



MANTON CONSERVATION AREA STATEMENT

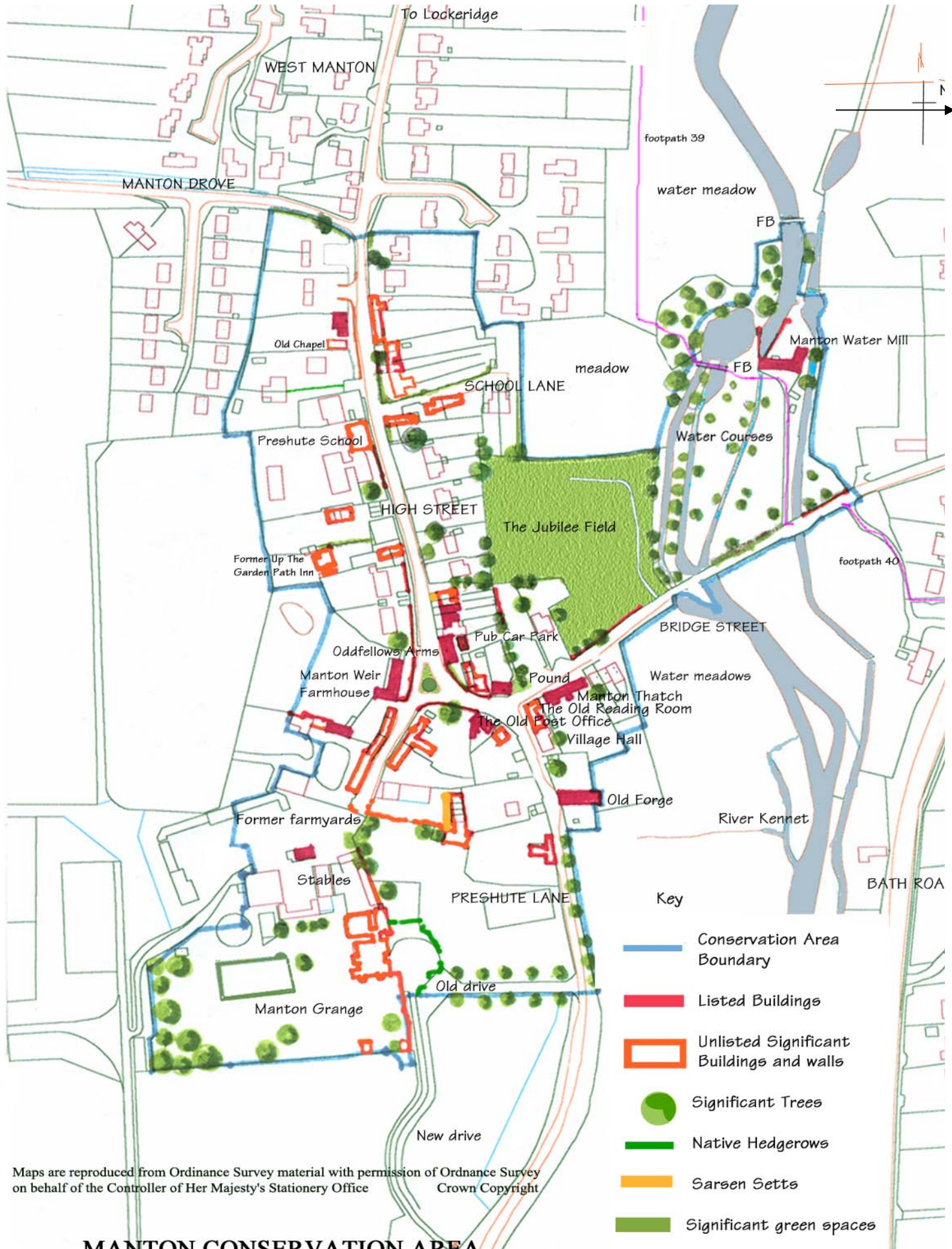
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Planning Services

 Development Control & Conservation

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MANTON CONSERVATION AREA



Preshute Lane east of Manton

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Statement is to identify and record those special qualities of the village that make up its architectural and historic character. This is important for providing a sound basis for local plan policies and development control decisions as well as for the formulation of proposals for the preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of the area.

The Statement contains an assessment of the Manton Conservation Area and is intended for all those with an interest in the village, or undertaking work on its buildings, landscape, streets or public spaces. It is also essential reading for anyone contemplating development within the area. By drawing attention to the distinctive features of Manton it is intended that its character will be protected and enhanced for the benefit of this and future generations.

Manton Conservation Area was designated in October 1985

Brief description of the village

Manton lies almost entirely on the south slope of the valley of the river Kennet. Part of the Conservation Area extends down to riverside woodland around a former water mill but the main street slopes from the east up to higher ground in the west. From the bridge over the river the approach from the Bath Road leads to a cluster of old cottages and an Inn. From a small Green a further branch leads to Manton Grange with its outbuildings set among extensive grounds and mature trees. A variety of two storey cottages, a school and roadside walls of sarsen stone and flint line the narrow main street. The parish church of St George however is at Preshute located further east along the southern valley road.

Location

Manton is close to Marlborough where the town centre is also a designated Conservation Area. It is 1 mile west of the town and lies just south of the A4 London to Bath Road. The main street is part of the valley road that leads through Clatford to Lockeridge, 1.5 miles to the west. Preshute is 0.5 miles to the east.

Geology

The predominate soil type is chalk. There are also alluvial clays and river gravels in the valley floor. Sarsen stones are found lying about on the chalk of the Marlborough Downs particularly towards Lockeridge. These stones have been used as a traditional building material at Manton. It is a sandstone quartzite bound together with silica and frequently stained red/brown by oxides of iron.

LANDSCAPE SETTING

The river valley is a main influence on local landscape character. First, in originally shaping the valley out of the chalk downs and historically, in providing, water supply, power and wet land irrigation for meadow agriculture. To the north of the village are the Marlborough Downs. To both eastwards and westwards beside the river Kennet is the valley floor of wet woodland and water meadow and the slope of the southern valley side. Parts of the slope are wooded with paddocks towards Preshute while to the west of Manton there is arable farmland that also adjoins the village to the south.

The meadow between the village and the river now the recreation ground was presented to the village in 1936 and called the Jubilee Field.



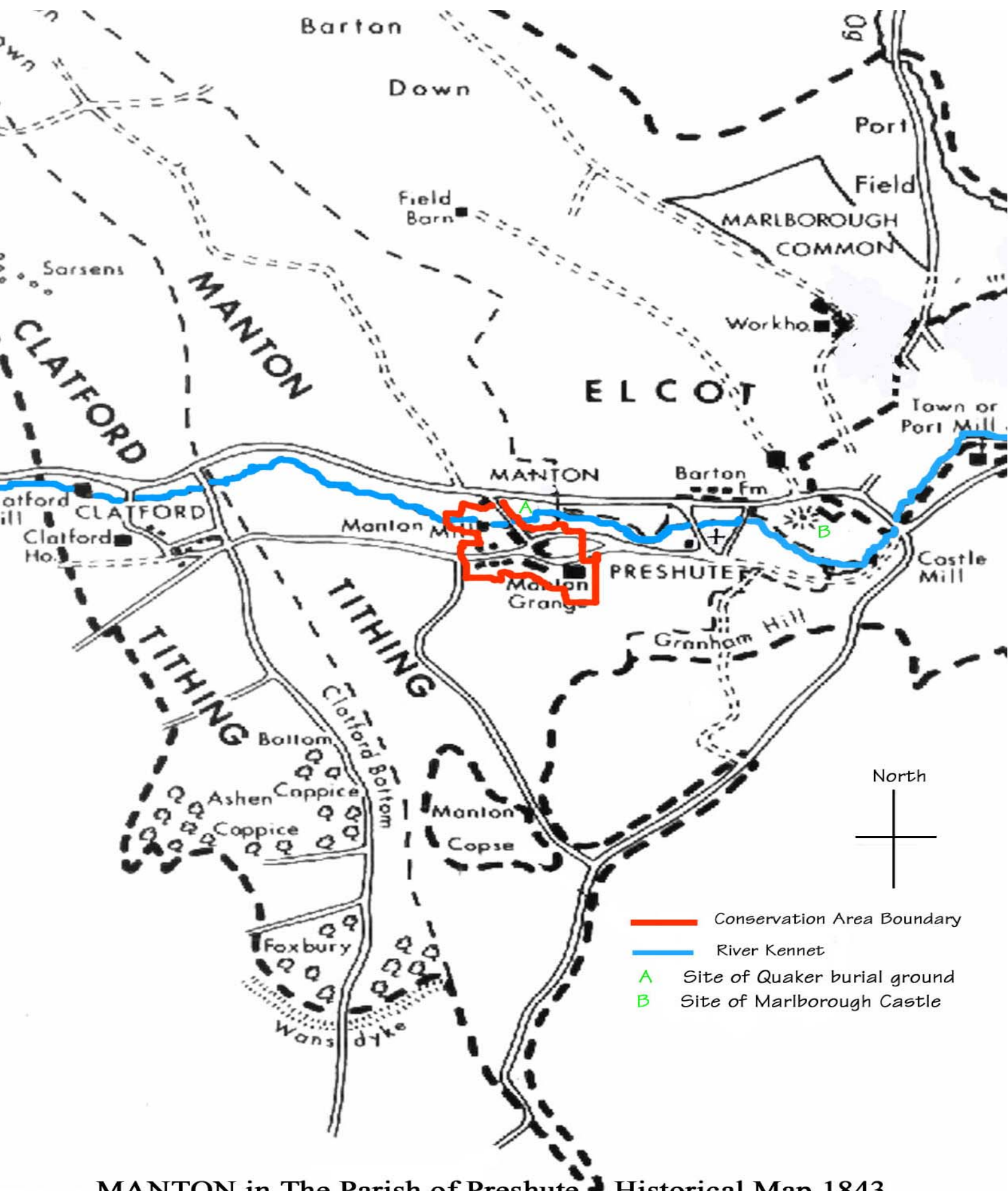
The former mill pond at Manton Mill



Riverside arable land adjoining west Manton



The wooded water courses of the river Kennet and Manton Mill from the bridge



MANTON in The Parish of Preshute - Historical Map 1843

ARCHAEOLOGY

A village with medieval origins was based around the small green at the lower east end of the street. A 15th -16th century purse frame and a knife or razor have been found in the area. A linear bank feature exists in the field west of the school possibly part of the medieval village earthworks.

ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE VILLAGE

The name of Manton has several alternative derivations. In 1086 Manetune then Maniton and Manynton. The most probable is Maen tun - The first syllable is from the Celtic word for stone due to the many exposed sarsen stones in the area. The second syllable is a word for farmstead.

At the Norman Conquest the manor of Manton in the parish of Preshute was mentioned as being held by one Wigot but by Domesday Book 1086 had passed to Miles Crispin and then for three centuries to the abbey of Wallingford. In 1476 the estate was acquired by William Collingbourne whose heirs sold it to Edward Seymour in 1547. On his execution in 1549 it passed to the Crown. From 1633 it was in the hands of the marquesses of Ailesbury owners until 1929. The Hospital of St John also possessed a small estate at Manton which passed with other hospital lands to the mayor and burgesses of Marlborough for the endowment of the free grammar school.

The reach of the river Kennet between Manton village and Preshute was a fishery divided into two, the west being Manton Water. Both were leased from the 17th century for trout fishing. Meadows by the Kennet were 'held in common' during the middle ages but by the early 18th century some of the fields had been inclosed by agreement. Water courses had been allotted to the estate trustees to water their meadows. By 1847 most of the smaller farms had been amalgamated into four large and two smaller holdings. Two of the larger farms owned by the marquess of Ailesbury were in the village; one at Manton Weir and the other at Manton Farm, formerly Elm Tree farm. However working from both these farmsteads has now ceased.

The water mill at Manton was first mentioned in 1249 and another was erected further up stream a short time later. Only one, a mainly 19th century listed building exists, where brick walls of the leat and sluice gates also remain from 1933 when it ceased working. Its undershot wheel was still in place in 2001. Alterations to a spacious residence allowed since have preserved some of its interest as a former working mill.

Manton is in the parish of Preshute and there is a modern vicarage in Barton Park on the edge of Manton. In 1330 a rectory house was assigned to the vicar. By 1560 buildings had been erected in Preshute churchyard. These burnt down in 1606 and from then on vicars lived at St Peter's rectory in Marlborough under a different ecclesiastical arrangement. In 1850 the arrangement changed again and a house was rented in the Bath Road that was finally bought for the incumbents in 1926. This was sold when a new house in Manton was built in 1976. A team vicar now lives at Barton Park.

In 1833 the parishioners of Manton were generally regarded as



The recreation ground between the riverside and the High Street



Old trees in poor condition form the northern boundary of the recreation ground



Bridge Street



Preshute Church outside the Conservation Area



High Street at the branch right to Preshute Lane



The Old Post Office



The Old Reading Room adjoins the village hall



High Street and the Green at the Oddfellows Arms

illiterate and through the efforts of the vicar a school known as the

Preshute Infant and Junior Church of England School was opened on the present site in Manton High Street. In 1845 it was rebuilt and by 1858 attended by up to 30 children. Attendance reached over 100 between 1908 and 1912.

The school has been continually enlarged and 189 pupils attend a much extended and modernised building in 2003.

On the corner of Bridge Street and Preshute Lane the Manton Rooms were opened for village meetings, recreation, instruction and a reading room in the deed of 1908. In 1968 the latter was sold to become a dwelling while the building adjoining continues as the village hall.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL CHARACTER

From the Bath Road the lane to the village descends to riverside level and amid tall poplar and willow crosses a causeway and a bridge over the Kennet. Smaller water courses flow parallel with the river under the roadway to meadows adjacent the south bank. The lane is partly defined by a sarsen stone wall on the west side while the embankment and the bridge is fenced up to the road and a single footway with posts and rails.

Just visible up stream through the young willow trees is the predominantly 19th century water mill and the attached miller's cottage of mellow red brick walls and sarsen stone. The mill has small casements and a steep clay tiled roof.

The approach to the village with its river bank through wetland glade, water meadow and mill, has a tranquility that is both distinctive and of a rare rural character well worthy of preservation.

Further along Bridge Street and defined by the wooded edge of the river bank the Jubilee Field recreation ground is an area of rich green grass extending across the valley floor and rises to meet the hedges of cottage gardens off High Street. This ground is a fine asset for the village that should be maintained free of any encroachment. The trees along its northern boundary are however in poor condition.

Bridge Street widens between a variety of buildings and overhanging mature trees. Manton Thatch is a listed 18th century cottage of a single storey and attic. Originally the building was a pair of cottages built of thatch and timber frame. Each has a gable end lean-to, but both now are combined into a single house and completely clad at front and sides in painted brick.

Entering the village from Bridge Street is the historic core of older buildings clustered around two junctions together in the High Street. These buildings include the thatched No.73 High Street of the 18th century with sarsen stone rubble gable walls. The north gable incorporates a cruck frame of a much earlier date. Next to it is the small grassed area of the village pound. Opposite is the thatched Old Post Office of the 17th century also partly timber framed but over predominantly sarsen stone walls painted white. It has a steep pitched roof, much of it with a low eaves except for a large 3 light casement dormer over the front door. The square bay shop window with small panes of the early 19th century style



Manton Weir Farmhouse

remains. Unlisted but of local interest is the Old Reading Room. It

has two parts of different scale; the room itself and the residential annex each with a front door. The roofs are steep pitched tiled gables with barge boards attached to projecting purlin beam ends. The windows have typical Edwardian small panes at the top over large paned side hung casements below.

Adjoining the frontage railings of the Old Post Office a high sarsen stone wall continues along the road edge overhung by a large yew tree and encloses the grounds of West Lodge.

The cluster of historic cottages, the Old Reading Room, the historic village pound and the various trees around the turning to Preshute, form a group of special quality.



Manton Weir former farm buildings north side

Nearby the centre of the second turning in the road, is a small but significant triangular Green that with the Oddfellows Arms public house is the focus of the village.

The Green is furnished with a small post box, a bench and a shady flowering cherry tree. Sarsen stones placed around the perimeter discourage overrun by vehicles. To the north a good privet hedge on a low sarsen stone wall curves with the bend in the street up to a neat pair of wooden gates that adjoin the Oddfellows Arms.

Opposite and behind a low flint wall on the south side stands the listed Manton Weir Farmhouse. It is 2-storey, thatched and of four structural bays with a raised outshut to the east end. The building is probably older than 18th century, with some exposed timber frame over sarsen stone wall remaining, but is now largely of painted brick. Two of the sash windows along the ground floor are of the three part type, probably early 20th century to match the front door and porch. The smaller sashes at first floor are possibly older and of the late 19th century.



The Grange and outbuildings among mature trees and meadows

Eastwards is the private road to the former Manton Weir Farm yard and The Grange. Facing south behind low brick roadside walls, are a pair of cottages with hipped slate roofs, plated and buttressed white rendered facades. Originally of red brick, White Lodge has two sashes of the early 19th century while East Lodge has more recent windows but retains the original doorcase.

To the east and backing on to the lane is Manton Weir Farm's range of 18th century agricultural buildings. These are constructed of chequered brick over sarsen stone walls with plain tiled and slate roofs. The windowless north walls of the range follow a vaguely serpentine alignment that defines the edge of the lane. They have been converted into dwellings but all the alterations are on the south side. In the yard itself an isolated range of converted buildings, part listed, and a new building also occupy the former yards.

Manton Grange is an Edwardian red brick mansion standing in extensive grounds landscaped recently incorporating some fine mature trees and a tall beech hedge sheltering a tennis court.

The house has a low pitched slate roof with flat roofed attic dormers above eaves with wide bracketed soffites. Over the two main floors there are ranges of closely spaced sash windows with glazing bars. The northern façade is extended by a high chequered



High Street at the Green



High Street. The telephone call box and a sarsen stone retaining wall

brick wall terminated by a gazebo. A matching isolated gazebo stands further south.

In the immediate surrounding grounds there are two fine oaks on the eastern fringe of the garden, a grove of limes, a copper beech, a horse chestnut and a group of Scots pine. Many young trees have been planted on the north side of the house and supplement those of the original tree lined drive from Preshute Lane. The meadows are fenced extensively in stained post and rails.

Outbuildings are principally modern stabling and ancillary buildings for horses at livery. In the spacious concrete entrance yard an historic weatherboarded granary on staddle stones and a much modernised 18th century stable with a hayloft remain from the former farmyard.

The Grange though unlisted is a significant building in the village while standing in landscaped grounds with the many mature and young trees it is a private but altogether an asset of special quality to the Conservation Area.

Close to Manton Weir Farmhouse the environmental quality of the High Street is good. It commences with an impressive retaining wall of sarsen stone squared rubble. On the verge is a Gilbert Scott design red telephone call box. The wall is relatively high and overhung by a variety of shrubs and trailing plants.

Beyond the Inn the quality of the street scene is more mixed. First a terrace of early 19th century brick cottages no.s 66- 70 High Street where those in original condition are listed. These have small pane casements set in walls of good chequered brickwork. No.66 has retained a garden wall of sarsen stone. Those with the brickwork painted and extensions and modern windows to the front are unlisted. However as members of the original group they are nevertheless significant in the street.

On the south side the long retaining wall is interrupted by a pair of garages and steps excavated out of the bank for two bungalows that detract from the quality of the street. The light red brick colour, the flat roofs that together with the bus shelter in the same material are out-of-keeping with the historic and traditional character of cottages in the Conservation Area.

No.s 7 and 8 are traditional cottages originally all of red brick with one gable end wall sited on the roadside and with pleasant lean-to porched entrances off a sloping garden path. Due to the slope their ground floors are half a storey above the roadway. The resulting substantial white rendered façade faces west while the original red brick rear and gable wall faces east and across the street. The roofs are hipped and covered in slate. Further up the path a house once double fronted was for a time appropriately opened as 'The Up the Garden Path' Inn. This 19th century slate roofed building is sited well back from the High Street and with the cottages forms a partial enclosure of a pleasant space that is a small car park cut into the bank. Small trees, shrubs and alpines covering the banks around the gravelled area all enhance the space.

The school is set partly up on the south bank of the High Street thereby allowing some of the premises extending back to level through. Dominant is the ramped approach path parallel with the street. One main side wall of the late 19th century building faces the High Street. This brick wall with Edwardian casements is high over



High Street. Cottages No.s 7 and 8 and The former 'Up The Garden Path' Inn.



High Street Preshute Infant and Junior School

the roadside on a plinth of sarsen stone. The scissor truss roofs are

low pitched and covered by welsh slate with barge boards attached to projecting purlin beam ends. A tall single flue stack, conical metal ventilators and a small roofed bell frame are distinctive features of the roof. Alongside the approach a 20th century timber system building provides a large extension with two others behind are sited with play grounds on terraces on the steeply rising ground almost to the boundary.

The High Street narrows between the school and No.s 58 and 59 built closely up to the road edge opposite. This is another pair of cottages set end wall to the street one behind the other. No.58 has a blocked doorway in the front wall. No.59 has an extension to the far end. The original building is probably mid 19th century.

The pair is exceptional in being originally built almost entirely of dressed sarsen stone with brick dressings and a low pitched hipped slate roof.

The street facing gable and the extension to the rear are now rendered and painted in the dull and ubiquitous white.

School Lane is an unmade private road that leads to further houses of the early 20th century but of no special quality. There is also access to the rear of several High Street cottage gardens but there is surprisingly no right of way footpath to the recreation ground in that direction.

The central area of the High Street continues in varied quality. However the grouping around the 'Up The Garden Path' together with aspects of the school and the cottages opposite have a rural character that could be of a good standard.

Beyond the school the upper end of the High Street is of predominantly brilliant white rendered or painted buildings. This treatment transforms the old and interesting into the appearance of new. However this invariably also in to the uninteresting. On the south side bank behind substantial low sarsen stone retaining wall No.16 is the first. It is a single storey gable with a canted bay is known as the Old Chapel. Originally the Salem Mission Hall it was converted in 1938 to a house for a poor family of the parish by the Dominy charity but in recent years it has become an ordinary residence and the income from the charity is used to help the aged of the Manton. Next are two adjoining houses; No.s 17 and 18 are listed of the early 19th century with a thatched gable roof and one rear wing in slate. Opposite is a terrace now a pair, No.s 56 and 57 of 19th century origin, with steep slate roofs, sited directly on the roadside. Both are of single storey with attics lit by large modern dormers with casements.

Adjoining No.56 stands near to the Conservation Area boundary is a 2 storey house of the early 20th century. The gable end, rear wing and chimney stack are important in the view from the west approaching the historic main street. The gable end walls of No.18 and No.56 very positively define the beginning of the Conservation Area from the west. The house, the hedgerow though evergreen, and the wide grass verge opposite are all significant assets to the street scene.



High Street. Sarsen dry stone retaining wall

BUILDING MATERIALS AND DETAILS

Walls

Most significant in Manton is the use of Sarsen stone for walls and in one or two instances for paving setts. Most of the sarsen stone walls are garden or retaining walls to the roadside bank and form part of the High Street scenery over most of its length.

There is an example however of sarsen stone exposed in the 2-storey wall of a pair of cottages. Built with dressings of brick around the openings for windows and doorways and for the quoins.

The sarsens at the front or the east side are well squared but those on the west side are laid as random rubble walling Sarsen stone also exists as a plinth wall in several other buildings where it is often painted black. There could also be much more sarsen stone in the construction of house walls but now covered over by cement render.

Flintwork and brick quoins are bonded with lime mortar. Some flints are knapped ie. broken so that the flat surface of the break can be laid as a facing to a wall. This produces a smooth upright surface. The garden wall at Manton Weir Farmhouse is built of knapped flints and brick quoins but has a coping of big flints that have not been knapped. The wall is green with moss and grey lichen growing in the lime mortar.

Flint was frequently built up as a non porous base or plinth for buildings with high walls predominantly of cob or chalk block to prevent ground damp reaching and weakening the porous material of the upper wall. A bond between flint and mortar is difficult to achieve as the surface is too smooth. The mortar acts as a bedding material and fills in the voids.

Flint and sarsen stone walls are thick relative to height for structural stability. Sarsen stone is often used in dry walling without mortar. Alternatively it also found dressed into cubes and bedded in lime mortar. In the case of both flint and sarsen stone openings and stopped ends must be contained or dressed in a material that will bond firmly such as brick.

The most common form of early construction was in timber. Manton was for 400 years within the Savernake Estate where timber was readily available in large sizes and shapes necessary for cottage frames.

The crucks, collar and purlin beams at No.73 are typical of a cottage construction method used in the 15th and 16th century. The infilling stone and mortar could have been renewed several times in the life of this frame. The brick chimney would be no earlier than the 18th century. The stone infilling now supports the truss as most of the limb on one side has been replaced by the side return of the brick facing to the front. Inside the chimney breast itself gives support.

There are examples of sarsen stone buildings that have been altered with brickwork in order to raise a single storey to two storeys, in this case a cow byre or shed, and incorporate a fire place and chimney in brick. These bricks are probably late 18th early 19th century and many with blue or vitreous ends are laid as headers. The stretchers are predominantly red and in this wall are unusually in the minority.



The approach to the Conservation Area from the west. No.56 and opposite No 18 High



A sarsen stone farm building raised in the early 19th century to 2-storeys with chequered brick and a chimney added for a dwelling.

Roofs

The tiles on the roof are clay plain tiles, probably handmade with a rough surface. This slope facing north remains wet after rain and lichen and moss have grown to produce the mellow effect.

Thatch is the oldest roof material in the village and the buildings covered in this material are all listed. Most are 18th century or older and the origins of the oldest, no.73 High Street is of the 16th century. Combed wheat reed is the type of thatch commonly found around the village.

Several buildings that are covered in modern slates or tiles may have been thatched originally. These may be recognized by a steeply pitched roof structure, sometimes hipped or partially hipped over the end walls.

Dormer or semi dormer windows are a typical feature of thatched cottages these may now be flat roofed. Also excessively tall chimney stacks may be another clue. Also because of the light weight of thatch the original roof structure is incapable of carrying plain clay tiles and Welsh slate is a more likely to be the substitute for thatch from the late 18th century.

The historic interest of buildings might be diminished through inattention to the preservation of external architectural detail and traditional materials.

PROBLEMS AND EYESORES

Overhead cables and poles are intrusive in the lower High Street and next to the school.

Car parking is a problem for residents of cottages without off-street space. The relatively narrow High Street allows for only one carriageway for moving traffic and one for kerbside parking. The School has arranged that parents operate a one way flow when dropping off or picking up children.

Any proposals for development or redevelopment in the High Street should include adequate off-street parking provided that it is sympathetic to the visual appearance of the street scene.

Traditional red brickwork or sarsen stone should not be painted or rendered over. Any alterations should be carried out in appropriately matching stone or bricks and mortar. Concrete lintols over new openings in fair faced stone or brick walls should not be exposed.

Double glazed replacement windows for small pane cottage windows should be avoided. Invariably glazing bars for double units are noticeably thicker than the original. Modern single glazed replacements are both close fitting and draft-proof and can be installed with locking handles. Secondary glazing can be fitted if required to meet the building regulations.

The bus shelter and the modern garages at No.s 5 and 6 in the lower High Street are of a design and materials that are out of keeping with those of the listed cottages opposite, ie pitched roofs and red/orange bricks with concealed lintols.

Demolition of the garages and re-siting the steps could increase car parking space in the existing opening by a further one or two. The



Timber cruck frame in a sarsen stone gable wall and in the foreground the historic village pound

bus shelter could be replaced by a modern glass and steel design to complement the telephone kiosk and reveal the sarsen stone wall behind.

The design and materials of a new entrance to the garden of No.58 High Street is too harsh compared with the continuation around of the bank and frontage hedge that preceded it. The adjacent opening for a double vehicular access is too wide relative to the narrow street.

Thin concrete flags are unsuitable for drive-ins and when cracked become an eyesore. Properly kerbed tarmac or compacted gravel up to a neat grass verge is more appropriate. Gravel should be retained from spilling out of the driveway on to the roadway with a low concrete kerb set in concrete.

PRESERVATION

The historic 'pound' adjacent No.73 High Street should be preserved, defined as a grassed area and protected from encroachment by car parking or hardened as a path. A plaque could be fixed to explain the reason for a 'pound' in an historic farming village.

The existing car park, though private, between No.s 7 and 11 High Street should be protected from development. It is an attractive space and provides vital though private car parking space. No further front garden walls should be demolished to allow for single parking spaces.

There should be no development so large as to compromise existing Conservation Area character eg. alterations of road junctions with the High Street.

Flint and sarsen stone from garden walls should not be disposed of where demolished during formation of a vehicular access but retained on the property and rebuilt into a wall as near to the original site as possible.

SUGGESTED ENHANCEMENTS

Remove the particularly prominent poles and overhead wires at the lower end of High Street and at the junction of School Lane with High Street.

Reduce the impact of garages built in to the sarsen stone retaining wall at No. 5 and No.6 High Street. Replace the bus shelter with a design that reveals the sarsen stone retaining wall behind.

Remove wherever possible white paint and render from original red brickwork and sarsen stone.

Re-use Sarsen stone, flint or appropriate red /orange bricks for rebuilding roadside walls.

Surface or resurface poorly concreted driveways in gravel or tarmac. If sarsen setts are available these are the most appropriate material for garden paths, driveways and vehicle standing areas.

Use native hedgerow species instead of evergreen cupressus or



Stable paving. Sarsen stone setts



Preserve flint garden walls

leylandii. Plant new or preserve native hedging. Wooden fences on or near High Street roadsides should be regarded as temporary until a native hedgerow matures.

Plant broad leaf trees to replace those along the northern edge of the recreation ground.

THE PLANNING CONTEXT

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 places a duty on local planning authorities to determine which parts of their area are “Areas of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, the character and appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance” and to designate them Conservation Areas. The Act, and Government advice given in Planning Policy Guidance Note 15, Planning and Historic Environment, states that the local planning authority should formulate and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of all Conservation Areas and this assessment, published as the Manton Conservation Area Statement is part of this process.

This Conservation Area Statement was adopted by the Council as Supplementary Planning Guidance on 19th June 2003. Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) provides additional information on the interpretation and implementation of policies and proposals contained in the Local Plan. Consultation procedures, consistent with the advice contained in paragraph 4.7 of PPG15 – *Planning and the Historic Environment*, have been undertaken during the preparation of this Statement.

Paragraph 3.16 of PPG12 – Development Plans, also states that adequate consultation is a requirement for adoption of SPG. The Council considers that the consultation meets the obligations for consultations set out in PPG12.

Information for the interpretation of policies contained in the Replacement Kennet Local Plan (March 2001) is at an advanced stage of preparation having been subject to two stages of Deposit and a Public Local Inquiry. The SPG provides detailed background. In addition the guidance will be relevant to the application of Policies PD1, HC3, HC5, HC32a, ED9, ED11a, ED11b, ED26, ED27, AT28, HH1, HH5, HH6, HH8, HH9, HH10 and HH12.

The Conservation Area is small but varied and although priority has been given to highlighting significant features, omission of items from the text or from the illustrations should not be regarded as an indication that they are unimportant in conservation or planning terms.

SUMMARY

The potential for development in the village is very limited particularly at the east end of the village. Further limited infill with small houses or cottages along the High Street may be appropriate if car parking off street can also be provided. Further development in depth off the High Street or generally in the backland would not be in-keeping with the traditional linear pattern. Expansion beyond the village in to the surrounding meadows particularly to the north would not be appropriate.

CONCLUSION

Manton is a delightful village where preservation of the ‘status quo’ should be the preferred policy of conservation. Maintenance of the natural and built environment must continue unabated to ensure that this can be achieved. Trees, hedges, verges and other landscape features are important but can be vulnerable to change. Efforts will be needed to protect the various elements that make up the special character of the village to ensure its long term survival for the benefit of existing and future residents, businesses and visitors.

It is particularly important that the school continues to be viable for junior and infant education. Also for the social vitality of the village the Oddfellows Arms should continue as a public house.

The character of the village would be adversely affected by changes to the buildings. It is important to recognize the shape and layout of the village taking into account its historic boundaries and the density of buildings.

Erosion of character occurs through the application of standard solutions. Changes to the natural environment both private and public may occur through lack of expertise or inattention to traditional rural practices. Change to the ‘status quo’ may emanate from neglect of the public domain.

The information in this Statement is intended to assist this process and provide guidance for the future.

Bibliography

The Victoria County History

KDC Landscape Assessment Conservation Strategy

Acknowledgements

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Wiltshire Buildings Record

The Council for the Protection of Rural England

English Heritage

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