weatherboarded with a half hipped, tiled roof and standing on four rows of three staddles with others added later.

- 3.8.56 The setting of the group has changed considerably during the 20th century. In the late 19th century, the group had an isolated, rural setting surrounded by the agricultural land it worked, with views from the front of the farmhouse across Countess Road to the field beyond. The area saw some development prior to the Second World War with farm workers' cottages built either side of the entrance on Countess Road. This was followed by post-War ribbon development along Countess Road giving a suburban feel to the setting. The greatest effect on the setting of the group however came in 1969 when Amesbury was bypassed by the construction of the A303. Hitherto the London Road had gone through the centre of the town, with Countess standing isolated

beside a channel of the River Avon to the south; with water meadows further south either side of Countess Road. Construction of the new road brought it to within a few metres of the westbound carriageway and Countess Roundabout, and effectively cut the farm off from the centre of the estate to which it used to belong. Further impact came with the construction of the Countess Services on the east side of Countess Road North.

- 3.8.57 The Countess buildings have group significance which adds to their value despite the numerous changes that have happened to the setting around them. Not only is the farmhouse extant but also examples of other structures relating to the working of the farm including stables, barns and granaries. The group has historic interest as part of the Agricultural Revolution of the late 18th century and as one of the farms added to the Amesbury Abbey estate as part of the improvements carried out by the Queensberrys at the time. It also has a measure of archaeological interest in the disposition of the various buildings around the farm premises, a reflection of the advances in agriculture during the 18th century.

Designated assets to the west of Amesbury

- 3.8.58 To the west of Queensberry Bridge are three listed buildings; Ham Hatches [6072] is a set of sluices for water meadows to the south of the cemetery. The asset's setting is the River Avon which is in a wooded valley at this point.
- 3.8.59 Little Thatch [6073] is a late 18th or early 19th-century rendered and thatched cottage which, although close to suburban development, enjoys a rural setting at the head of a lane overlooking water meadows.
- 3.8.60 The Cemetery Gates [6074] are situated in the centre of Amesbury Cemetery. The gateway was erected after 1860 to a design by the Gothic Revival architect William Butterfield. The brick construction has a tiled roof, its setting being the cemetery, enclosed by mature trees to the north, south and west and hedges to the east.

Designated assets to the south of Amesbury

- 3.8.61 A number of historic buildings in Amesbury are located outside the conservation area and the historic core of the town. A number of these are situated either side of Salisbury Road, which runs south-east out of Amesbury before turning south towards Salisbury.
- a) Limetree Cottage including stables adjoining south [6103];
 - b) 16 Salisbury Road [6104];
 - c) Old Viney's Farmhouse [6105];
 - d) Front wall and piers to Antrobus House [6106];
 - e) Antrobus House [6107];
 - f) The Greyhound Tavern [6108];

- g) Brambles [6109];
- h) Yew Cottage [6110];
- i) The Red House [6111]; and
- j) Toll House [6112].

3.8.62 The setting of these assets on the outskirts of Amesbury has been eroded by modern development and does not contribute to a major degree to their significance.

Millmead [6113]

3.8.63 Millmead is a grade II listed experimental smallholder's house built in 1919-20 by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to the design of their architect W.R. Jaggard. Unlike the other experimental buildings which were built along the newly made Holders Road to the east of the town, Millmead was built on the existing Ratfyn Road which divides from London Road to the north-east of the town. The building is of two storeys on a square plan of two bays to each elevation. The walls are constructed of puddled chalk and earth slurry with cement roughcast rendering and a slate roof. The entrance is on the north gable end and has a projecting stone and flint porch.

3.8.64 The house is one of a number of dwellings built in 1919/20 on the eastern side of the town to research the economies to be made from building houses of cobb and other types of earth brick using local materials. Other listed examples can be found on Holders Road. The asset has historic and archaeological interest as part of the experiments undertaken by Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries into the use of locally available materials.

3.8.65 The house stands in grounds mainly laid to lawn and facing Ratfyn Road, a single track road that gave access to Ratfyn Farm until the bypass was built. In common with the other experimental houses in Amesbury, Millmead was provided with an allotment surrounding it which it appears to have been retained and extended. The house had only one neighbour when it was built and had open country to the east and south. Modern houses further along Ratfyn Road and on London Road have given the setting a more suburban character.

Designated assets on Holders Road

3.8.66 A further eight experimental smallholder's dwellings built on Holders Road between 1919 and 1920 by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries are listed grade II. Design was mainly by W R Jaggard who used a number of different local, vernacular materials. The eight listed smallholder's dwellings on Holders Road have been grouped under a single UID, [6114].

- a) 24 Holders Road;
- b) 26 Holders Road;

- c) Sycamore House;
- d) Highbury;
- e) Solstice Farm;
- f) 42 Holders Road;
- g) 60 Holders Road; and
- h) Cormhaye.

3.8.67 The assets were originally situated at intervals along the street with allotments behind and no neighbours. They are designated for their illustration of the Board's experiment and are singular for their architecture and the fact that they have larger plots than the later houses that have been built in the gaps between them. This infilling has eroded their setting which is now suburban.

Ratfyn Farmhouse [6115]

3.8.68 Ratfyn Farmhouse is a grade II listed house built between 1750 and 1800 on the site of an earlier building. Construction is in brick in Flemish bond, with gables of flint and chalk chequerwork and hipped, tiled roofs. The building is of two storeys plus attic and cellar. The building was extended behind the principal façade by two bays in the 19th century and by a further two bays in the 20th.

3.8.69 Ratfyn Farmhouse has historic interest as one of the last farms to be added to the Amesbury Abbey estate, having been independent until 1841. It has architectural interest as a good example of a large Georgian farmhouse and archaeological interest in the two extensions of the 19th and 20th centuries.

3.8.70 Ratfyn is set in lawns with mature trees to the east, north-west and north, and with rising ground to the north. The setting is most extensive to the west where it extends to the River Avon some 240m away. Historic maps suggest that the setting in the 19th century was more contained, the building standing in lawns amongst more dense tree planting and with a closer relationship with the farm buildings which were located on the west side of the farm track as opposed to the east side and screened as they are today. The building is screened from the Scheme by deciduous trees during the summer months.

Cottages at Ratfyn Farm [6116]

3.8.71 A row of four non-designated cottages (now three dwellings) located on the eastern side of the road that runs from Amesbury to Ratfyn. The cottages are shown on the 1879 OS map and are likely to date to the early or mid-19th century. Painted brick with brick stacks, windows replaced. The northern two have slate roofs while the southern two are tiled. The cottages have some historical interest for their association with the farmhouse. The assets' setting is the old Ratfyn Road extending to the grounds of Ratfyn Farmhouse and the fields to the north. The setting contributes to the value of the assets.

Designated assets to the west and south of Bulford

- 3.8.72 A group of three listed buildings is located to the east of the River Avon where it flows south to the west of Bulford, all are listed grade II. Watergate House [6117] is a 17th and 19th-century farmhouse in flint and limestone ashlar chequerwork. The farmhouse was originally associated with two listed agricultural buildings, a timber framed, weatherboarded Granary [6118] and two timber Barns of the 17th and 18th centuries [6119]. All three assets are set in the wooded valley between the Avon and Nine Mile rivers.
- 3.8.73 Two further grade II listed buildings stand to the south of Bulford Camp. The Garrison Church of St George [6120] is a garrison church and First World War Memorial of the 1920s, approximately 850m north of the A303. The church is in the Perpendicular style with of coursed, rock-faced Bath stone with ashlar quoins and dressings and a slate roof. Notable features are the pyramidal spire and the rose window above the west door. The church's setting is the churchyard extending to the wider barracks.
- 3.8.74 A triangulation pillar [6122] of 1936 is located on Beacon Hill approximately 280m north of the A303. The asset consists of a concrete pillar in the form of a square cone above the vertically set iron cannon that formed the original triangulation point of 1794. The asset is in a rural setting with extensive views in all directions apart from north-east and south-east.

3.9 Historic buildings in Section 5

- 3.9.1 Section 5 contains one designated historic building, Milestone approximately 120 metres south of junction with Bustard Road, B3086 [6022]. The asset is an early 19th-century milestone in limestone with a cast iron plate bearing the raised lettering SALISBURY / 10/ DEVIZES / 13. The asset has historic interest for its commemoration of the Salisbury to Devizes turnpike of 1775. The asset's setting is the B3086, the road which it was erected to mark, and contributes to its significance.

4 Conclusion

- 4.1.1 The historic building baseline has established the historic development and historic buildings baseline conditions for the Scheme and a surrounding study area.
- 4.1.2 The study area contains 115 designated assets including three conservation areas, a registered park and garden; two Scheduled Monuments classified as buildings (one also listed) and 110 listed buildings (97 grade II, 10 grade II* and three grade I). The study area also contains 14 non-designated historic buildings. These historic buildings with settings that do not include the Scheme are listed within Appendix 6.9 of the ES, Setting Assessment, where justification for their being scoped out is given.

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