

Preshute Parish Council

Appendices to the Preshute Neighbourhood Plan

Referendum version

Appendix 1: Area Planning Designations

Appendix 2: Schedule of Listed Buildings, Ancient Monuments and undesignated assets



Clatford Hall, Listed No.: 311366

Published by Preshute Parish Council

Parish Clerk: E: clerk@preshutepc.org.uk

Appendices

Introduction

As a core data gathering exercise of the Neighbourhood Plan, the Preshute NP Working Group commissioned 17 maps of the parish that show all the land use, designations, usage and other important data. The NPWG appointed consultants to map all features and assets of acknowledged importance. These are presented in Appendix 1.

Together, these plans illustrate the rich heritage, nature value, varied landscapes river valley and higher land on the skyline. This is the first time all these features have been brought together and is a valuable information and interpretation resource

Appendix 2 presents a schedule of all the listed buildings and ancient monuments within the Preshute parish area.

The graphical information is given in high resolution format for detail review to assist in the location, designation or location of key assets and features within the parish area.

The Contents page and Map 1 are formatted as A4 portrait and the subsequent Maps are A4 Landscape.

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Preshute Neighbourhood Plan

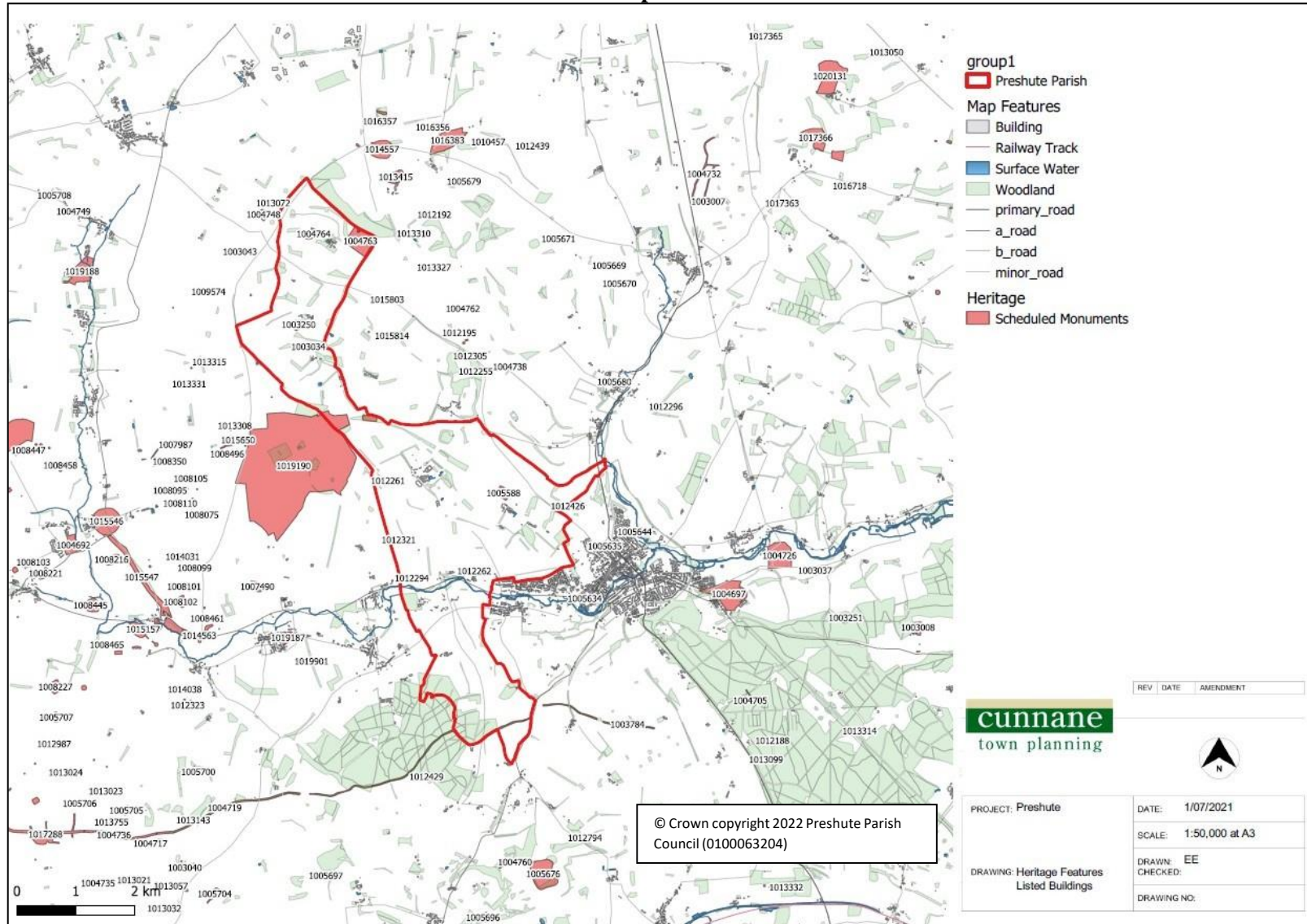
Map 1 Preshute Neighbourhood Area Designation (as indicated on further maps as Parish Boundary – Designated 11th November 2020)

Preshute Neighbourhood Area Designation



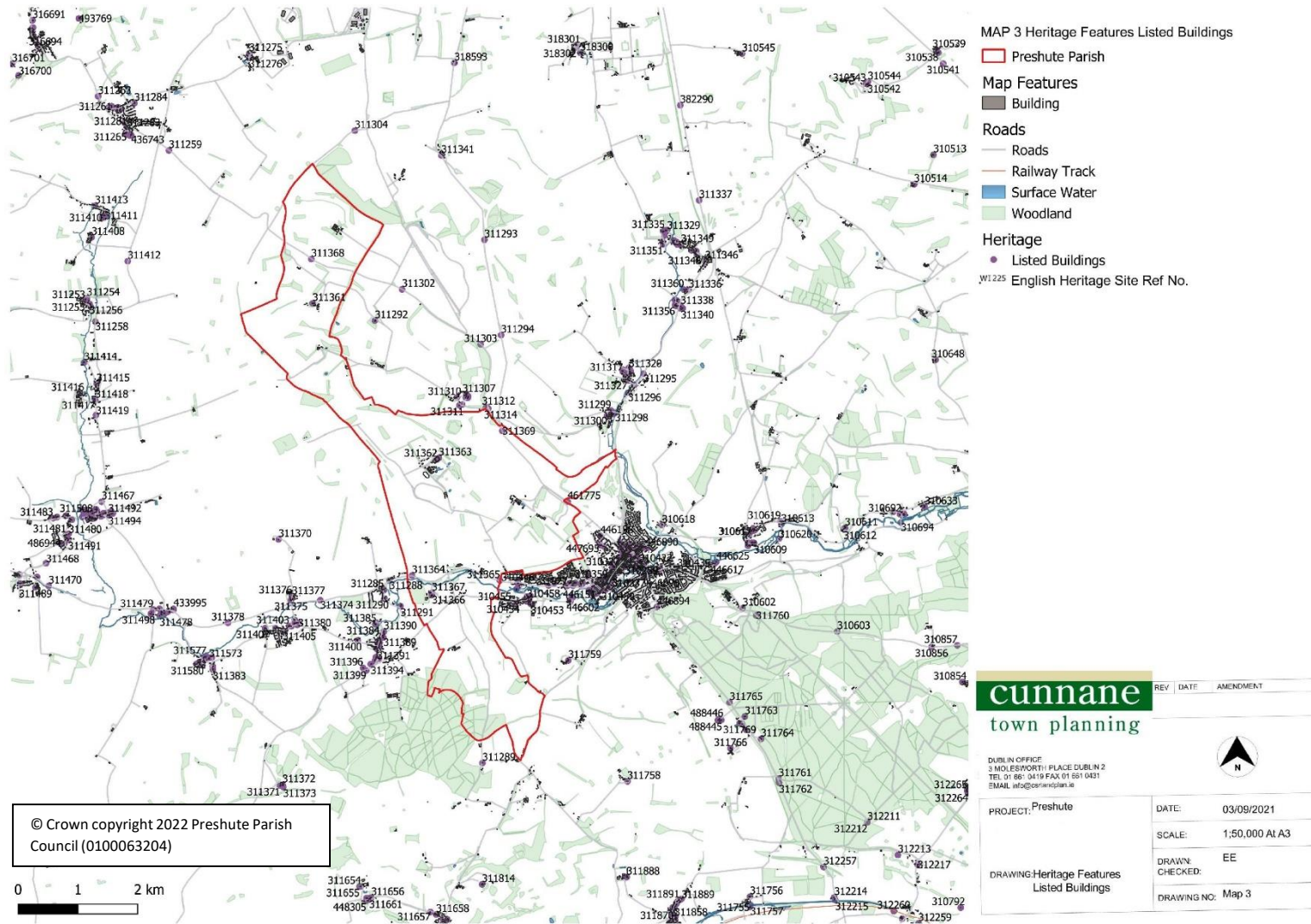
Preshute Neighbourhood Plan

Map 2 Scheduled Monuments



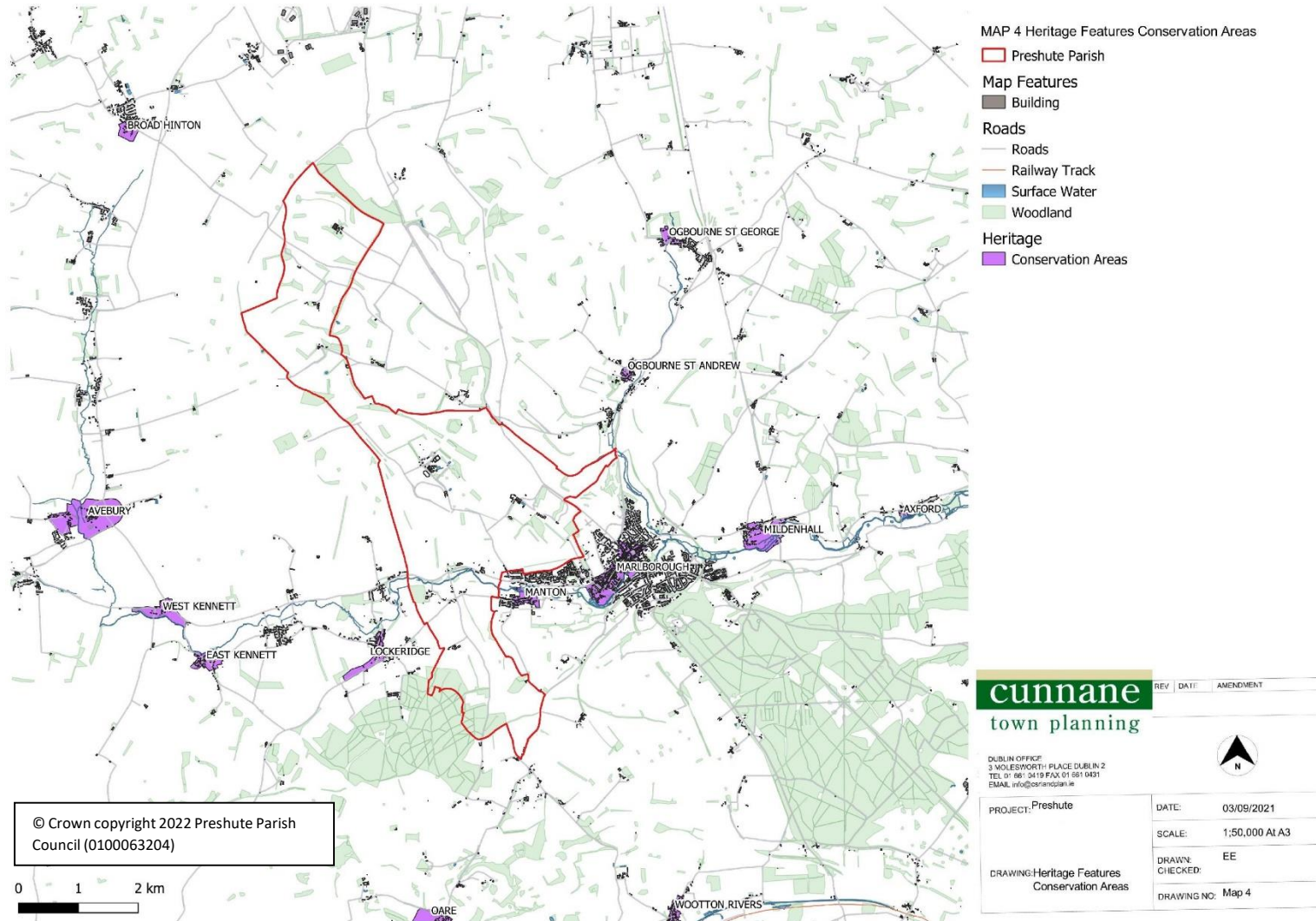
Preshute Neighbourhood Plan

Map 3 Listed buildings



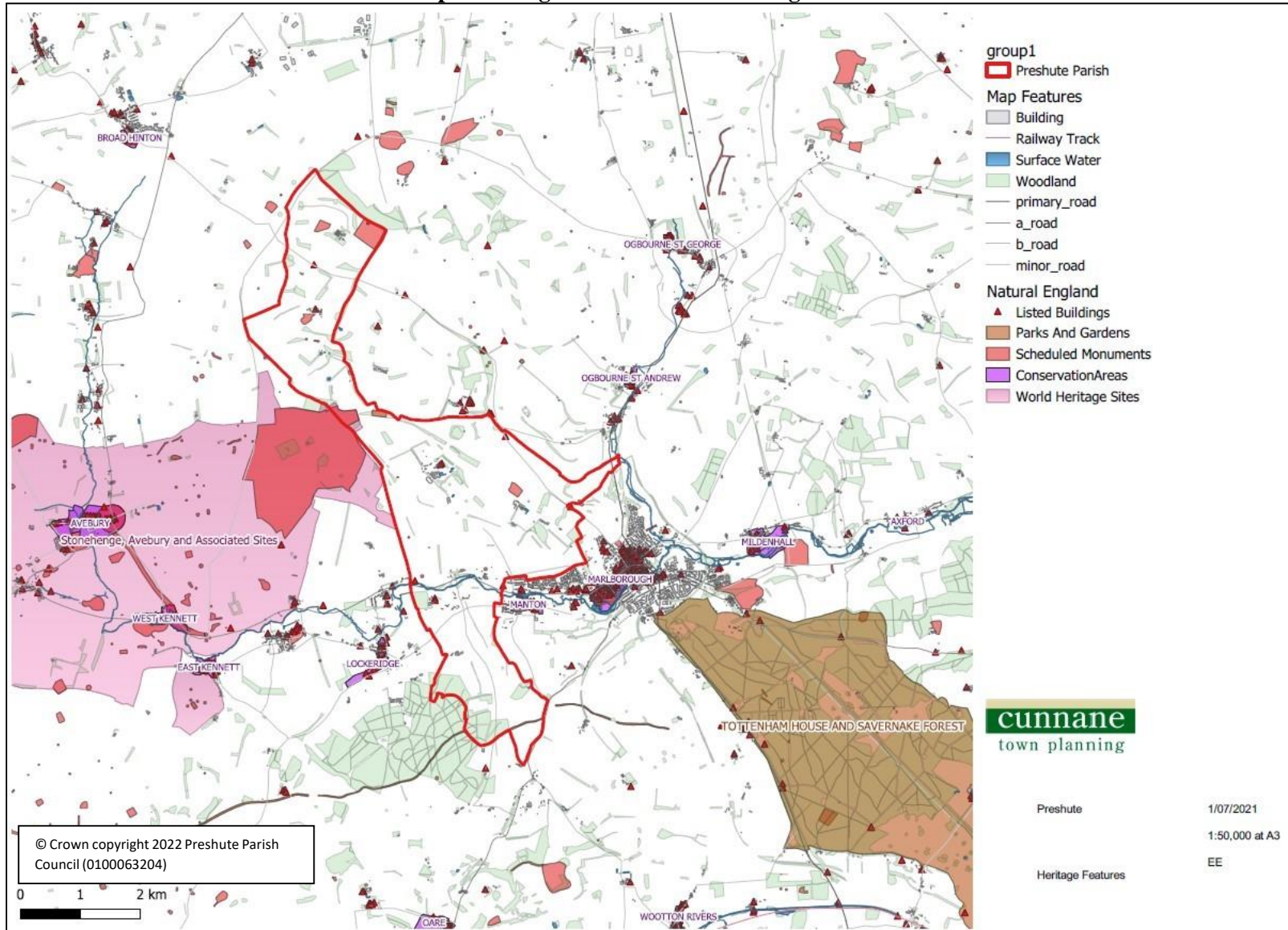
Preshute Neighbourhood Plan

Map 4 Conservation Areas



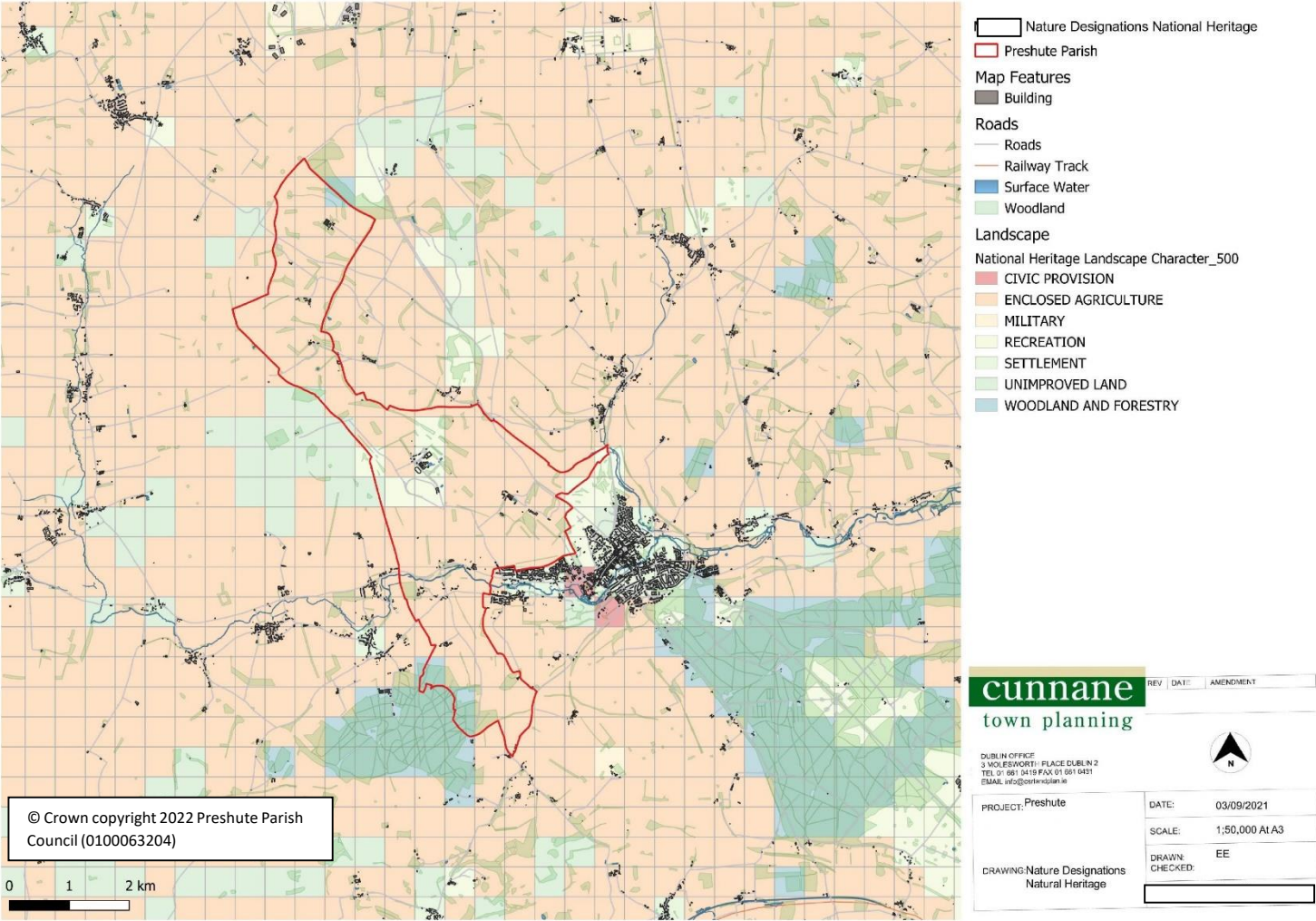
Preshute Neighbourhood Plan

Map 5 Heritage Features - Historic England Plan



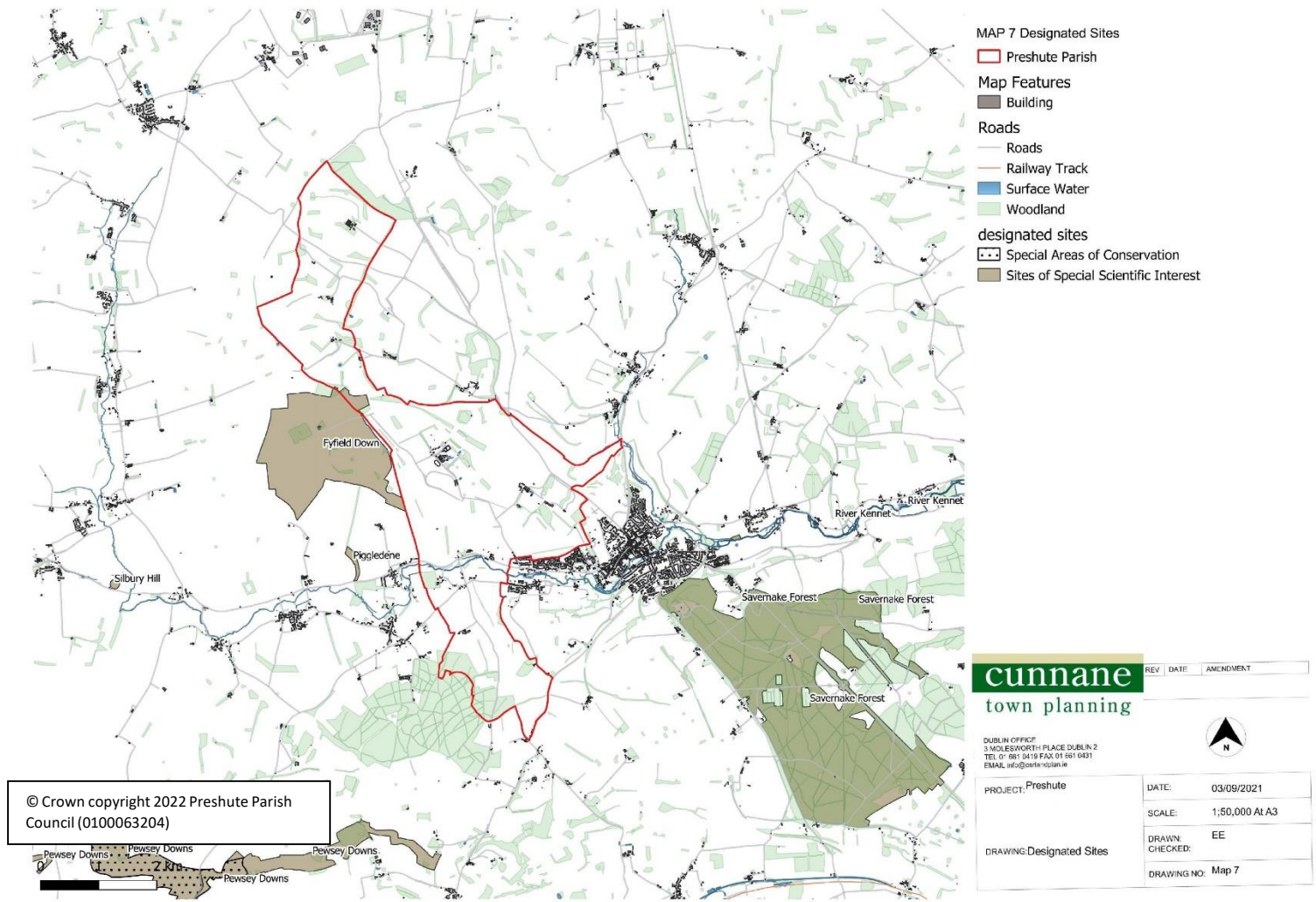
Preshute Neighbourhood Plan

Map 6 Nature Designations - Woodlands & Forestry



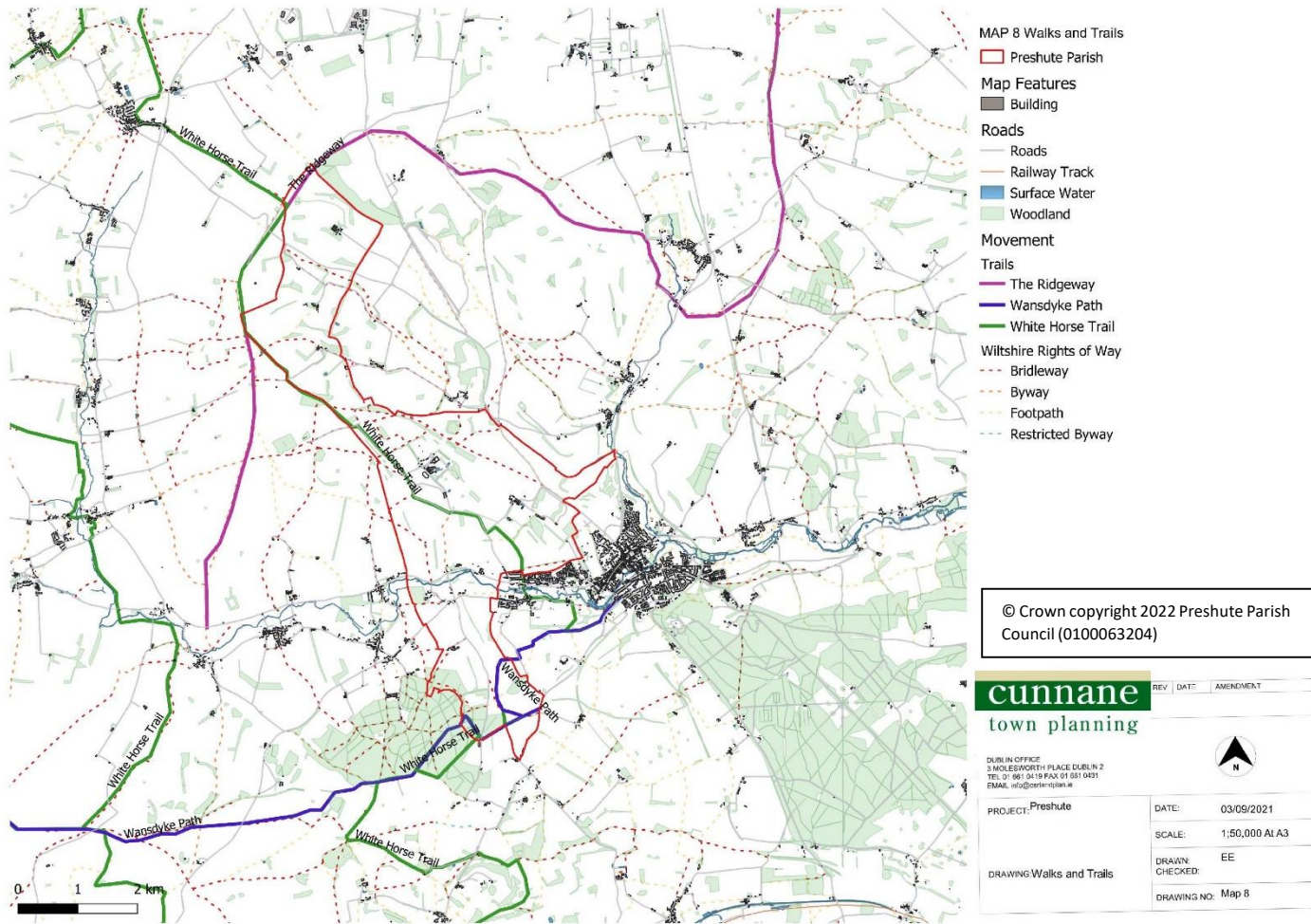
Preshute Neighbourhood Plan

Map 7 Sites of Special Scientific Interest & Special Areas of Conservation



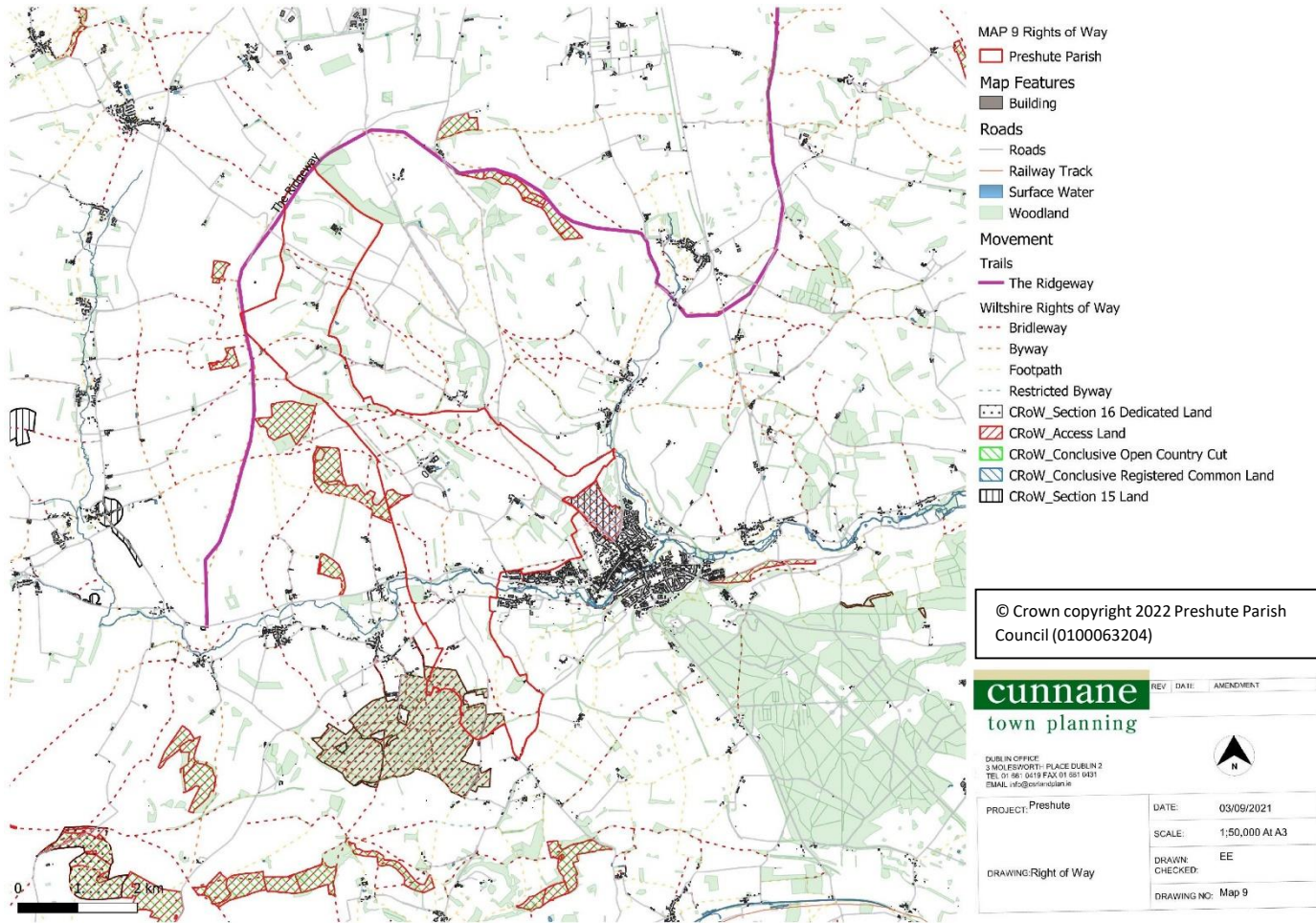
Preshute Neighbourhood Plan

Map 8 National Trails



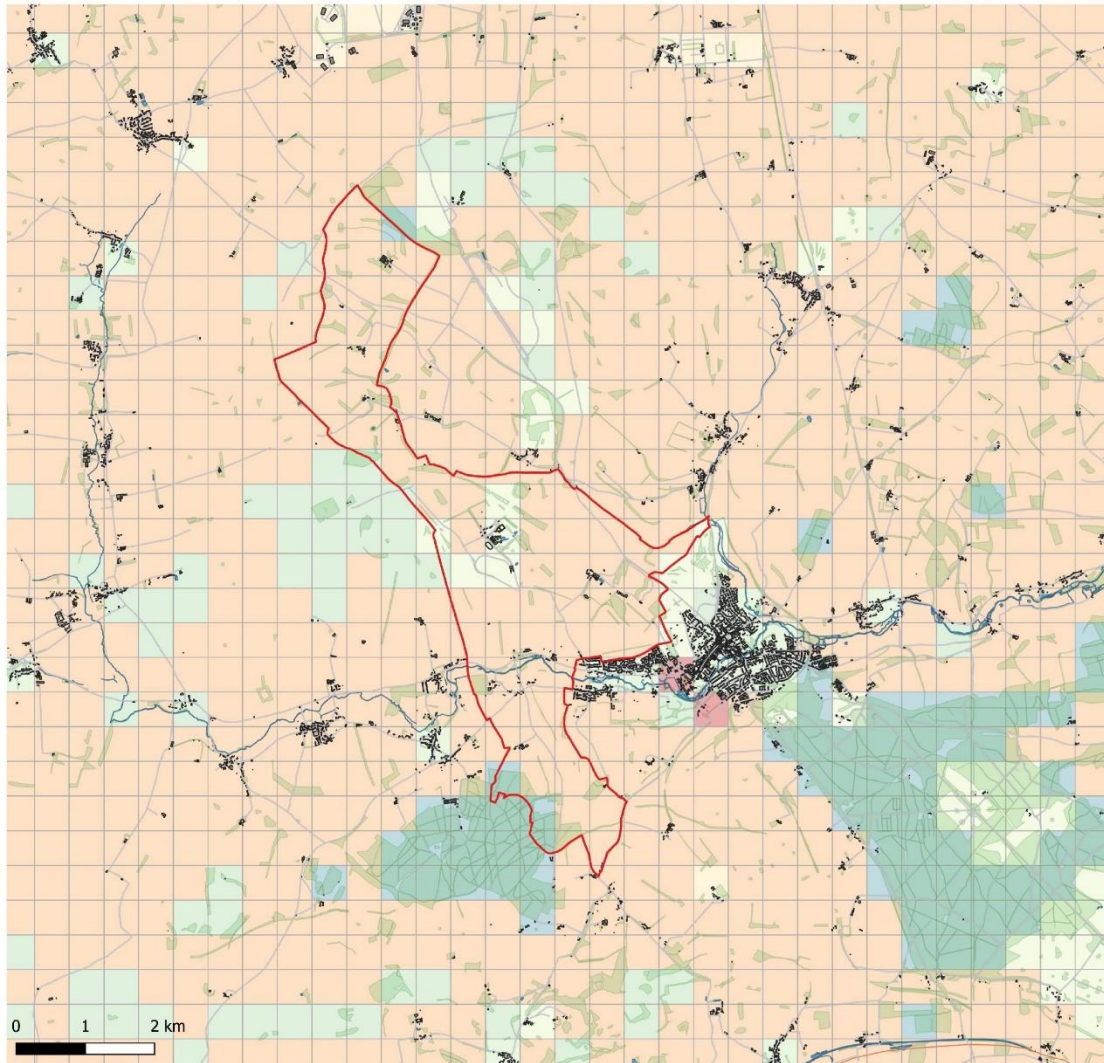
Preshute Neighbourhood Plan

Map 9 Preshute Rights of Way detail



Preshute Neighbourhood Plan

Map 10 Preshute Landscape Character Area



MAP 10 Nature Designations National Heritage

▭ Preshute Parish

Map Features

▭ Building

Roads

— Roads

— Railway Track

▭ Surface Water

▭ Woodland

Landscape

National Heritage Landscape Character_500

▭ CIVIC PROVISION

▭ ENCLOSED AGRICULTURE

▭ MILITARY

▭ RECREATION

▭ SETTLEMENT

▭ UNIMPROVED LAND

▭ WOODLAND AND FORESTRY

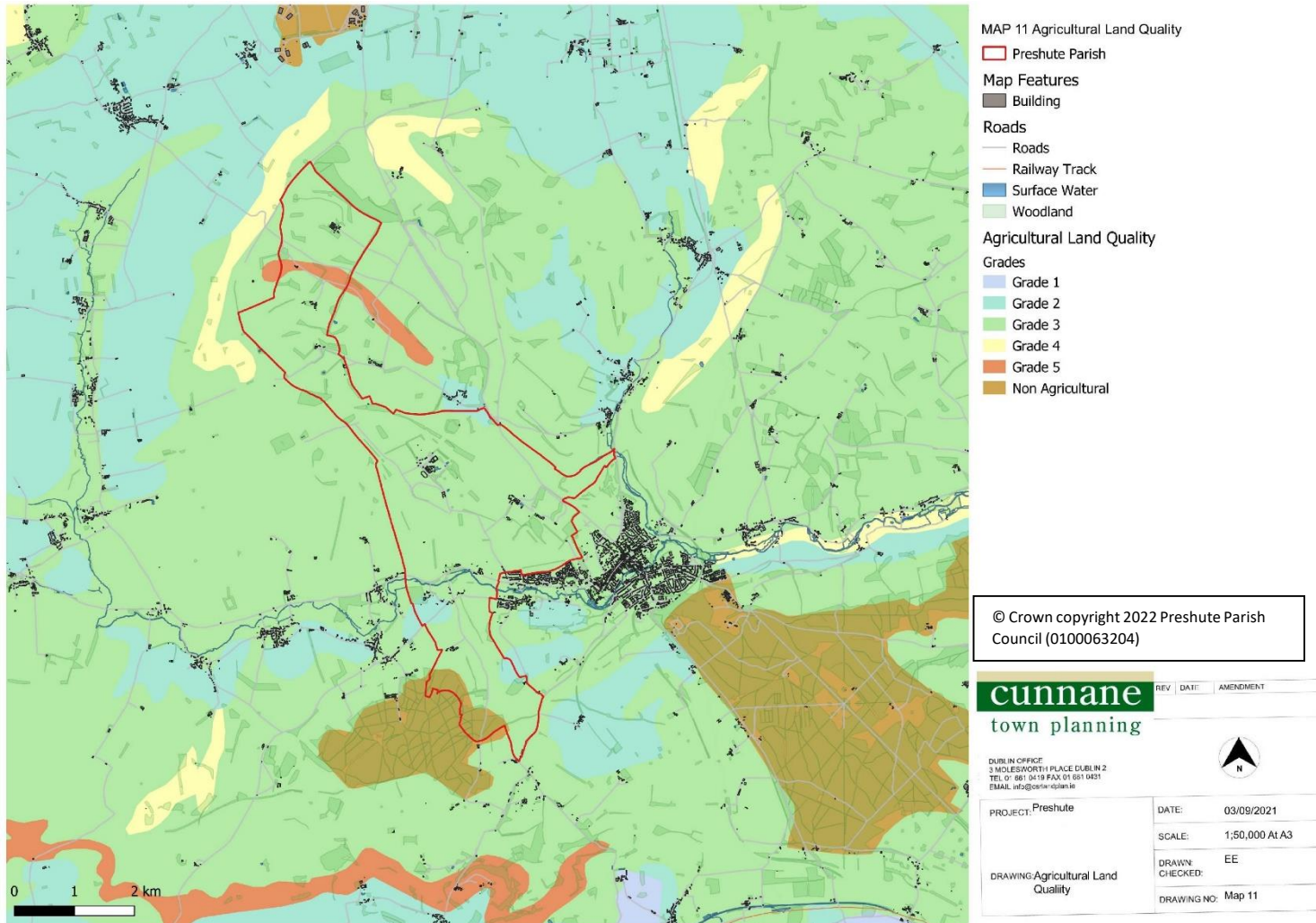
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	REV	DATE	AMENDMENT
<p>DUBLIN OFFICE: 3 MOLESPOFF PLACE DUBLIN 2 TEL 01 681 0419 FAX 01 681 0431 EMAIL info@cunnaneplan.ie</p>			
PROJECT: Preshute	DATE:	03/09/2021	
	SCALE:	1:50,000 At A3	
	DRAWN:	EE	
DRAWING: Nature Designations Natural Heritage	CHECKED:		
	DRAWING NO:	Map 10	

Preshute Neighbourhood Plan

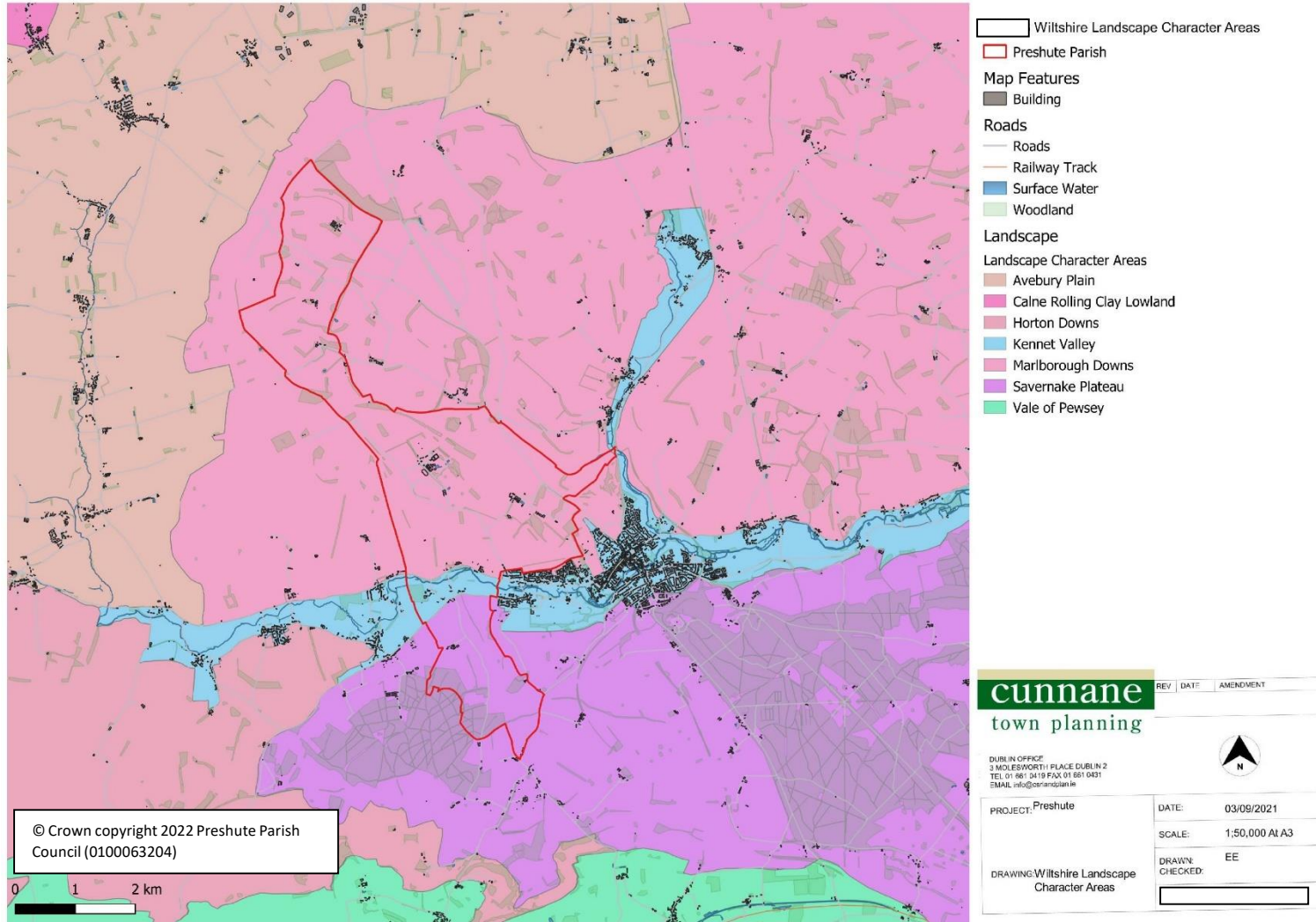
Map 11 Agricultural Land Quality



Footnote to Map 11: The more detailed Grade 3A and 3B agricultural Land Quality data may be obtained from the Defra website.

Preshute Neighbourhood Plan

Map 12 Preshute Landscape Character Assessment

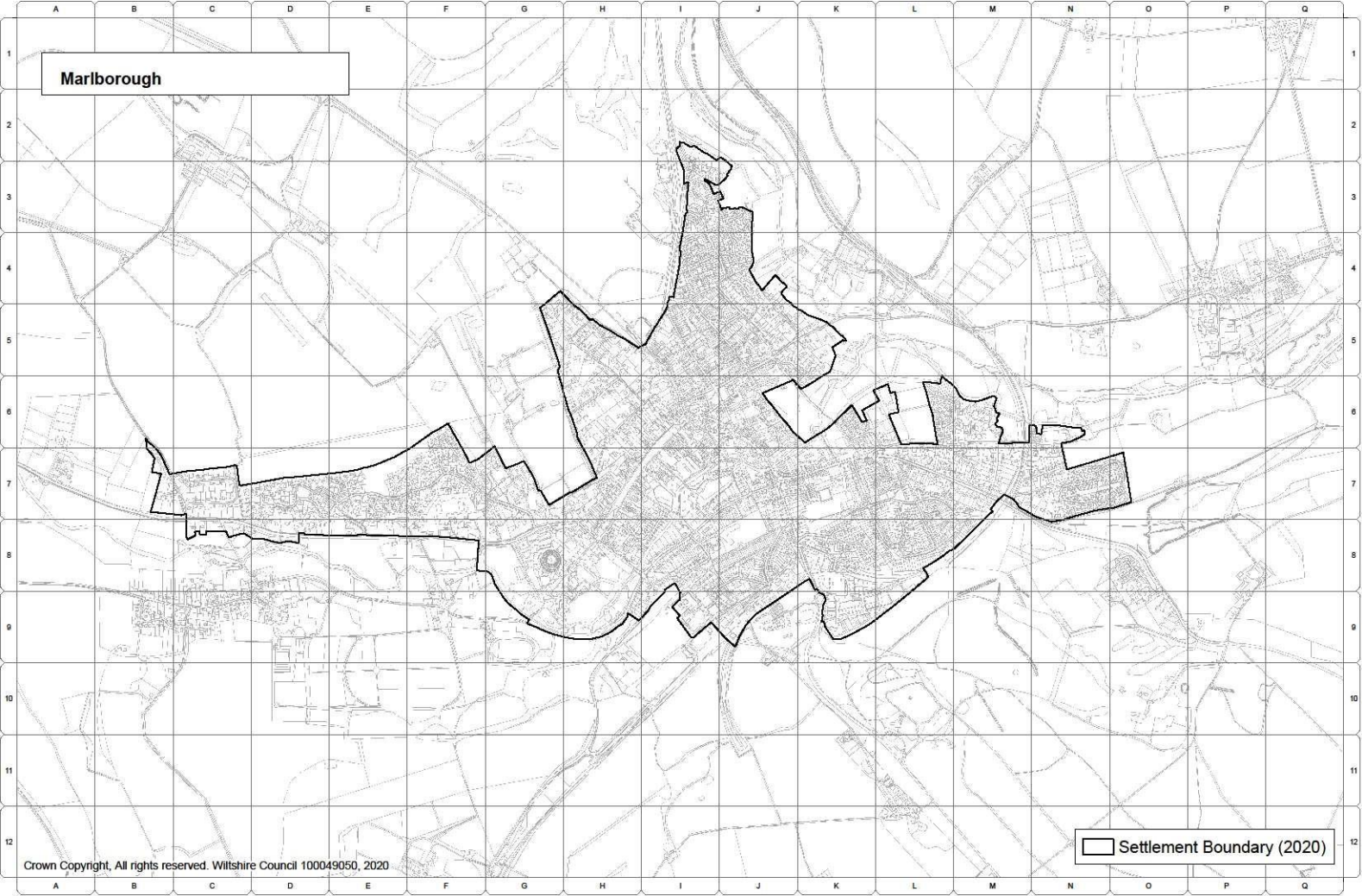


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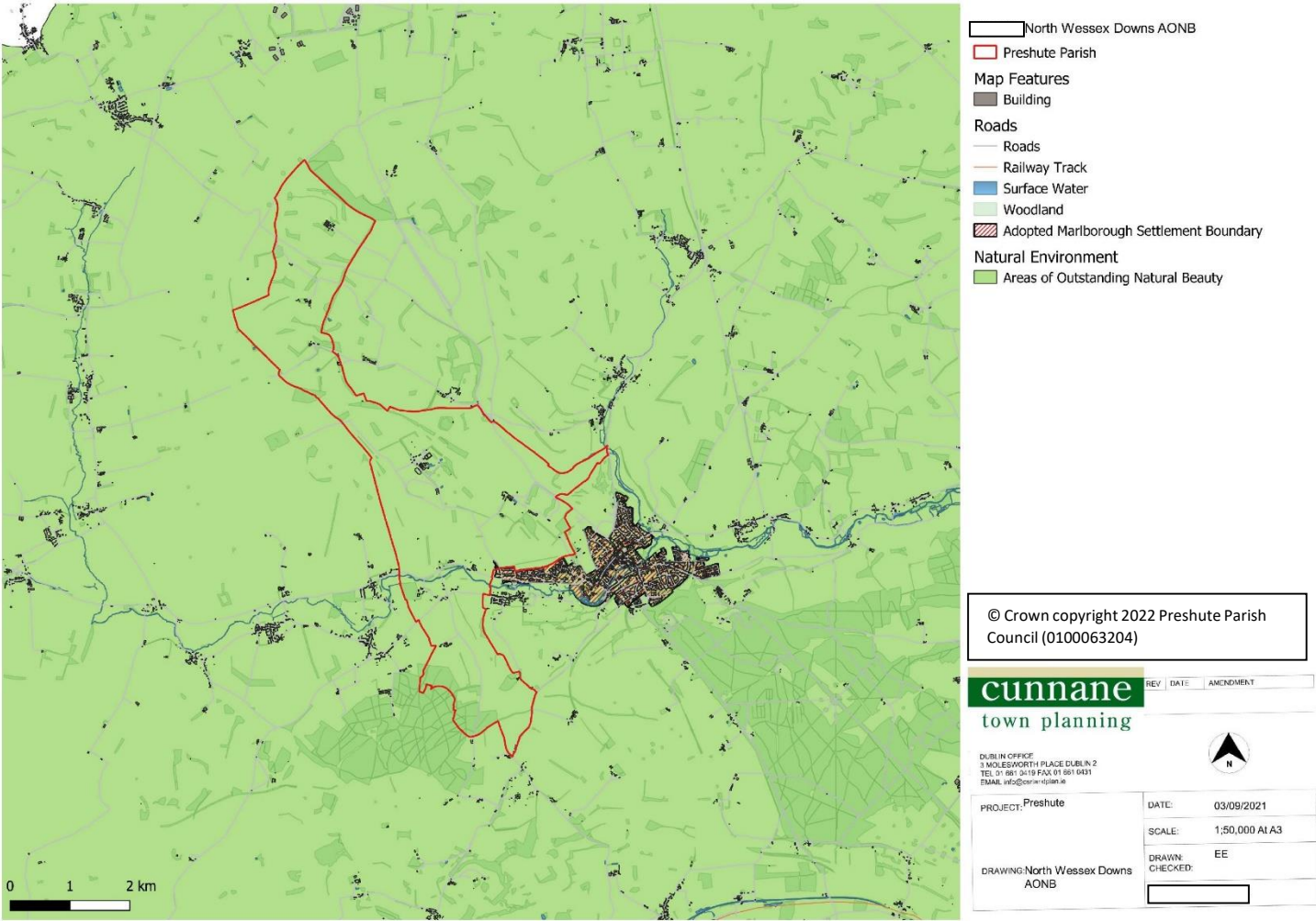
cunnane town planning	REV	DATE	AMENDMENT
DUBLIN OFFICE: 3 MOLESWORTH PLACE DUBLIN 2 TEL: 01 461 0419 FAX: 01 861 0421 EMAIL: info@cunnane.ie			
PROJECT: Preshute	DATE:	03/09/2021	
	SCALE:	1:50,000 At A3	
	DRAWN:	EE	
DRAWING: Wiltshire Landscape Character Areas	CHECKED:		

Map 13 Adopted Settlement Boundary for Marlborough



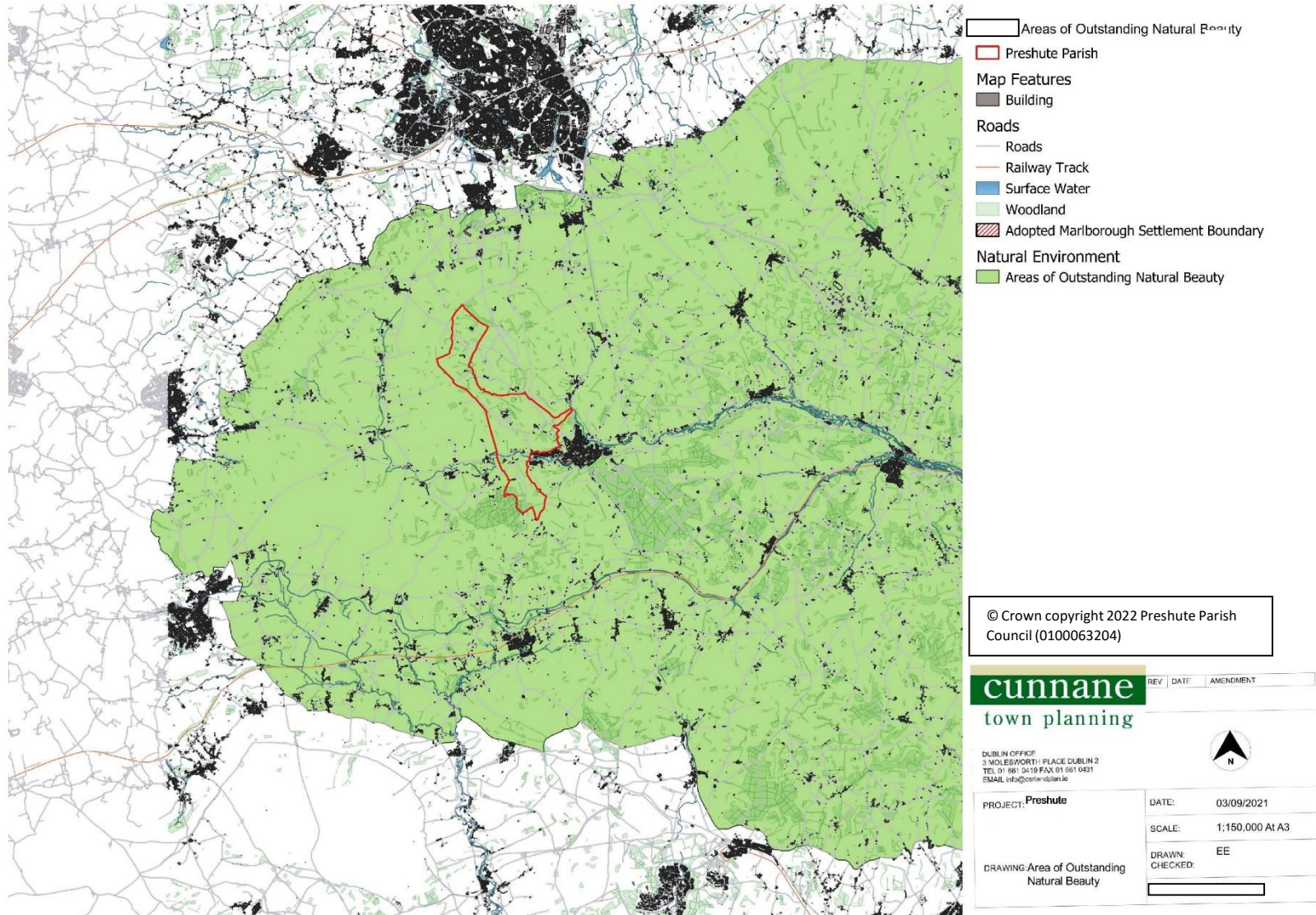
Preshute Neighbourhood Plan

Map 14 Preshute and North Wessex Downs Designated AONB



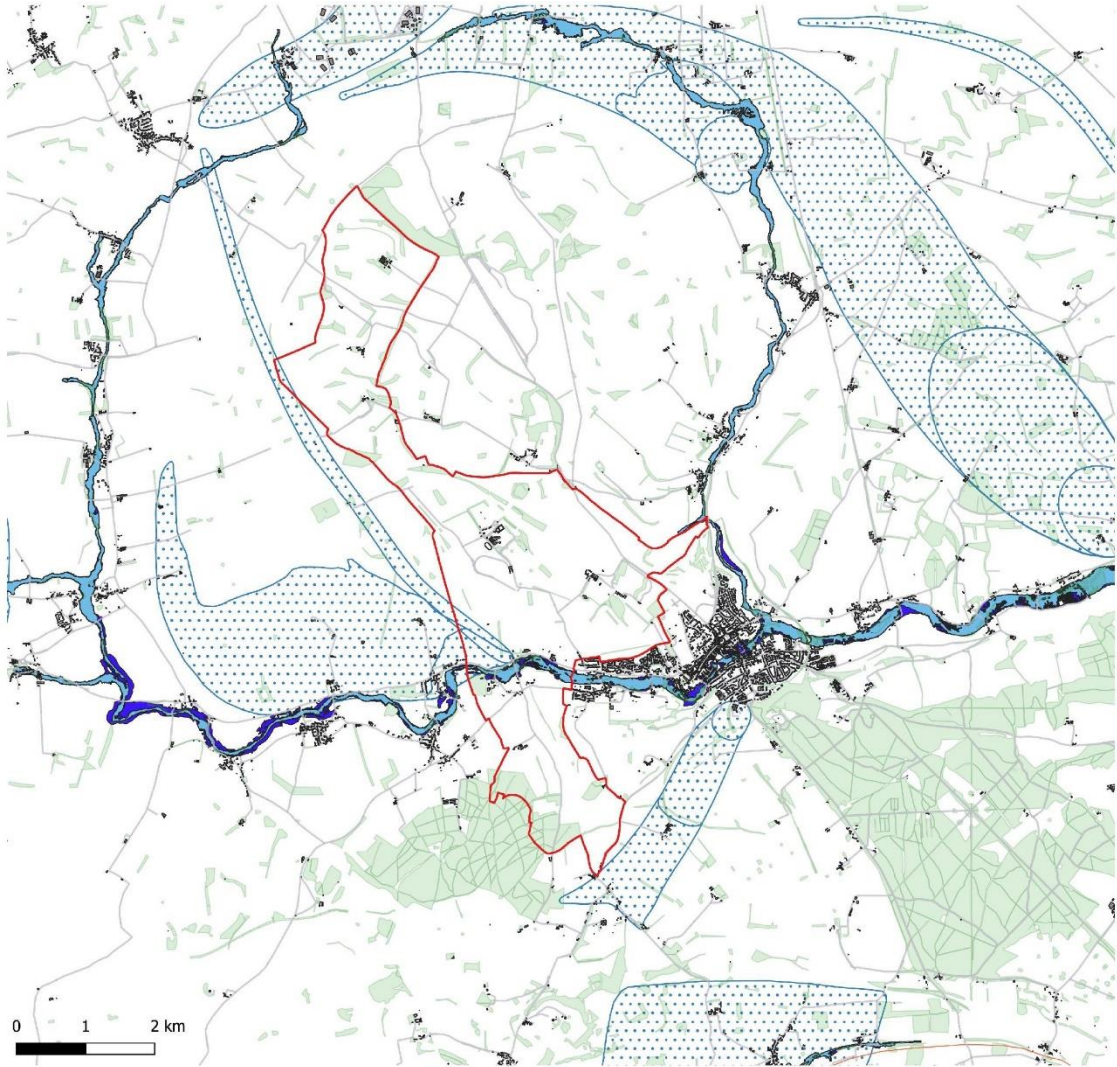
Preshute Neighbourhood Plan

Map 15 Preshute & North Wessex Downs AONB – Regional



Preshute Neighbourhood Plan

Map 16 Preshute – Flood Extents, Area



- Flooding
- Preshute Parish
- Map Features**
- Building
- Roads**
- Roads
- Railway Track
- Woodland
- Flooding**
- Flood Map Zone_3
- Flood Map Zone_2
- Source Protection Zones

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cunnane
town planning

REV	DATE	AMENDMENT

DUBLIN OFFICE:
3 MOLESWORTH PLACE DUBLIN 2
TEL 01 661 3419 FAX 01 661 0431
EMAIL info@cunnaneplan.ie



PROJECT: Preshute

DATE: 03/09/2021

DRAWING: Flooding

SCALE: 1:50,000 At A3

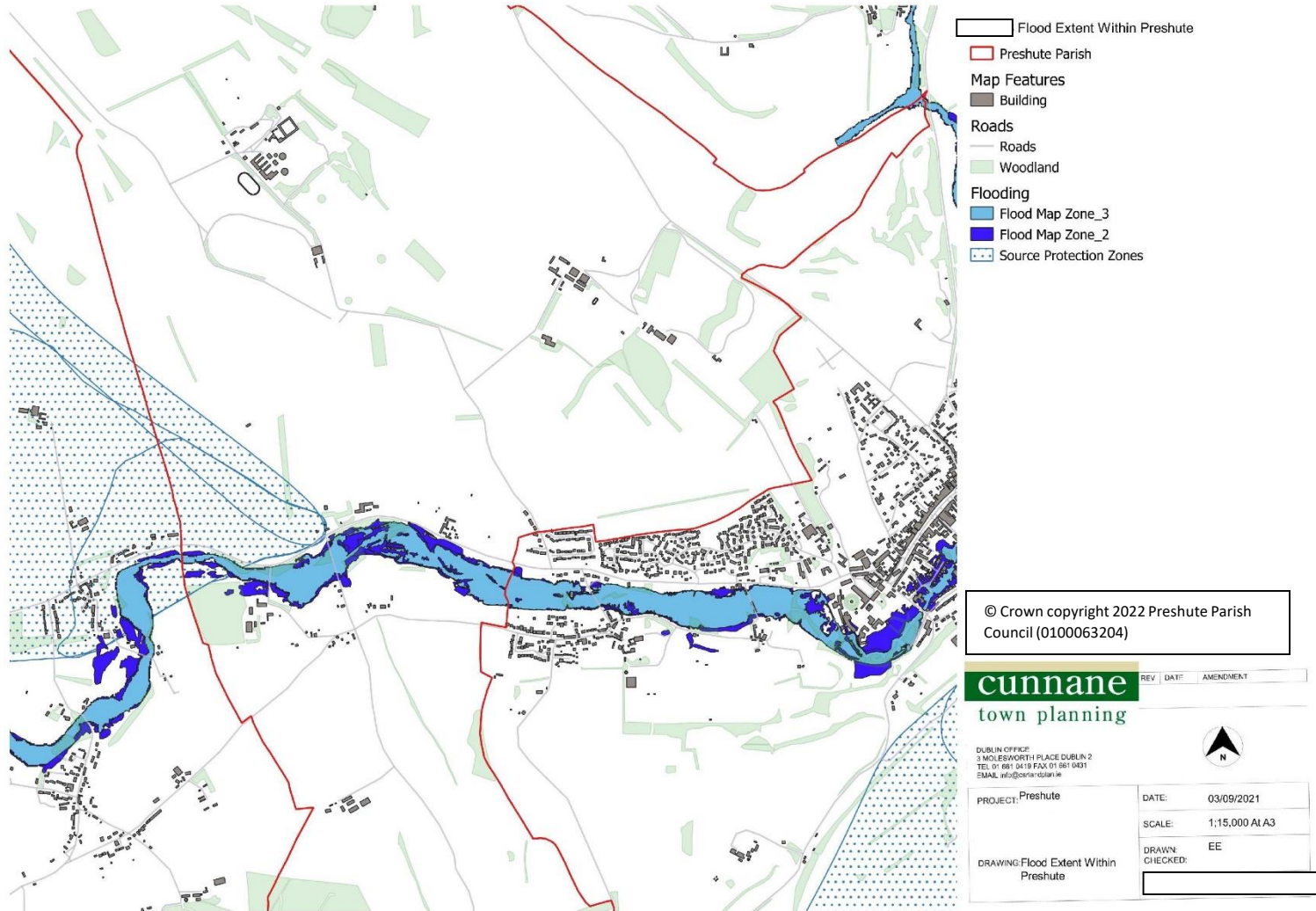
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Preshute Neighbourhood Plan

Map 17 Preshute Flood Extents within Preshute



Appendix 2.1: Schedule of all listed buildings

(Refer to Appendix 1 Map 3)

Reference numbers refer to the Historic England List entry number (<https://historicengland.org.uk/>), with the English Heritage Legacy site reference data system with 5 fig numbers shown also for reference to the relevant Preshute NP map. An older EH classification (WI456, etc) may also be given to other Ancient Monument sites to allow identification of the location on the relevant map. Descriptions from Historic England (Crown Copyright).

1) Wick Down Farmhouse

List Entry Number: 1033831 (Legacy no.: 311361)

National Grid Reference: SU 13655 73473

Details

SU 17 SW PRESUTE - 6/109 Wick Down Farmhouse II Farmhouse, now house, on site of earlier building. C18, sarsen with brick quoins, window dressings and plat band, tiled roof. Four bays, the left 3 bays symmetrical about central door with a late C19 open timber gabled porch. Fourth bay contemporary, extended beyond main stack. Early C20 timber paned windows. Roof hipped with brick stack and one small hipped dormer.

The Wilts & Swindon Historic Environment Record, MWI67808 records: Partially extant 18th century farmstead of regular courtyard plan. The farm buildings are dispersed across multiple yards with additional detached elements to the main plan. The farmhouse is set away from the yard. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the historic farmstead, suggesting it may remain in agricultural use. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings.

2) Lamp Standard at Manton House

List Entry Number: 1182658 (Legacy no.: 311362)

National Grid Reference: SU 15736 70871

Details

SU 17 SE PRESUTE - 7/110 Lamp standard at Manton House II Lamp standard, C19 by Coalbrookdale Works. Cast iron. Tall fluted standard with moulded base and plinth, and elaborately cast 4-way brackets. Tapered lantern over. Probably ex-situ but in place in c1900.

3) Stable Range at Manton House

List Entry Number: 1033832 (Legacy no.: 311363)

National Grid Reference: SU 15762 70892

Details

SU 17 SE PRESUTE - 7/111 Stable range at Manton House GV II Range of buildings enclosing courtyard on north-west side of Manton House. c1870-80. Brick, with tiled roof. Domestic revival style with central gatehouse with jettied and timber framed first floor with half hipped roof. Either side, ranges of single storey stables with stable doors and windows. Remains mainly as built - a high quality courtyard group.

4) Milestone approximately 180 metres east of Ivy House Farm, A4

List Entry Number: 1182670 (Legacy no.: 311364)

National Grid Reference: SU 15315 68927

Details

SU 16 NE PRESHUTE A4 (north side) 10/112 Milestone approximately 180m east of Ivy House Farm II Milestone on Great Bath Road. C18. Painted stone. Triangular section shaft with lozenge facing top. Painted inscriptions reading: left; MARLBORO 2. On right: CALNE 10. On facing top: LONDON 77.

5) Milestone on parish boundary with Manton parish (Marlborough CP), A4

List Entry Number: 1365588 (Legacy no.: 311365)

National Grid Reference: SU 16784 68847

Details

SU 16 NE PRESHUTE A4 10/113 Milestone on parish boundary with Manton Parish (Marlborough CP) II Milestone. C18. Painted stone. Triangular stem with lozenge facing top. Painted legend reading: Left: MARLBRO' 1. Right: CALNE 11. Top face: LONDON 76. Hidden at foot: BATH 30.

7) Clatford Hall

Location: 75M S of A4, Clatford

National Grid Reference: SU 15650 68600

List Entry Number: 1284448 (Legacy No: 311366)

Details

SU 16 NE PRESHUTE CLATFORD 10/114 Clatford Hall 27.2.58 II* House. Later C16, early and mid C19. Sarsen with limestone dressings, refaced in Bath stone in early-mid C19. Slate roof. Two storeys and attics. North front 3-storeys of 9 window bays, entrance within Doric portico in fourth bay, and large 6-panelled door. Twelve-paned sashes with concealed boxes, some C20 restorations, and 9-pane blind sashes to attic storey. Blind windows in sixth and eighth bays. Rear elevation with two and central gabled bays, with 2-light hollow moulded stone windows with label mouldings, some replaced with later windows, and mid C18 bolection moulded doorcase with broken pediment, and narrow rusticated sides. To right of door, hollow string moulding, carried round projecting east wing, probably early C17 work. Rear wing also at west end, 2 bays, 2-storey mid C19, of diaper brickwork and slated roof. Central 4-panelled door with overlight and 3-light segmental headed windows. Interior: Central bays have large stone stack with stone moulded fireplace to ground floor, and ballflower in each spandrel. Internal timber framed partition forming screen to cross passage, clad in C19 panelling. Stone fireplace reset to east drawing room. Moulded oak doorcase on first floor to upper parlour, fully panelled, with some original scumbled graining, restored in the rest of the room. Roof with windbraces to purlins, and east wing of four bays, also windbraced. The house probably occupies the site of a cell of the alien priory of St Victoire en Caux. The house was probably erected by a cadet branch of the Goddard family who acquired the manor in 1562. The extension may be the 'new dwelling house' of 1689. (Unpublished history by owner, Mrs. Bloomfield)

8) Gate Piers to Clatford Hall

Location: 50m S of A4, Clatford

National Grid Reference: SU 15648 68636

List Entry Number: 1033833 (Legacy No.: 311367)

Details

Preshute Neighbourhood Plan

SU 16 NE PRESHUTE CLATFORD 10/115 Gate Piers to Clatford Hall GV II Gate piers, late C18-early C19. Ashlar limestone. Piers rusticated with cornice and raised large ball finials. Front garden wall sweeps up to piers. Later iron gate.

Listing NGR: SU1564868636

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

9) Milestone west of Mans Head

List Entry Number: 1365926 (Legacy no.: 311368)

National Grid Reference: SU 13633 74213

Details

SU 17 SW PRESHUTE MARLBOROUGH TO BROAD HINTON ROAD (south side) 6/116 Milestone west of Mans Head II Milestone. Early C19. Sarsen, painted on front. Half-cylindrical section with grooved top. Incised and painted inscription reading, on left: TO WOOTTON BASSETT 7 Miles. On right: TO MARLBRO 5 Miles. Bench mark on base. The road was turnpiked in 1809.

10) Milestone 60 metres south of Manton House driveway, Marlborough to Broad Hinton road

List Entry Number: 1033792 (Legacy no.: 311369)

National Grid Reference: SU 16825 71343

Details

SU 17 SE PRESHUTE MARLBOROUGH TO BROAD HINTON ROAD (east side) 7/117 Milestone 60m south of Manton House driveway II Milestone on Marlborough to Wootton Bassett turnpike. Early C19. Stone. Triangular shaft with grooved top. Incised legend obscure, overpainted reading, to left: MARLBOR'O / 2 / MILE. To right: WOOTON / BASSETT / 10.

Appendix 2.2: Schedule of all Ancient Monuments

(Refer to Appendix 1 Map 2)

1) Bell barrow and adjacent bowl barrow 120m north east of Free's Avenue (Rockley Road) at NW edge of golf course.

List Entry Number: 1012426 (Legacy data system No.: 12244)

National Grid Reference: SU 18080 70225

Designation Type: Scheduling

Grade: Not Applicable to this List Entry

List UID: 1012426

Reasons for Designation

Bell barrows, the most visually impressive form of round barrow, are funerary monuments dating to the Early and Middle Bronze Age, with most examples belonging to the period 1500-1100 BC. They occur either in isolation or in round barrow cemeteries and were constructed as single or multiple mounds covering burials, often in pits, and surrounded by an enclosure ditch. The burials are frequently accompanied by weapons, personal ornaments and pottery and appear to be those of aristocratic individuals, usually men. Bell barrows (particularly multiple barrows) are rare nationally, with less than 250 known examples, most of which are in Wessex. Their richness in terms of grave goods provides evidence for chronological and cultural links amongst early prehistoric communities over most of southern and eastern England as well as providing an insight into their beliefs and social organisation. As a particularly rare form of round barrow, all identified bell barrows would normally be considered to be of national importance.

Bowl barrows, the most numerous form of round barrow, are funerary monuments dating from the late Neolithic period to the late Bronze Age, with most examples belonging to the period 2400 - 1500 BC. They were constructed as earthen or rubble mounds, sometimes ditched, which covered single or multiple burials. They occur either in isolation or grouped as cemeteries and often acted as a focus for burials in later periods. Often superficially similar, although differing widely in size, they exhibit regional variations in form and a diversity of burial practices. There are over 10,000 surviving bowl barrows recorded nationally (many more have already been destroyed), occurring across most of lowland Britain. Their ubiquity and their tendency to occupy prominent locations makes them a major historic element in the modern landscape and their considerable variation of form and longevity as a monument type provide important information on the diversity of beliefs and social organisation amongst early prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period and a substantial proportion of surviving examples are considered worthy of protection. Despite some recent disturbance to the bell barrow associated with the surrounding golf course, and cultivation of part of the bowl barrow, much of the Marlborough Common monument survives well and has potential for the recovery of environmental and archaeological remains. The significance of the monument is enhanced by the fact that numerous other barrow mounds survive in the area as well as additional evidence for contemporary settlement. Such evidence provides a clear indication of the extent to which the area was settled during the Bronze Age period.

Details

The monument includes a bell barrow and adjacent bowl barrow, aligned south-east to north-west and set on a prominent hill-top in an area of undulating chalk downland. The bell barrow mound stands to a height of 2.5m and is 22m in diameter. Surrounding the mound are a berm, visible as an earthwork 7m wide to the south of the mound, and a ditch from which

material was quarried during the construction of the monument. This is no longer visible at ground level, having become infilled over the years, but survives as a buried feature c.3m wide. At a distance of some 25m to the north-west is a bowl barrow 27m across and 2.5m high. Although no longer visible at ground level a ditch surrounds the mound and survives as a buried feature c.3m wide.

The site of the monument includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

2) Village settlement on Barton Down

List Entry Number: 1005588 (Legacy no. WI473)

Location: NW of Manton Park Farm

National Grid Reference: SU 16992 70449

Designation Type: Scheduling

Grade: Not Applicable to this List Entry

List UID: 1005588

3) Bowl barrow, Barrow Farm

Location: 50m north of Barrow Farm (A4, Clatford), 300m west Downs Lane

National Grid Reference: SU 16493 69124, SU 16494 69124

List entry number: 1012262 (Legacy No. 12258)

Designation Type: Scheduling

Grade: Not Applicable to this List Entry

List UID: 1012262

Reasons for Designation

Bowl barrows, the most numerous form of round barrow, are funerary monuments dating from the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age, with most examples belonging to the period 2400-1500 BC. They were constructed as earthen or rubble mounds, sometimes ditched, which covered single or multiple burials. They occur either in isolation or grouped as cemeteries and often acted as a focus for burials in later periods. Often superficially similar, although differing widely in size, they exhibit regional variations in form and a diversity of burial practices. There are over 10,000 surviving bowl barrows recorded nationally (many more have already been destroyed), occurring across most of lowland Britain. Often occupying prominent locations, they are a major historic element in the modern landscape and their considerable variation of form and longevity as a monument type provide important information on the diversity of beliefs and social organisations amongst early prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period and a substantial proportion of surviving examples are considered worthy of protection.

Despite cultivation of much of the site over many years and partial excavation in 1906, part of the Barrow Farm monument remains intact and has potential for the recovery of archaeological evidence for the nature and duration of use of the monument and the environment within which it was constructed. The significance of the monument is enhanced by the fact that numerous other barrow mounds survive in the area, as well as additional evidence for contemporary settlement. This illustrates the intensity with which the area was settled during the Bronze Age period.

Details

The monument includes a bowl barrow set on a gentle south-facing slope in an area of undulating chalk downland. The barrow mound survives as an earthwork 0.3m high and c.40m in diameter. Although no longer visible at ground level a ditch, from which material was quarried during the construction of the monument, surrounds the mound. This has filled

in over the years and now survives as a buried feature c.3m wide. The site was partially excavated by Cunnington in 1906 (see sources). Worked flints, believed to be contemporary with the construction and use of the monument, are visible on the cultivated surface of the mound.

4) Bowl barrow 300m east of Ivy House Farm

National Grid Reference: SU 15434 69002

List entry number: 1012294 (Legacy no. 12225)

Designation Type: Scheduling

Grade: Not Applicable to this List Entry

List UID: 1012294

Description

Bowl barrows, the most numerous form of round barrow, are funerary monuments dating from the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age, with most examples belonging to the period 2400-1500 BC. They were constructed as earthen or rubble mounds, sometimes ditched, which covered single or multiple burials. They occur either in isolation or grouped as cemeteries and often acted as a focus for burials in later periods. Often superficially similar, although differing widely in size, they exhibit regional variations in form and a diversity of burial practices. There are over 10,000 surviving bowl barrows recorded nationally (many more have already been destroyed), occurring across most of lowland Britain. Often occupying prominent locations, they are a major historic element in the modern landscape and their considerable variation of form and longevity as a monument type provide important information on the diversity of beliefs and social organisations amongst early prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period and a substantial proportion of surviving examples are considered worthy of protection.

There is no evidence for formal excavation of the Ivy House Farm barrow mound and, despite cultivation of the site, much of the monument remains intact, surviving as a low earthwork. It therefore has significant potential for the recovery of archaeological remains.

Details

The monument includes a bowl barrow, surviving as a low earthwork, set just below the crest of a south-facing slope some 100m north of the River Kennet. The barrow mound is 30m in diameter and stands to a height of 0.4m. A ditch, from which material was quarried during the construction of the monument, surrounds the mound. This is no longer visible at ground level but survives as a buried feature c.3m wide.

The site of the monument includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

5) Devil's Den long barrow, 600m east of White Acre

National Grid Reference: SU 15211 69654

List Entry Number: 1012321 (Legacy No. 12226)

Designation Type: Scheduling

Grade: Not Applicable to this List Entry

List UID: 1012321

Description

Long barrows were constructed as earthen or drystone mounds with flanking ditches and acted as funerary monuments during the early Neolithic period (3000 - 2400bc). They represent the burial places of Britain's early farming communities and, as such, are amongst the oldest field monuments surviving visibly in the present landscape. Where investigated, long barrows appear to have been used for communal burial, often with only partial human

remains selected for interment. Certain sites provide evidence for several phases of funerary monument preceding the barrow and, consequently, it is probable that long barrows acted as important ritual sites for local communities over a considerable period of time. Some 500 long barrows are recorded in England. As one of the few types of Neolithic structure to survive as earthworks, and due to their comparative rarity, their considerable age and their longevity as a monument type, all long barrows are considered to be nationally important. The 180 long barrows of Hampshire, Wiltshire and Dorset form the densest and one of the most significant concentrations of monuments of this type in the country. The Devil's Den is important, despite disturbance of the monument by cultivation and the later reconstruction of the chambered tomb, as much of the site remains intact and survives well below ground level. The site therefore has significant potential for the recovery of archaeological remains. The importance of the monument is further enhanced by its location within an area heavily settled and well documented during the Neolithic period. The area is rich in burial and religious monuments as well as producing additional evidence for settlement.

Details

The monument includes an earthen mound and chambered tomb set on the floor of a dry valley in an area of undulating chalk downland. The chambered tomb comprises four large sarsens (three uprights, one capstone). It is orientated north-west/south-east and set on top of a low earthen mound 8m square and 0.4m high. The sarsen uprights (one of which now lies on its side) range in size from 3-4m square while the capstone is 4m square. Flanking the mound on the north-west and south-east sides are quarry ditches from which material was quarried during the construction of the monument. These are no longer visible at ground level but survive as buried features c.3m wide. The site was partially reconstructed in 1921, after plough damage, and now stands 5m high. A concrete plinth bearing the date '1921' has been inserted on the northern side of the monument.

The site of the monument includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

6) Bowl barrow 500m west of The Row

List Entry Number: 1012261 (Legacy No.: 12259)

National Grid Reference: SU 15027 70657

Designation Type: Scheduling

Grade: Not Applicable to this List Entry

List UID: 1012261

Reasons for Designation

Bowl barrows, the most numerous form of round barrow, are funerary monuments dating from the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age, with most examples belonging to the period 2400-1500 BC. They were constructed as earthen or rubble mounds, sometimes ditched, which covered single or multiple burials. They occur either in isolation or grouped as cemeteries and often acted as a focus for burials in later periods. Often superficially similar, although differing widely in size, they exhibit regional variations in form and a diversity of burial practices. There are over 10,000 surviving bowl barrows recorded nationally (many more have already been destroyed), occurring across most of lowland Britain. Often occupying prominent locations, they are a major historic element in the modern landscape and their considerable variation of form and longevity as a monument type provide important information on the diversity of beliefs and social organisations amongst early prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period and a substantial proportion of surviving examples are considered worthy of protection.

The barrow west of The Row survives well, apparently undisturbed by excavation. It has high

potential for the recovery of archaeological evidence for the nature and duration of use of the monument and the environment within which it was constructed. The importance of the monument is enhanced by the fact that numerous other round barrows survive in the area as well as additional evidence for contemporary settlement. This illustrates the intensity with which the area was settled during the Bronze Age period.

Details

The monument includes a bowl barrow set on a gentle south-facing slope in an area of undulating chalk downland. The barrow mound survives as a low ovate earthwork 0.7m high and measuring 10m from north to south and 20m from east to west. Although no longer visible at ground level a ditch, from which material was quarried during construction of the monument, surrounds the mound. This has filled in over the years and now survives as a buried feature c.3m wide.

The site of the monument includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

7) Prehistoric to post-medieval settlement, cultivation, industrial and funerary remains on Fyfield, Overton and Manton Downs. World Heritage Area

List Entry Number: 1019190 (Legacy No. 33951)

National Grid Reference: SU 12301 71260, SU 13468 70917, SU 14722 71725 (with Kennet Valley PC)

Designation Type: Scheduling

Grade: Not Applicable to this List Entry

List UID: 1019190

Reasons for Designation

A small number of areas in southern England appear to have acted as foci for ceremonial and ritual activity during the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age periods. One of the best known and earliest recognised, with references in the 17th century, is around Avebury, now designated as a World Heritage Site. In the Avebury area, the henge monument itself, the West Kennet Avenue, the Sanctuary, West Kennet long barrow, Windmill Hill causewayed enclosure and the enigmatic Silbury Hill are well known. Whilst the other Neolithic long barrows, the many Bronze Age round barrows and other associated sites are less well known, together they define one of the richest and most varied areas of Neolithic and Bronze Age ceremonial and ritual monuments in the country. At one level the complex array of archaeological features across Fyfield and Overton Downs, many of which also lie within the World Heritage Site, offer an important dimension to understanding the development of the prehistoric ceremonial complex at Avebury and its immediate environs. On another, the remains are broadly representative of those visible across much of the Marlborough Downs before changes brought about by intensive agriculture in the 20th century. Together they are an extremely rare and intact survival representing an important landscape palimpsest, the diverse elements of which contain evidence of changing settlement, agriculture and economy from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods. Buried deposits will also contain environmental evidence relating to the manner in which the immediate landscape has been manipulated, and together with documentary sources from the medieval period onwards will offer an opportunity to understand the mechanisms behind these changes. In the 20th century the archaeological remains within the monument were the subject of the longest and most intensive research project in Britain, with the result that they have become an important educational resource, and the inclusion of parts of the monument within the World Heritage Site acknowledges its international significance.

Details

The monument, which falls into three separate areas of protection, is situated across Fyfield and Overton Downs and on the northern edge of Manton Down and includes extensive remains from successive phases of prehistoric to post-medieval activity. The downs comprise a south facing high chalk plateau which overlooks the Kennet valley and is bisected by a north west to south east orientated dry valley. The remains include prehistoric field systems, boundaries, trackways, and associated settlements together with six barrows and a series of worked stones indicative of funerary and religious activity. Roman occupation of the Downs is represented by at least five settlements or farmsteads. Early medieval pastoralism produced a series of sheepcotes, whilst three medieval and post-medieval farmsteads and areas of ridge and furrow cultivation overlying earlier field systems relate to subsequent agricultural practices. Evidence of medieval and post-medieval industry is visible in the form of the extensive quarrying and working of the sarsen stones, sandstone periglacial deposits which originally covered much of the area. Although the overall complex of remains comprise a range of components, they are chiefly characterised by a series of rectilinear field systems, the long term cultivation of which led to the accumulation of soil against the field boundaries, creating characteristic banks or steps in the landscape called lynchets. In places the lynchets survive to a height of 3m, in many cases completely burying the original walls or boundary banks but preserving their outline. A fragmentary series of lynchets on the eastern edge of Fyfield Down, on Manton Down and on the western side of Overton Down represent the earliest system and define rectangular plots with their long axes orientated approximately NNW to SSE. The manner in which these fields avoid adjacent barrows suggests that the two elements were broadly contemporary and together formed components of a Bronze Age planned landscape. At least six barrows are clearly visible within the scheduling, with possible traces of up to five more. The most westerly is a disc barrow on Overton Down situated immediately east of the Ridgeway, with good views across the Kennet valley and Avebury. Its central mound is 13.5m in diameter and is surrounded by a level berm 8.3m in width, a quarry ditch and an outer bank. Partial excavation in 1960 revealed a Bronze Age urn containing a cremation and showed that the outer ditch had become infilled during the Roman period when the adjacent fields were returned to cultivation. A round barrow situated 400m to the south east survives as a low mound 7m in diameter, whilst a third barrow 250m SSE is 10m in diameter and up to 0.6m in height. Both have been disturbed and show the extensive use of sarsens in their construction. Two further barrows, situated 15m apart on an east to west axis are located 1km to the east on the lower slopes of Fyfield Down. The western barrow is 15m in diameter whilst the eastern barrow is 19m in diameter and produced a single sherd of Early Bronze Age pottery. More recent fieldwork has indicated the existence of an additional barrow on the northern edge of Fyfield Down. The barrow survives as a low oval mound disturbed by subsequent activity, part of which involved the removal of a sarsen from its edge and an unsuccessful attempt to shape it as a mill stone. In addition to the funerary monuments, further evidence of prehistoric ritual activity on the Downs is visible in the form of a series of worked sarsen stones. A recumbent tabular stone 1.4m in length situated on the northern edge of Overton Down includes grooves and a dished area consistent with its use for the shaping, whetting and polishing of Neolithic stone axes. Excavation around the stone in 1963 demonstrated that it had originally been upright, whilst an iron wedge and a coin showed that it had been split in the 13th century AD. The stone is situated immediately north of an east to west orientated ditch approximately 200m in length and 9m in width. Partial excavation of the ditch indicated that it was a major prehistoric boundary or landscape division reused as a trackway in the later Romano-British period. The ditch continues west of the Ridgeway, and this section is also included in the scheduling. An original entrance in the eastern portion of the ditch gave access to the adjacent field system,

within which another recumbent sarsen shows evidence of 20 circular indentations or cup-marks. These markings are not the result of natural geological processes and are interpreted as symbols applied in the Early Bronze Age. Their precise purpose is unknown but from similarly decorated stones found elsewhere they appear to have functioned as landscape markers. Sarsens were extensively used from at least the Bronze Age onwards to define and re-define field boundaries, but in two areas on Overton Down geometric arrangements of boulders bear no relation to the fields within which they are situated and may reflect prehistoric religious practices. The majority of the surviving field systems on the northern and western sides of the monument, covering an area of approximately 150ha, are orientated north west to south east. A series of partial excavations across their boundaries suggested that the fields primarily date from the Mid- to Late Bronze Age, but were cultivated episodically through to the Iron Age. A complex network of both raised trackways and hollow ways running across the systems also reflect the need to move stock between pasture and areas of settlement. Despite numerous finds of pottery within field banks indicative of nearby domestic activity, there is little visible evidence of prehistoric settlement, which seems likely to have been obscured by later cultivation. This was corroborated in 1965 by the excavation of a field bank towards the top of the south western facing slopes of Overton Down which revealed a small Iron Age farmstead showing evidence of five probably successive circular structures, covering a date span of approximately 100 years in the period around 700 BC. The first building was only partially excavated and was identified by a series of post holes. The next building was more substantial and had a circular bedding trench, as did the three succeeding structures. In its second phase the farmstead was surrounded by a sub-circular embanked enclosure. The settlement partially overlaid a small cemetery of the Early Bronze Age and was itself re-incorporated into the surrounding field system following its abandonment. A similar embanked enclosure on the edge of Totterdown may indicate another broadly contemporary settlement, whilst the location of a third has been identified by finds of Iron Age pottery and a brooch within a rectangular enclosure bisected by the later Green Street. A combination of factors including climatic deterioration and soil impoverishment in the later prehistoric period are thought to have led to a decline in cultivation across the Downs. Following a period of abandonment, excavation has shown that the field systems within the scheduling were cultivated intensively again during the early Romano-British period in the first and second centuries AD, with cultivation gradually decreasing after this time. At least five Romano-British settlements have been identified across both Fyfield and Overton Downs. A series of rectangular enclosures running north west to south east on the south eastern edge of Overton Down, the northern edge of which are within pasture, overlain by medieval ridge and furrow and included within the scheduling, relate to an early Romano-British settlement. A number of low platforms 140m to the north west indicate a farmstead, excavation of which in 1964 revealed at least five rectangular stone buildings and coins and high status domestic items dating occupation to the fourth and fifth centuries AD. Further platforms belonging to a similar settlement are visible 100m to the west, and partial excavation of the later enclosure at Down Barn revealed Romano-British occupation debris dated to the fourth century AD. There appears to have been a hiatus in settlement, and possibly cultivation through the early medieval period, though pastoralism may have begun to take on increasing importance. Medieval documentary sources make reference to a series of sheepcotes across Fyfield and Overton Downs, with which rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures on the eastern edge of Overton Down at Barn Down and south of Wroughton Copse may be associated. A medieval road from London to Bath, known locally as Green Street crossed the Downs from east to west. The road had two main branches and survives as a series of ruts and sunken trackways, particularly visible immediately south of Delling Copse. It continued in use until approximately 1815 when it was abandoned following

Parliamentary enclosure. A medieval settlement forms the second protected area and is situated within the Beeches on the northern edge of Manton Down. It is represented by a series of amorphous earthworks defined on their southern side by a ditch and bank revetted with sarsens. Partial excavation in 1949 revealed large amounts of pottery dating to the 12th and 13th centuries. In addition, medieval documents and subsequent excavation have shown that two conjoined earthwork enclosures situated south of Wroughton Copse mark the location of Raddun, a farmstead known to have been occupied during the 13th and 14th centuries and which may have replaced an earlier sheepcote. The enclosures contained six buildings, five of which related to the farmstead and the sixth, dated to the 16th century, belonging to a later phase of habitation. A rectangular earthwork 200m west of Wroughton Copse has been identified as Delling or Dyllinge Enclosure, a farmstead referred to in a document of 1567. The enclosure is up to 65m in length and consists of a narrow bank and external ditch; pieces of brick in the north western corner which suggest the location of the farm house. A low rectangular pillow mound 130m SSW represents the remains of a medieval or post-medieval rabbit warren, the proximity of which to both Delling and Raddun suggests that it is related to one of these farmsteads. Documentary sources show that the sarsen stones originally covering much of the Downs have been actively quarried from the medieval period until World War II. Numerous extraction pits relating to medieval and post-medieval quarrying are visible across the northern edge of Overton Down, to the west of Totterdown and within Delling Copse, and many stones have been worked in some manner or show signs of having been split using iron wedges. The third area of protection includes a section of linear ditch which runs east-west across Overton Down. This section of the ditch is 250m long and is clearly visible as an extant monument. The ditch is believed to represent a Bronze Age ranch boundary which was reused as part of a track system in the Romano-British period and is a continuation of the ditch lying to the east of the Ridgeway which is believed to have served the same purpose. An experimental length of bank and ditch constructed on Overton Down in 1960 as part of a long-term study of the environmental processes affecting archaeological deposits in chalk landscapes is also included within the scheduling. All fences, walls, buildings, modern services, release pens and associated fixtures, feed and drinking troughs, ponds, display boards and the surfaces of all paths and trackways are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath all these features is included.

8) Group of bowl barrows and stone settings on Rough Hill

List Entry Number: 1003034 (Legacy No.: WI541)

Location: 500m NW Temple Farm, Rockley

National Grid Reference: SU 13506 72967, SU 13640 72941, SU 13661 72939, SU 13683 72936, SU 13707 72931

Designation Type: Scheduling

Grade: Not Applicable to this List Entry

List UID: 1003034

Possibly Bronze Age. The stone settings include an undated double row of sarsen stone holes.

9) Wick Down Farm earthwork (Medieval farmstead)

List Entry Number: 1003250 (Legacy No.: WI542)

Location: 275m SW Wick Down Farm, 1km NW Temple Farm, Rockley

National Grid Reference: SU 13532 73316

Designation Type: Scheduling

Grade: Not Applicable to this List Entry

List UID: 1003250

Reasons for Designation

Farmsteads, normally occupied by only one or two families and comprising small groups of buildings with attached yards, gardens and enclosures, were a characteristic feature of the medieval rural landscape. They occur throughout the country, the intensity of their distribution determined by local topography and the nature of the agricultural system prevalent within the region. In some areas of dispersed settlement they were the predominant settlement form; elsewhere they existed alongside, or were components of, more nucleated settlement patterns. The sites of many farmsteads have been occupied down to the present day but others were abandoned as a result of, for example, declining economic viability, enclosure or emparkment, or epidemics like the Black Death. In the northern border areas, recurring cross-border raids and military activities also disrupted agricultural life and led to abandonments. Farmsteads are a common and long-lived monument type; the archaeological deposits on those which were abandoned are often well-preserved and provide important information on regional and national settlement patterns and farming economies, and on changes in these through time. The medieval farmstead 275m south west of Wick Down Farm survives well and will contain archaeological and environmental evidence relating to its construction, development, longevity, agricultural practices, domestic arrangements, abandonment and overall landscape context.

Details

This record was the subject of a minor enhancement on 24 September 2015. This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records.

This monument includes a medieval farmstead situated on the north east facing slopes of the prominent Rough Hill overlooking two dry valleys. The farmstead survives as a roughly rectangular enclosure measuring approximately 160m long by 96m wide defined by a bank of 0.9m high with a 0.6m deep outer ditch, beyond which are a series of further additional enclosures and banks. In the main enclosure interior slighter banks form at least four subdivided 'paddocks' the largest of which measures approximately 20m x 15m and includes an L-shaped building platform set above a rectangular yard. To the east is a further building platform with a yard. The third paddock, to the south, includes a building platform and a yard. The fourth lies to the north of the group and has a small building platform in the west contained within a walled enclosure. To the east of these paddocks and outside the main enclosure is a further rectangular enclosure that measures 25m by 15m and is defined on the south by a bank and shallow scarps on the other sides. There is another embanked enclosure with an entrance on the northern side. Internally this contains two slight L-shaped scarps, each with a small building platform. The south-western quarter contains a series of slight linear scarps, some of which may represent small stock enclosures. A circular depression may be the site of a former well. Extending in a northerly direction from the entrance gap in the main enclosure is a double-lynchet track way which measures 2m wide and terminates at the field boundary. On the eastern side of the main enclosure is a broad slightly curving bank overlying two lynchets. It measures 140m in length and up to 0.3m high with Sarsen stones set periodically along the northern side. Medieval or post medieval pottery was discovered beneath some of the banks in 1913 when it was excavated by Goddard. In the past it was interpreted as a possible Iron Age enclosed farmstead, although alternatively it has been associated with the preceptory of the Knights Templar the chapel of which was interpreted as the northern building platforms but this is now disputed. Langdon Wick suggested it was a grange for a Cistercian monastery at Stanley until its suppression in the mid 16th century

when it became a farmstead rather than a monastic grange. Further archaeological remains survive in the vicinity some are scheduled separately but others are not included because they have not been formally assessed.

10) Preshute Down settlement, field systems and barrows

Location: NE of Rockley to Broad Hinton Rd, east of the Ridgeway

List Entry Number: 1004763 (Legacy No.: WI539)

National Grid Reference: SU 14551 74733

Designation Type: Scheduling

Grade: Not Applicable to this List Entry

List UID: 1004763

An undated settlement on a raised area of land with surrounding field systems and at least 3 round barrows and other earthworks. An ancient trackway leading from the Ridgeway. Various Romano-British and Bronze Age pottery remains discovered.

11) Sharpridge field system

List Entry Number: 1004764 (Legacy No.: WI540)

Location: NE Rockley to Broad Hinton Rd, east of Ridgeway

National Grid Reference: SU 13772 74866

Designation Type: Scheduling

Grade: Not Applicable to this List Entry

List UID: 1004764

To the NW and adjacent to the Preshute Down settlement.

12) Bell barrow 350m south-west of Barbury Barn

List Entry Number: 1012190 (Legacy No.: 12213)

National Grid Reference: SU 14532 74905

Designation Type: Scheduling

Grade: Not Applicable to this List Entry

List UID: 1012190

Reasons for Designation

Bell barrows, the most visually impressive form of round barrow, are funerary monuments dating to the Early and Middle Bronze Age, with most examples belonging to the period 1500-1100 BC. They occur either in isolation or in round barrow cemeteries and were constructed as single or multiple mounds covering burials, often in pits, and surrounded by an enclosure ditch. The burials are frequently accompanied by weapons, personal ornaments and pottery and appear to be those of aristocratic individuals, usually men. Bell barrows (particularly multiple barrows) are rare nationally, with less than 250 known examples, most of which are in Wessex. Their richness in terms of grave goods provides evidence for chronological and cultural links amongst early prehistoric communities over most of southern and eastern England as well as providing an insight into their beliefs and social organisation. As a particularly rare form of round barrow, all identified bell barrows would normally be considered to be of national importance.

There is no evidence for formal excavation of the Barbury Barn site and, despite cultivation of the area of the berm and ditch, much of the monument remains intact and survives comparatively well. It therefore has significant potential for the recovery of archaeological remains. The importance of the site is enhanced by the fact that numerous other barrow

mounds survive in the area. These give an indication of the extent to which the area was settled during the Bronze Age period.

Details

The monument includes a bell barrow set on a ridge-top with gently sloping ground to the north and south. The barrow mound is 22m in diameter and stands to a height of 1.7m. Surrounding the barrow mound is a berm 2m across and a ditch, from which material was quarried during construction of the monument. This has become infilled over the years and is no longer visible at ground level; it does however survive as a buried feature 3m wide. Late Bronze Age pottery has been recovered from the area of the barrow mound. The diameter of the mound, berm and ditch together is 32m.

The site of the monument includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

The Wilts & Swindon Archaeology and Environment Record also notes the following locations as sites of archaeological interest

(Ref: <https://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/museums-history-heritage-archaeology-historic-environment-record>)

13) Clatford

Record No.: SU16NE459

Location: The field west of hare House.

Description: A settlement with medieval (1066 to 1539) origins. Indistinct earthworks are visible in pasture at SU15956855.

Earthwork features just visible on aerial photographs, possibly represent the site of an Alien Cell of Benedictine Monks founded before AD1261.(See SU16NWU25).

14) A barrow in the field west of Clatford House

Record no.: SU16NE617

The site of a possible undated round barrow. No further information.

15) A ring ditch in the field north of the Manton to Clatford road

Record No.: SU16NE632

A ring ditch with an entrance, is visible on an aerial photograph. No further information.

16) Stanmore Barn, SW 200m from Clatford Bottom

Record No.: SU16NE468

An settlement area with medieval origins. The home of Richard de De Stanmere AD1327

17) Coney Bury

Record No.: SU16NE479

A medieval (1066-1539) managed rabbit warren, known from the place-name 'Coney Bury'.152m SW from Clatford Bottom between Stanmore farm and West Woods.

Also found in area: Neolithic flint instruments (SU16NE108).

18) Ring ditches and field system

Ring ditch NE Stanmore Barn (SU16NE628), field system N of Manton Copse overlooking Clatford Bottom (SU16NE621).

19) Manton Copse

Roman remains, pottery shards, a coin and quern fragment (SU16NE327).

20) Earthwork enclosures

2 undated earthwork enclosures adjacent to the A345 SE of Manton Copse & S Chalk Cottage. (SU16NE638). Also in West Woods, undated earthwork enclosure, N of Foxbury Copse & Clatford Park Farm (MWI75646)

21) Manton House Farm (Manton Park)

Manton House Farm (Field Barn), 19th century farmstead of regular courtyard plan. The farm buildings are dispersed across multiple yards. The farmhouse is set away from the yard. Isolated location. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. (MWI67906)

22) Undated field system

NE Manton Park Farm on SW facing slope adjacent to gallops. Undated field system. (SU17SE655).

23) Ring ditches at Barton Copse

Just N of White Horse Trail (PRES27) where it meets PRES33. East of Downs Lane. Two undated ring ditches which may be agricultural in origin. (SU16NE600, 605)

24) Gravel Hill pit complex

Undated pit complexes (one Iron Age) adjacent to the Gravel Hill Car Park, adjacent to Red Post Farm (SU16NE209, 643, 644, 645).

25) Redpost House (Redpost Barn)

Redpost House (Redpost Barn), Preshute. SW of Manton House. Partially extant 19th century farmstead of loose courtyard plan. Two sides of the loose courtyard are formed by working agricultural buildings with additional detached elements to the main plan. The farmhouse is set away from the yard. Isolated location. Large modern sheds have been identified on the site of the farmstead, and may have destroyed or obscured historic buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. (MWI67907)

26) Romano-British burial site, Clatford Down

In field just NE Manton House, to SE of current reservoir area. Two human skeletons. A hoard of pewter vessels, a coin hoard of 26 siliquae of Julian 2nd to Honorius. Pottery sherds found in 1883. (SU17SE307).

27) Clatford Down barrows and burial sites

A Romano-British burial site (Long cist aligned North-South, found 1891. It contained decapitated skeleton of a woman. The skull was said to have been found between her feet. A jar had been put in place of her head), barrows and field systems adjacent to Wessex Ridgeway/Green Street and present day gallops (SU17SE601, SE664, SE682, SE689, SW699, SW111, SW301 (burial), SW700, SW717, SW726, SW732, SW752, MWI73043.

28) Settlement, The Beeches, Manton Down

A medieval settlement, north of the Wessex Ridgeway. Excavation by Meyrick 1949 at NW corner of Copse found 12th-13th century pottery. (SU17SW450)

29) Totterdown Wood

Site of discovery of a palaeolithic hand axe (SW17SW004)

30) Grey Wethers Temple Farm

Ancient sarsens. Also a Saxon earthen-ware vessel found in 1895. It is 9.50ins high and of soft sandy ware, grey to brown in colour. (SU17SW400).

31) Temple Farm

Temple Farm, Preshute. Partially extant 19th century farmstead of regular courtyard plan. Known as Temple Rookley AD1591. Possibly associated with the preceptory of the Knights Templars. There are additional detached elements to the main plan. The farmhouse is set away from the yard. Isolated location. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. (MWI67810).

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Appendix 2.3 Schedule of undesignated heritage assets

Preshute undesignated assets can be found within the Preshute Parish Monuments Report

(325pps, 187 listings, PDF file size 1.409MB, Copyright Wiltshire Council)

Because of the length (325pps) of this report, it may be accessed and downloaded from the Preshute PC website at:

<https://preshutepc.org.uk/neighbourhood-plan/>

The location of the specific undesignated asset can be found on the Historic Environment Record/Wiltshire Council website at:

<http://services.wiltshire.gov.uk/HistoryEnvRecord/Home/Index>

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