



# **List of nominated heritage assets that meet the criteria for inclusion on the Dorset Council Local Heritage List**

**December 2024**



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# Beaminster



## Seaborough Court, Beaminster

Seaborough, Beaminster, DT8 3QY

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Seaborough Court, Beaminster

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
moderate	little	high	moderate	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Seaborough Court, Beaminster

Seaborough is mentioned in the Domesday Book when there was a water mill there. There was a substantial house here in the Tudor period situated south of the current house site.

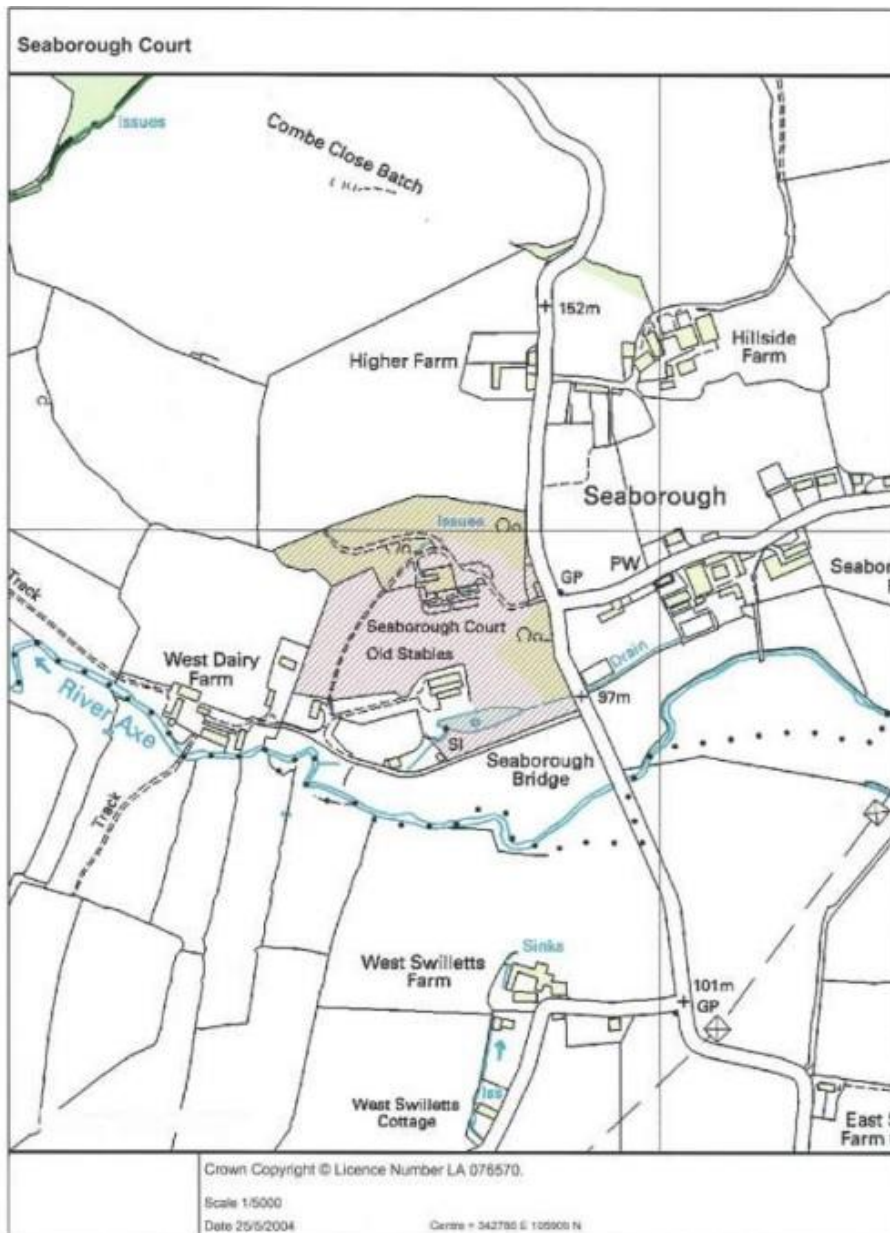
Seaborough Court is approached from the village which lies to the east of the house. The drive leads to an enclosed court in front of the east façade. The architecture and layout of the house bear a passing resemblance to Tyntesfield with the entrance on the east, with a tower above the door and service areas to the north. The main rooms of the house face south and west along terraces with steps to the lower areas. The land falls away to the south with framed views hiding the former stable areas to the south west, sited on lower ground, adjacent to the original house. There is a lake on the southern boundary next to the former stables.

The present house was built on a new site in 1877 by Col and Mrs. Goff. In 1903 the property was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Mitchell was the sister of architect and landscape designer, Harold Peto. Mrs. Mitchell's sister lived nearby at Wayford Manor.

There are resemblances at Seaborough to the work done at Wayford by Peto in particular a loggia and terracing. The house was bought in 2001 by the present owners who have carried out much restoration. The site has been partially split with the west lodge and stabling now in separate ownership.

The probable involvement of Harold Peto, and the alteration and incorporation of an earlier landscape into a Victorian scheme, are both of significance.

### Location map for Seaborough Court, Beaminster



# Blandford Forum



## 34 Salisbury Street (Forum Cafe), Blandford Forum

34 Salisbury Street, Blandford Forum, DT11 7PR

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

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- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
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### Assessment of significance for 34 Salisbury Street (Forum Cafe), Blandford Forum

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
moderate	moderate	moderate	little	little	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for 34 Salisbury Street (Forum Cafe), Blandford Forum

Architecturally interesting: 18C or earlier, modified in mid- 20C to give Art Deco appearance. Now sadly neglected. original building converted to Art Deco in the last century



## 35 Salisbury Street, Blandford Forum

35 Salisbury Street, Blandford Forum, DT11 7AY

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
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### Assessment of significance for 35 Salisbury Street, Blandford Forum

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	high	moderate	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for 35 Salisbury Street, Blandford Forum

A striking building in a prominent position. Worth preservation and reinstatement of missing features.

Key and prominent building at the junction of Whitecliff Mill Street and Salisbury Street, of significant historical interest as formerly the Temperance.



## 43b East Street (M&Co), Blandford Forum

43B East Street, Blandford Forum, DT11 7DX

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

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The standards for inclusion are online at

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### Assessment of significance for 43b East Street (M&Co), Blandford Forum

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	high	little	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for 43b East Street (M&Co), Blandford Forum

An attractive brick building typical of its period and appropriate to its function and surroundings.

Mid-20C Art Deco Cinema. Built as a cinema, Blandford's second, in the 1950s opposite The Palace/Ritz which was demolished to become Argos.



## Blandford United Reformed Church

Salisbury Street, Blandford Forum, DT11 7PY

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

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### Assessment of significance for Blandford United Reformed Church

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	moderate	moderate	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Blandford United Reformed Church

Typical 19C church. Historical significance.





## Darcy Court, Salisbury Street, Blandford Forum

Salisbury Street, Blandford Forum, DT11 7HJ

Asset type: Building

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### Assessment of significance for Darcy Court, Salisbury Street, Blandford Forum

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	moderate	moderate	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Darcy Court, Salisbury Street, Blandford Forum

(Coach House and seven flats behind named archway). Built 1859 as new county police station (same year as Castleman House – the former workhouse – almost opposite). Further information in 'Blandford in the Great War'



## Railway Arches, Blandford Forum

Blandford Forum,

Asset type: Structure

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### Assessment of significance for Railway Arches, Blandford Forum

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	high	little	moderate	little

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Railway Arches, Blandford Forum

Railway arches: one of the last remaining parts of the Somerset & Dorset Railway, bridge 198 built 1862 and widened in 1901 to allow for dual-tracking, saved from demolition and restored with staircase to the trackbed in 2018. Historical interest. Industrial Heritage.



## The Forum Centre, Blandford Forum

Park Road, Blandford Forum, DT11 7BX

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

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### Assessment of significance for The Forum Centre

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	high	moderate	high	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for The Forum Centre

Former Bluecoat, Boys' and Archbishop Wake Junior/Primary School, recognised by a Civic Society Blue Plaque

# Briantspuddle



## Bladen Valley

Briantspuddle, DT2 7HP

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

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### Assessment of significance for Bladen Valley

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	high	moderate	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Bladen Valley

Briantspuddle is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086. Briantspuddle is a village in South Dorset situated south of the River Piddle or Trent, 3 miles west of Bere Regis. The area is primarily heathland sandwiched between the Trent and the Frome Rivers. Originally part of Sir Ernest Debenham's large estate, additional dwellings and a crescent of cottages in the Bladen Valley to the west of the original village, were developed as part of a model estate. 20th C designed hamlet completed in conspicuously traditional Dorset style in conjunction with a model and experimental agricultural community, the aim of which was to demonstrate the greater productivity of efficient farming methods and reverse the drift of farm workers to the towns.

In 1914, the estate was sold to Sir Ernest Debenham, grandson of the Department Store founder, who built a model Arts and Crafts village together with farm buildings, to create his model agricultural community. He was at pains to harmonise the new buildings with the old Dorset traditions. Bladen Valley was designed by Halsey Ricardo and MacDonald Gill

throughout the WW1 years and the houses had large gardens to encourage self sufficiency. The war memorial is by Eric Gill. After Sir Ernest's death in 1952 the experiment gradually diminished.

### Location map for Bladen Valley



# Bridport



## Rope Gardens, Bridport

Bridport, DT6 3RH

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

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The standards for inclusion are online at

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### Assessment of significance for Rope Gardens, Bridport

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
high	little	high	little	moderate	moderate

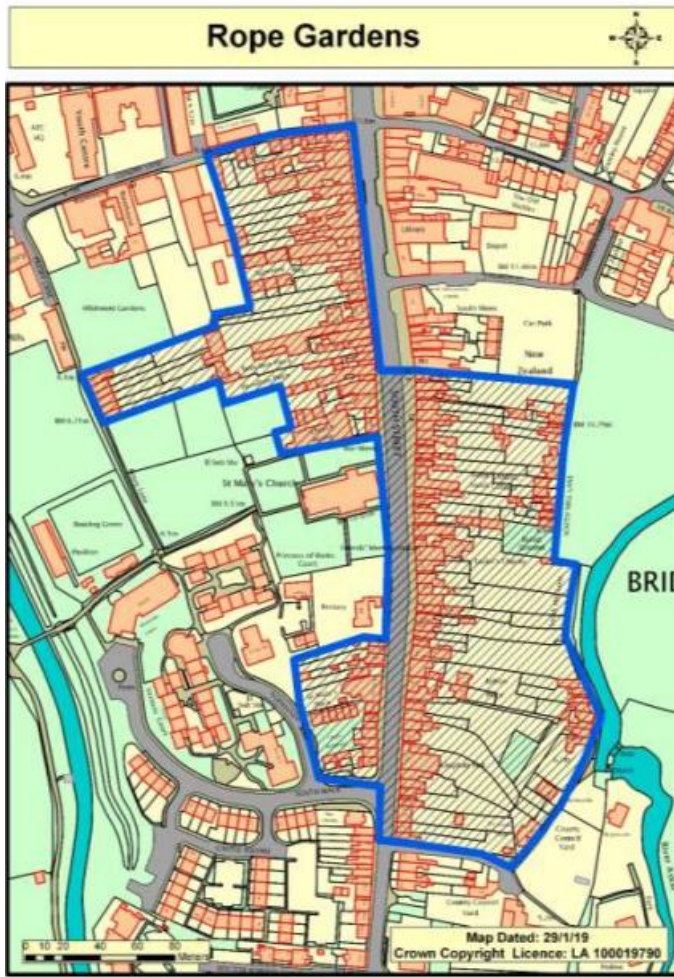
### Nominator's statement as submitted for Rope Gardens, Bridport

The main surviving Rope Gardens are on either side of South Street and the associated allotments, drying fields and pasture land are west of South Street, within the urban area of Bridport. They are on near level ground either side of the watercourses which form a 'Y' shaped area either side of South Street.

Bridport has been an important site for rope making for many centuries. The open spaces, drying fields and pasture are within the urban area of Bridport. The surviving Rope Gardens 'burgage plots' are on either side of South Street and the associated allotments, drying fields and pasture land are west of South Street, within the urban area of Bridport. The Rope Gardens represent an important and fragile survival of an early industrial landscape and home industry, important in terms of the county and of wider significance, given the very limited national survival of such landscapes. In conjunction with the surviving Rope Walks they contribute to the understanding of the historic rope and netting industries in Bridport.



Location map for Rope Gardens, Bridport



# Bryanston



## Bryanston School Park and Gardens

Bryanston School, Bryanston, Blandford Forum, DT11 0PX

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Bryanston School Park and Gardens

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
high	moderate	high	high	high	moderate

### Nominator’s statement as submitted for Bryanston School Park and Gardens

The asset has high interest owing in particular to the potential for archaeological evidence for the site of the medieval village of Bryanston, which extended with some sporadic cottages onto the Stour Meadows (as shown on the Bowles Map of 1657-59); the changing form of the post-medieval landscaped park and the earlier site of Bryanston House. This value is derived from the garden and designed landscapes association with the Grade I house which dates from 1666 and other related estate buildings and garden structures, including the grand entrance gate c 1778 by James Wyatt, lodge house, the ha-ha associated with the 18th century deer park.

The asset has high interest owing to the survival of landscaping and planting from the 18th to the 19th centuries, illustrating the changing form and style of the park through these periods and reflecting the history of the estate, as well as surviving deer-park fencing, gates, ancillary farm buildings and ha-ha. The nearly intact extent and form of the park continues to illustrate

the importance which was given to parklands and approaches by estate owners, equalling that of the house, and continues to illustrate the wealth and privilege of gentry and aristocratic landowners of the modern period.

The site of Bryanston lies north and west of the town of Blandford Forum on land which falls gradually to the centrally running River Stour. West of the River are water meadows and St. Michael's Church marking the spot where the first two original houses once stood. North west of the Church, the land rises steeply with the present house at the highest point. Below the south east facade are large descending terraces designed by Norman Shaw. A grand entrance gate c 1778 by James Wyatt marks the southern drive from Blandford town to the north west front entrance of the house, "running parallel to a steeply sided, wooded area known as The Cliff with remarkable survivals of 1740 woodland planting, including impressive London Plane trees. The land both east and west of the River were laid out as parkland with the eastern side of the River developed as an 18th C Deer Park with its listed ha-ha, reinforced during WWII with concrete facings. Another drive leads from the former estate village of Durweston via a Lodge.

The asset has high interest owing to the park's connection with the successive owners of the Bryanston estate, but especially the Portman family, who owned the estate from 1685 to 1927 and who rose from Baronets to Viscounts throughout their tenure. The Rogers family owned the Bryanston estate and were Lords of the Manor from the early 15th C till 1685 when it was acquired by Sir William Portman. The Portman family owned the estate until it was gifted to the Government in lieu of death duties and became a school in 1928. Surviving layers of landscape from the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries with involvement by leading 18th and 19th C architects James Wyatt (entrance gate) and Norman Shaw (terraces) elevate the Local Significance of this site, as does the park with its listed ha-ha and the only known example of a Deer Park established in the 18th C in Dorset.

The asset has high interest owing to its dramatic topographical position on a steep and prominent spur in the landscape, accentuated through tree-planting, which forms a 'wall' of vegetation visible on the N and S approach to Blandford and across the meadows. The interest is enhanced further through the experience of the sinuous formal drive passing through the 1770s gateway, which combine with glimpsed views of the meadows and town below, to create a dynamic and dramatic experience, culminating in the revelation of the mansion. London Planes trees on a level area adjacent to the undercliff path are of national and European importance. The adjacent farmland is a good example of estate landscaping and contributes greatly to the value of the site.

The asset has moderate interest owing to the local connection between the town and the meadows and the use (albeit unofficial) of the latter in particular for walking and fishing. This value extends to the near century of use of the park and garden by pupils at Bryanston School, for whom it will form part of a collective memory of the place. The Cliff and Deer Park are popular with the residents of Blandford for walking.



## Lower Bryanston Farm

Lower Bryanston, Blandford Forum, DT11 0LS

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Lower Bryanston Farm

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	moderate	moderate	moderate	little

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Lower Bryanston Farm

The asset has moderate interest as a good example of an early 19th-century, L-shaped farmhouse with later 19th-century enlargements and principal fronts (e.g. with porch, bay window and decorative bargeboards) to SE and SW.

The asset has moderate interest owing to its ability to illustrate its continuing use as a farmhouse and, together with its farm buildings to the SE, a farmstead within an agricultural setting.

The asset has moderate interest owing to its connection with the Bryanston estate, which, at the time of the asset's construction, was under the ownership of Edward Berkeley Portman (1799-1888), later 1st Viscount Portman.

The asset has moderate interest owing to the quality of the building's architecture, particularly the distinction between the ornamented, rendered larger range and the lower brick ranges. The interest is enhanced by the landscape setting with its complementary agricultural character and the backdrop of the downslope of the Bryanston 'cliff' spur.

# Buckland Newton



## Gaggle of Geese, Buckland Newton

Buckland Newton, DT2 7BS

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

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- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Gaggle of Geese, Buckland Newton

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
little	moderate	moderate	little	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Gaggle of Geese, Buckland Newton

Traditional village pub - in existence for many years (c.150), offering communal gathering opportunities, and annual goose auction. The Gaggle used to be called the Royal Oak and has been a pub for around 150 years. It was originally part of the Hall & Woodhouse portfolio of pubs before the freehold was sold in 1975. It became famous for its goose auctions and so changed its name to the Gaggle of Geese in the late 1970s. The pub was designated as an "asset-of-community-value" status in the Buckland Newton Neighbourhood Plan.

After the pub closed in 2014, there was huge local opposition to a planning application proposing to convert the pub building into a dwelling house - hence the designation in the NP. The building was eventually purchased and refurbished into the cosy village pub it is now. Many local community events are held throughout the year.

# Castletown





## Underground hospital, Castletown

Castle Road, Castletown, Portland, DT5 1AX

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

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- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Underground hospital, Castletown

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	high	high	moderate	little

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Underground hospital, Castletown

Use during the Second World War

As part of the plans for Portland's defence scheme, and underground refuge for patients and staff was approved in 1938. The original design had two tunnels linking the refuge tunnel to the main Naval hospital building, now the Portland Community Hospital. An underground emergency operating theatre was approved in 1939 and built in 1939-40 along with a third underground section with a further refuge and kitchen. The underground hospital's post war use remains unclear but it was still equipped and functional in 1957. Source: <https://www.portlandhistory.co.uk/royal-naval-hospital.html>

# Charminster



## Garden and landscape at Herrison House, Charminster

Herrison House, Charminster, DT2 9XA

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Garden and landscape at Herrison House, Charminster

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	high	none	moderate	moderate

### Nominator’s statement as submitted for Garden and landscape at Herrison House, Charminster

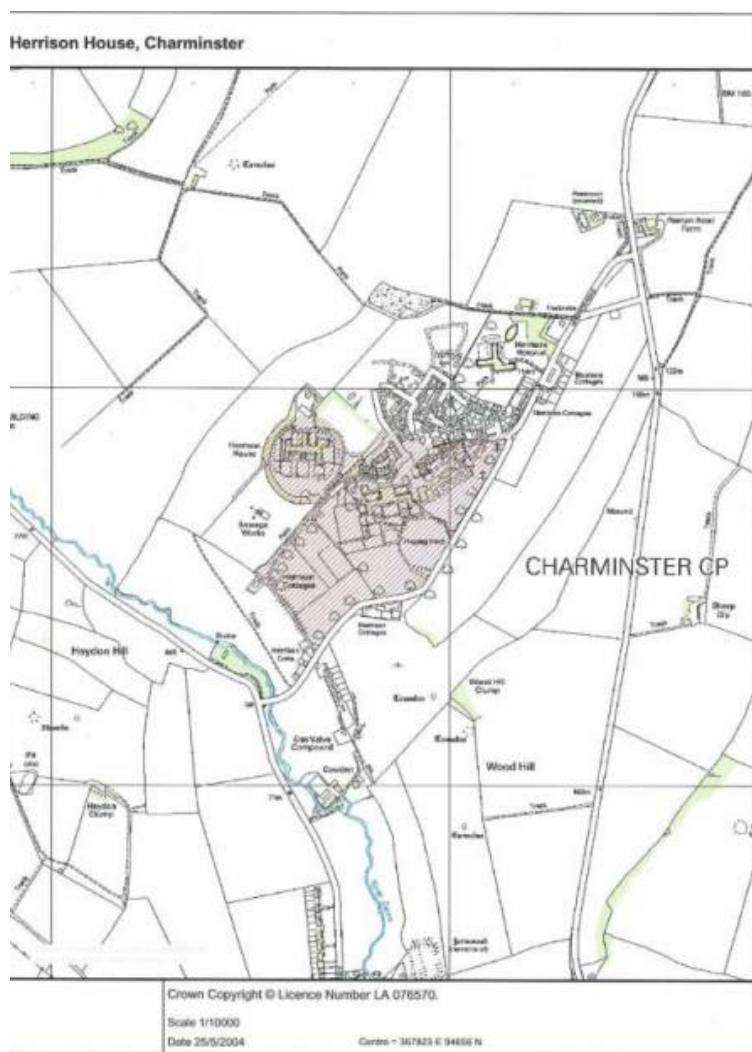
The garden and landscape design were created to accompany the mid- to late 19th century country lunatic asylum, and extended when other buildings were added to the hospital complex, these in-cluded fountain, aviary, chapel and cemetery.

Herrison House is north of Dorchester on rising downland with the A352 running in the valley to the west. It was built facing south within a ring of shelter belts. The remainder of the site surrounding the old Herrison Hospital is to the south east on undulating ground with a formal garden in a symmetrical layout, fountain, aviary, chapel and cemetery. The house was built in 1859-63 to be the County Lunatic Asylum to the design of H.E. Kendall. The early inmates worked in the gardens and planted the fine avenues - working in the grounds was seen as part of the patients’ treatment. Additions were made during the 19th C including a new chapel

and further additions were made in the 20th C right up to 1958. Following changes in treatment for mental illness the site has been converted to private housing with much additional development. The layout of the beech shelter belts and grounds remain.

The garden and designed landscape makes an important aesthetic contribution to how the former hospital and associated buildings are experienced. There is communal value derived from the contribution the surviving elements of the garden and designed landscape makes to the understanding and appreciation of Victorian and later mental health hospitals and treatment. In addition, this value is enhanced by the collective memories of the former patients and staff who attended the hospital and their association with the garden and designed landscape.

### Location map for Garden and landscape at Herrison House, Charminster





## Garden and landscape at Wolfeton House, Charminster

Charminster, DT2 9QN

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

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- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Garden and landscape at Wolfeton House, Charminster

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
moderate	moderate	high	moderate	moderate	little

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Garden and landscape at Wolfeton House, Charminster

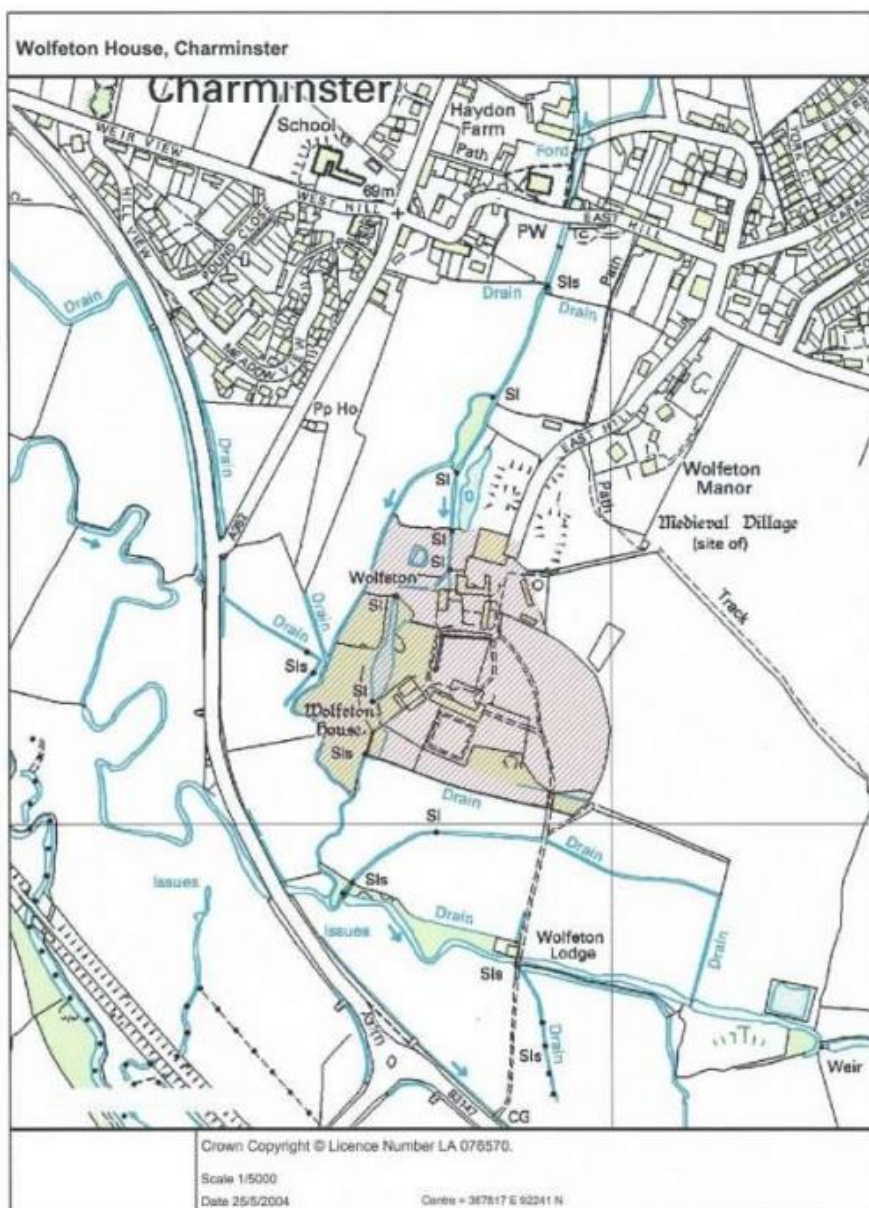
There was a house on the site during the medieval period and the property was owned by the Trenchards from 1479-1823. The Trenchards were responsible for the laying out of the walled gardens during the Tudor period. There is evidence of a Tudor Water Garden.

Wolfeton House is on slightly raised ground surrounded by water meadows 1.5 miles to the NNW of Dorchester. The village of Charminster is to the north. The B3147 joins the A37 along the south western side of the site. Wolfeton House is approached from a lodge to the south across a bridge and on to a towered gatehouse. The main front of the house faces south west overlooking the Tudor battlemented stone walled gardens, which link with the original bowling green to the east. There is a lake to the north west and remains of two avenues. There is an adjacent early 17th C riding school and ice house with game larder. The house descended

into farm use for over 200 years and the garden was not revived until the latter part of the 19th C. The property passed through various owners until it was bought by the present occupants in 1964. The house has been slowly restored and the gardens maintained in simplified form.

The gardens surrounding Wolfeton House retain the layout and a significant proportion of the original enclosure walls from the 17th C garden illustrated by Hutchins. The late 19th and early 20th C shrubbery walks around the river and pond also survive.. The wider landscape is more fragmentary but sensitive given the architectural importance of the house and the adjacent rare survival of the early 17th C riding school.

## Location map for Garden and landscape at Wolfeton House, Charminster





## Garden at Little Court, Charminster

5 Westleaze, Charminster, DT2 9PZ

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

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- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Garden at Little Court, Charminster

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	high	high	high	moderate	none

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Garden at Little Court, Charminster

Little Court was built in 1909/11 to a design by Percy Morley Horder in the Arts and Crafts style. The garden was designed concurrently to complement the house. The house remained in the same family until the late 20th C. In 2004 a planning application was made to turn the property into three dwellings but this did not proceed. It is now a B & B. A swimming pool has been added to the walled garden. Little Court is a good example of a typical small Arts & Crafts country house and garden built for a professional family in a provincial market town.

Little Court is on a square site, on level ground, on the first significant rise on the road out of Dorchester, that skirts Charminster to the east, on the way to Middlemarsh. The house is in the north west corner of the site with the gardens laid out to the east and south. Directly behind the house is a walled garden sub divided by paths. To the south east is a tennis lawn and



orchard. Aligned on the south front of the house is a symmetrical garden with pergolas running down each side.

The site has remained in the same family ownership from 1911 to 2002 and much of the integrity of the original design by Percy Morley-Horder, illustrated in Gertrude Jekyll and Lawrence Weaver's *Gardens for Small Country Houses*, remains. There are good examples of Morley-Horder's unusual walls in the kitchen garden with sheltered alcoves for tender plants and soft fruit trees. Morley-Horder also worked at nearby Waterston Manor (HE Reg Grade II) and the comparison of the two sites is an added interest. The garden makes an important aesthetic contribution to how the Grade II Arts & Crafts country house is experienced.

### Location map for Garden at Little Court, Charminster





# Chideock



## Garden at Chideock Manor

Chideock Manor, Chideock, Dorset, DT6 6LF

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

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- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

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### Assessment of significance for Garden at Chideock Manor

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	high	none	moderate	none

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Garden at Chideock Manor

The site was part of a Royal Estate called Cidihoc in the Domesday Book and there was a castle, until 'slighted' after the Civil War. Chideock Manor is situated not far from the sea to the north of the village of Chideock, west of Bridport, in steeply rolling countryside. The house and gardens are in a valley with the river Winniford running north/ south through the site. The house faces east looking across the valley and the lake which was created by the introduction of a weir. There are more formal gardens to the south and west of the house either side of the Romanesque style Catholic Chapel. There is an unusual whalebone gateway arch and thatched circular Summer House.

The estate was purchased by Thomas Weld in 1802. Between 1810-15 Humphrey Weld built the present house with the walled garden, lawns, stream and water garden. Humphrey's son Charles built the Catholic Chapel adjacent to the house, the work being completed in 1874 and created the lake in the late 1880s. The house and estate remained with the Weld family until 1996 when the present owners purchased the property and began renovation and

additions to the garden. An atmosphere of tranquility, contrasting with coast and busy village surrounds a typical Dorset manor house with adjacent Catholic chapel. Extensive gardens from various periods from the early 19th C.

### Location map for Garden at Chideock Manor



# Clifton Maybank



## Designed landscape at Clifton Maybank House

Clifton Maybank House, Clifton Maybank, BA22 9UZ

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

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- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

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### Assessment of significance for Clifton Maybank House

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
moderate	moderate	high	moderate	moderate	little

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Clifton Maybank

East of the present house, below a surviving portion of the earlier house and once overlooked by a major east facing range, a geo-phys survey revealed a possible late medieval landscape. Clifton Maybank is two miles south east of Yeovil and to the west of the village of Bradford Abbas. It is approached via a tree lined drive from the south and sits on a plateau above the River Yeo. The drive terminates on a terraced area with the house on the left and a fall to the right, to the river. The garden fronts of the house face south and west over lawns, raised walks and walls. A string of ancient fishponds remain to the north of the house. Gate piers and wrought iron gates lead into the park where ancient trees remain, once part of formal avenues. In addition, to the north of the sunken garden are notable yew trees. In the south west corner of the grounds there is a two story summer house built c1700.

The name Maybank is a corruption of the name of early owners, the Maubanks, who married into the Horsey family originally from the manor of Horsey near Bridgwater which they held from the 12th C. Clifton Maybank was built by Sir John Horsey, a very important landowner, in

1546. The house was of considerable size and approached through an elaborate two storey gatehouse. Over a period of 60 years the family became bankrupt and the estate was granted to John Hele in 1635. The property then passed to the Harvey family who embellished it before it passed to Peter Walter of Stalbridge. To settle debts Clifton Maybank and Stalbridge were acquired by the Earl of Uxbridge. He owned considerable properties elsewhere so he stripped Clifton Maybank, demolishing much of the house and selling parts to the Phelps family of Montacute. The gateway was moved to Hinton St. George. The remaining house was sold in 1825 and was used as a farmhouse passing through a number of hands until in 1971 Clifton was purchased by the current owner who has maintained and restored the property. Notable remains relating to gardens of once considerable grandeur in the 16th & 17th centuries. The bowling green may be one of only two known surviving examples of this period in the county.

A good example of pre-1914 re gentrification. Clifton Maybank had links with important figures in history, particularly in the later medieval and Tudor periods and this gives added significance to surviving elements.

## Location map for Designed landscape at Clifton Maybank House



# Dorchester



## Blue Bridge, Frome Whitfield, Dorchester

Blue Bridge, Frome Whitfield, Dorchester, DT1

Asset type: Structure

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Blue Bridge, Frome Whitfield, Dorchester

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	moderate	little	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Blue Bridge, Frome Whitfield, Dorchester

Dating from 1872 and made of wrought iron girders supported by brick pillars it is a typical example of confident Victorian engineering.

A foot bridge crossing a branch of the frome on the watermeadows near frome whitfield house, which carries a long established trackway leading to the town from the north which was used for centuries by travellers, pack animals and livestock drovers. Historically, an important part of the structures necessary for the exploitation of the water meadows and the transport links to the town. It is likely that it replaced an earlier structure. An essential part of this route, now a footpath to and from the town and a feature of the managed water meadows.

There is an earlier mid 19th century wrought iron footbridge over the Frome much nearer to the town which benefits from a Grade II listing.

Popular with children, courting couples, mothers with pushchairs and dog walkers the bridge is a valuable amenity and part of the historic heritage of the town. It was restored in 2002.





## House at 8 West Walks, Dorchester

8 West Walks, Dorchester, DT1 1RE

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for House at 8 West Walks, Dorchester

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	high	moderate	moderate	high	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for House at 8 West Walks, Dorchester

Archaeological value - not applicable

A very good example of an "italianate" villa dating from the mid 19th century. Rendered façade with a slate roof and bold gables with elaborate barge-boards. Three stories with a recessed balcony on the first floor with a handrail supported by a row of pillars placed above an elaborate portico housing the front door.

Inexplicable that it is not Grade II listed.

A striking and fashionable gentleman's residence constructed in the mid 19th century on the town's Walks overlooking the recently laid out municipal gardens designed to be seen and commented upon.

A gentleman's residence dating from the period when Dorchester was at the height of its growth in prosperity funded by agriculture, before the declined caused by successive depressions in that activity. It forms a valuable part of a group of seven town houses lining

West Walks, the other six being earlier in date and benefitting from Grade II listing, as does the garden wall connecting it with No 6.

Worthy of listing in its own right as an example of flamboyant 19th century architecture but also because it contributes to the aesthetic value of the group of town houses and villas facing westwards over the Borough Gardens.

No 8 West Walks contributes, along with the other six dwellings which line the east side of Borough Gardens, to the character and charm of the gardens which are used for recreation by local families and office workers. It complements the Grade II listed tower clock, band stand and benches.



## Jeff's Auctioneers (hut), Dorchester

2A Northernhay, Dorchester, DT1 1XN

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Jeff's Auctioneers (hut), Dorchester

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	high	high	moderate	little

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Jeff's Auctioneers (hut), Dorchester

Archaeological value - not applicable

Huts were sold off as from 1919 when the prisoners were repatriated and at some stage this example ended up on its present site.

They were constructed of wood with corrugated iron roofs, typical of other temporary structures of the period such as shepherd's huts.

The only known surviving example of the hundreds of huts contained in the pow camp established within the perimeter of dorchester barracks in poundbury camp for german nationals interned or captured during world war i.

Some 10 to 12 prisoners were housed in each hut.

The camp is said to have housed up to 4500 prisoners at any one time and served as a central gathering point for pows who were often dispatched to othe camps round the country. Those who remained were asked to work in the surrounding farms which were short of labour, or to clean and maintain the fabric of the town.

Conditions in the camp were good and very few deaths occurred, most of them caused by the post war influenza epidemic.

The hut would appear to be the only surviving structure from the camp and is closely related to the monument in St George's churchyard to the German POWs who died in the camp and which was designed and sculpted by its inmates.

The structure is fragile and the hut appears to have fallen out of use over the past few years. It is probable that it requires some restoration work to preserve it for the future.

The hut has in recent times been used to hold auctions and also as a meeting place for local scout groups. Sadly, this no longer seems to be the case and the building requires a new user. It is an important reminder of the past importance of the town as a garrison town and of the key role which Poundbury camp played in the internment of German civilians and POWs during WWI.



## Plaza Cinema, Dorchester

Trinity Street, Dorchester, DT1 1TT

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

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- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Plaza Cinema, Dorchester

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	high	moderate	moderate	high

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Plaza Cinema, Dorchester

Archaeological value - not applicable

A confident art deco style building which is the only survivor in the town of that style of architecture popular on the southern coast of England during the interwar years, in particular in the Bournemouth area.

There is a listed art deco house designed by CW Pike in 1937 outside the centre of the town at 18 Maiden Castle Road.

The Plaza Cinema opened on July 10th 1933 and was inaugurated by the first screening out of London of the hit film "King Kong".

It is built in an angular art deco style and was one of a very few buildings in that style in the town.

The only other surviving example within the town is the coffee shop on the corner of Trinity Street and South Street which has lost its art deco facade and interior.

The style of the building is typical of the cinemas built in the 1930s and continues to be popular with the local community to this day.

An earlier cinema, the picturedrome, opened in durngate street on 24th april 1911 but closed on 4th may 1957. An odeon cinema opened recently as part of the brewery square development.

The cinema was built by watts bros, a local firm of builders.

We have not been able to establish the name of the architect.

The plaza is a well loved centre of entertainment for the town and its surrounding area and shows several films at the same time in its three theatres.



## The Old Rectory, Dorchester

Somerleigh Road, Dorchester, DT1 1PD

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for The Old Rectory, Dorchester

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	high	high	moderate	high	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for The Old Rectory, Dorchester

Archaeological value - not applicable

Despite its multiple changes in user the building's exterior facades remain unaltered and it is a major contributor to the surrounding area situated just east of the borough gardens which predominately dates from the victorian era when those gardens were inaugurated.

This former rectory to st peter's church in high west street in the victorian period was then used as part of the county hospital until the latter was moved to its present campus.

After having been adapted to serve as a health club it has now been transformed into residential apartments. The change in user since its construction illustrates the manner in which the use of buildings in the centre of a county town can evolve over the years.

The rectory was designed by the dorset architect john hicks in 1850 and is a good example of his designs for domestic buildings in a grand style inspired by the tudor and jacobean periods.

John hick's firm survives to this day and its present offices are situated a stone's throw away.

An impressive building constructed to a high standard which illustrates the inspiration sought by victorian architects and builders in britain's architectural heritage.

The building was created to serve the community and continued to do so in different ways until its recent transformation into much needed homes for local people.

As a result it is known and loved by the residents of the town and forms part of its historic fabric.



# Duntish



## Duntish Court

Duntish Court, Duntish, Buckland Newton, DT2 7DE

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

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- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Duntish Court

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
little	moderate	moderate	moderate	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Duntish Court

The original ha-ha survives, as does the garden house, attributed by Timothy Mowl to Chambers.

Duntish Court lies in an historic parkland setting on a ledge below the ancient hill fort of Dungeon Hill. The present 20th C bungalow is built on the site of the former mansion house and faces east with extensive views towards Ibberton Hill. The land falls sharply to the south where the view is now mostly obscured by trees but which would have originally afforded fine views. To the south is a canal shaped brick lined lake currently of irregular form with a restored cascade at the western end. Above this is the south facing Grotto. The rusticated summer house designed by Chambers is to the north of the main drive and is now surrounded by trees. There is also a walled garden area just south of the entrance drive gate.

Originally called Castle Hill there was an Elizabethan House on the estate owned by Thomas Barnes, but it was on a different site from the present house. The estate was at one point owned by the 1st Duke of Marlborough's father. The 1st Duke sold the estate to Mr Foy whose son Fitzwalter Foy demolished the Elizabethan House and built the new one designed by

Chambers in 1760. The new house was of three stories with two wings attached to the main house by colonnades. The property remained in the Foy family until 1878 when it was bought by the Holford family. Thomas Holford who owned the estate post WWII was unable to leave the house to his daughters and therefore sold the house and grounds to a developer who demolished the house in 1965. The estate remained in the family and the site of the house was eventually bought back. The present members of the family live in the new bungalow built in 1971. The landscape is believed to be the work of Chambers and the grotto has been tentatively attributed to the Lanes of Tisbury.

The c.1760 house by Sir William Chambers was demolished in 1965, but the miniature 18th C landscape and pleasure ground survives, including a lake, a cascade and a grotto, albeit in an overgrown and somewhat fragile condition. Significant late 18th and 19th C tree planting remains including a Yewery, which may be as early as the 16th C. The views which play a significant part in the effect of the garden are preserved. The tree planting is distinguished and there is a likely connection with the Holfords of Westonbirt.

## Location map for Duntish Court





## The Old Chapel, Duntish

B3143, Duntish, Dorchester, DT2 7DR

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

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- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for The Old Chapel, Duntish

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	moderate	little	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for The Old Chapel, Duntish

Distinctive visual appearance of a local chapel of its time.

Traditional village chapel. Lots of local history.

Front external elevations are unchanged from when the building would have been in use as the local chapel for the hamlet of Duntish.

Sadly, the rear elevations now have many modern additions in order that the building can be let as a holiday cottage.

As above, the exterior of the building is unchanged from when it was in use as a chapel, allowing history to be 'read' when passing the building.

It retains its original name of the Old Chapel.

Older residents of Duntish remember using this chapel for their weekly worship.

A true communal building.

# East Weares



## East Weares salt pans

Portland,

Asset type: Sites and Places

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

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- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for East Weares salt pans

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
high	moderate	moderate	little	little	little

### Nominator's statement as submitted for East Weares salt pans

Conscious design still relatively intact, although obscured

Situated along the eastern coastline of East Weares,[2] the two salt pans have existed for many centuries. The origins of the pans remain uncertain, however the limited evidence recorded suggest they are likely to be medieval.[3] During Saxon and Norman times the pans were one of two places for the thriving salt production industry on Portland. The other was the tidal lagoon known as The Mere, which was situated at the north of the island. The two pans at East Weares were formed by the digging of Kimmeridge clay.[4] The pans would flood at high Spring Tides and once they dried out through the evaporation of the seawater, the encrusted salt would be removed from the rocks.[3] Although the pans have remained unused for centuries, both remain completely intact and undisturbed.[5]

# Easton



## Crown Farm Barn and Cart Houses, Easton

Crown Farm Terrace, Easton, Portland,

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

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- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

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### Assessment of significance for Crown Farm Barn and Cart Houses, Easton

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	high	little	moderate	little

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Crown Farm Barn and Cart Houses, Easton

with adjoining wall of demolished building containing livestock tethering points. Only surviving agricultural building from Crown Farm (destroyed by enemy action in ww2), two storey barn with attached cart houses, early 19th century but possibly with earlier stone work in parts. The tethering points are of note as is the historic disappearance of the farm itself. A reminder of the agricultural origins of industry on the island.





## John Penn's Bath, Easton

Church Ope Road, Easton, Portland, DT5 1JA

Asset type: Structure

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

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- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for John Penn's Bath, Easton

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	high	moderate	moderate	little

### Nominator's statement as submitted for John Penn's Bath, Easton

<https://www.portlandhistory.co.uk/john-penns-bath.html>

Stone bath footprint intact. Built by John Penn 1805 and original owner of Pennsylvania Castle. The enclosure (part of the enclosure for the bath), of the St Andrews Ruin and Rufus castle sites, provoked much local unrest. As a result the bath was used only a few times.

The issue of the enclosure of the site and its resolution in 1822 remains an argument today in respect of the ownership/responsibility for the ruins (SAM) above, enclosed by John Penn.

# Edmondsham



## Gardens at Edmondsham House

Edmondsham House, Edmondsham, BH21 5RE

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

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- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Gardens at Edmondsham House

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
moderate	moderate	high	moderate	moderate	none

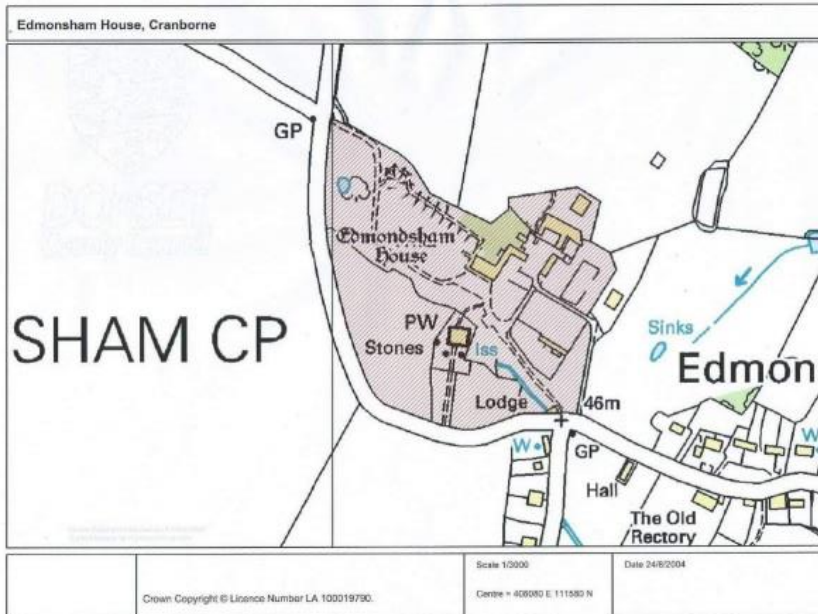
### Nominator's statement as submitted for Gardens at Edmondsham House

The house is approached from the north west along the drive which was originally the main road to Edmondsham village. As one nears the house the walled garden and the stable block are on the right. The church which was originally outside the grounds is now to be found amongst trees in the park to the left of the drive. The main grassed area to the west of the house is a croquet lawn and the area to the north west is reputed to have been used as a cockpit. There is a tennis court to the north of the walled gardens.

Evidence of ancient woodland and early walled gardens, from the 17th C. Enlarged park and gardens from the Victorian period with tree planting. The whole is a good example of an ensemble with house, church and traditional estate buildings in a designed parkland landscape and continuity of family ownership. The walled gardens date from the 17th C but were altered in the 18th C. The outer wings of the house were added in the mid 18th C when some landscaping improvements were made. The road was moved to the other side of the church in 1856 and a larger park created. In 1864 the stable block and other service buildings

were constructed. The gate lodge was built in 1909. The army occupied the site during WWII. In 1949 the Victorian wing of the house was demolished and in 1959 a dower house was built. The Elizabethan House dates from 1589 and was built by Thomas Hussey. The estate has remained within the same family ever since although the name has changed. The garden and designed landscape makes an important aesthetic contribution to how the Grade II\* Elizabethan house and later associated estate buildings are experienced.

### Location map for Gardens at Edmondsham House



# Ferndown



## St Mary's Church, Ferndown

Station Road, West Moors, BH22 0JF, BH22 0JF

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

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- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for St Mary's Church, Ferndown

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	high	high	little	high	high

### Nominator's statement as submitted for St Mary's Church, Ferndown

Archaeological value – none

The building is of architectural interest as a late Victorian Gothic parish church in ashlar with period detailing such geometrical tracery, gabled kneelers, finals and a feature bell turret to the west end, adjacent to Station Road. As Newman & Pevsner Note in the Dorset edition of the Buildings of England Series, St Mary's is of 1897 by W.H. Stanley.

The church is aligned with a west gable end to Station Rd and a segmented east end facing no. 1 The Avenue. The large pointed window to the east end with hoodmould sets the tone for the building, with smaller matching windows to the south, along with a hoodmould to the main entrance in the south porch. The slate roofing is lifted by red clay ridge tiles and finals to the gables.

The church remains in its originally intended use and has been little altered apart from extensions. The building was seamlessly extended in 1927 with the west gable brought closer to Station Rd, but less sympathetically extended in recent years with the addition of a red brick church hall to the north elevation.

As a parish church it is of a modest scale and the embellishment kept to the principle features like windows, although the bell turret is particularly fine. The use of ashlar sets the building apart from the neighbouring red brick Victorian buildings and gives the church a small sense of grandeur. The building itself is little altered to the exterior, although the imposing red brick addition blocks out the northern elevation. The modern extension does however assist in enabling the facilities required to help the church function in the 21st century and provide a range of community facilities.

It is set within its original grounds and the decorative red brick and stone capped boundary walls form a fitting setting to the church. The many churchyard memorials and group of mature trees to the south east corner of the site all positively add to the setting of the church. With the coming of the railway to West Moors the village grew and with more people came a demand for more facilities, and in the late 1890s, a church & village school were built. The church is very much of its date in terms of styling and materials and forms a group with the other buildings of this period, namely the school, former school house, former vicarage, former Railway Hotel (now Tap & Railway pub) & Gateman's Cottage.

The church benefits from a quality of detailing and is an impressive structure on approach from the south. Whilst not of the scale of larger churches it's use of stone and slate results in a pleasing aesthetic and helps to make it positively stand out in the streetscene. The Gothic detailing and height (by virtue of the tall west gable and turret) gives it something of a landmark status along Station Road, with the walled churchyard creating a fitting setting for the building. The building is prominently sited in West Moors to the corner of Station Road and The Avenue. The church is something of a landmark in the village, and the boundary walling and churchyard with its memorials & mature trees/greenery, all add to a sense of place at this point.

The church is of significant communal value being a focal meeting place for the village for 125 years.

# Fontmell Magna





## Springhead, Fontmell Magna

Springhead, Fontmell Magna, SP7 0NU

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Springhead, Fontmell Magna

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
moderate	moderate	moderate	high	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Springhead, Fontmell Magna

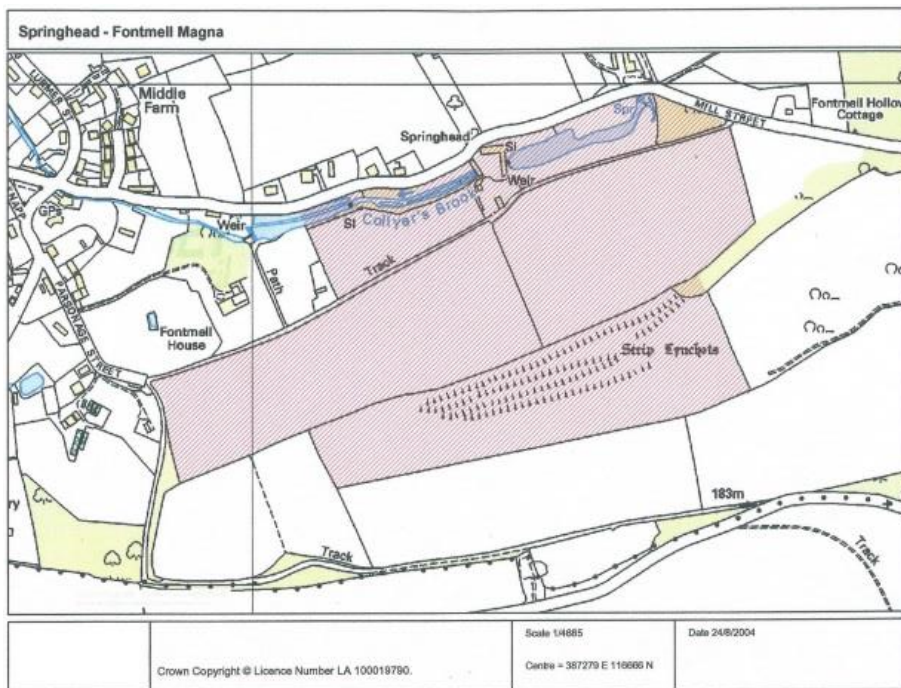
The relationship with the thatched house, water management structures along Collyer's Brook and the Rotunda. There were originally three mills owned by Shaftesbury Abbey since 932 until the dissolution of the monasteries. In 1926 it was bought by Harold Squires who created the beginnings of the current garden with alterations to the lake. In 1932 the property was bought by Rolf and Mariabella Gardiner and Mrs. Gardiner undertook further work on the gardens. Dame Sylvia Crow was a regular visitor. Springhead was created as an Educational Trust in 1973 by the Gardiner family and there is an active group of volunteers maintaining the gardens, wetlands, reed bed filter and wild areas to encourage wildlife, as well as programmes of music and concerts.

Harold Squires, a minor artist on the fringes of the Bloomsbury set, created a house from the mill buildings and laid out the garden in 1931. Rolf and Mariabella Gardiner acquired the site and continued developing the gardens around the mill pond. The Gardiners were ecological conservationists and founder members of the Soil Association.

Springhead has a well designed garden integrating with the surrounding landscape which lies in a coombe where, as its name implies, several springs rise from the surrounding hills. The site runs east to west with the east being the high ground. The spring fed stream runs towards Fontmell Magna village and eventually joins the River Stour. Springhead house and mill are mid way along the site at the western end of the lake. The sides of the valley around the lake have been formed into gardens of an informal nature. The well integrated designed garden which relates to the surrounding landscape.

The Rotunda, which forms an important part of the vista, is a six column stone reproduction (Venetian) with wrought iron open dome and was used for outdoor plays and concerts. The Gardiners held camps for inner city young people to encourage them to learn about rural crafts. D H Lawrence was their mentor.

### Location map for Springhead, Fontmell Magna



# Fontmell Parva



## Gardens at Fontmell Parva House

Fontmell Parva House, Fontmell, Dorset, DT11 8HW

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

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- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Gardens at Fontmell Parva House

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
	moderate	high	none	moderate	none

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Gardens at Fontmell Parva House

The gardens provide an arresting setting for the 17th century grade II\* listed Fontmell Parva House giving the ensemble a greater significance. The listed, highly ornate, wrought iron gates and screen and walls of the walled gardens to the rear of the house, are exceptional. Some of the Victorian features utilise the Fontmell Brook.

The estate is situated north of Child Okeford on flat ground on the eastern bank of the River Stour. The land is of upper and lower greensand. The house is approached from the east through gate piers. The gardens to the south and west of the estate contain elements of an 18th C garden in the form of a walled garden of 1.2 acres entranced by wrought iron screen and gates between ashlar pillars. There is a ha-ha and a woodland to the west.

The present garden features are largely Victorian and include a hornbeam walk, grotto, cascade, duckery and a fernery. The garden complements the grade II\* listed 17th C house and the whole estate lies within the western limits of the Cranborne Chase AONB. The house was originally a post civil war construction of about 1665 probably for Edward St Loe. In the

19th C work was carried out for the Bower family by George Evans of Wimborne, including the wings and stables.

The gardens provide an arresting setting for a grade II\* listed building giving the ensemble a greater significance. The listed, highly ornate, wrought iron gates and screen and walls of the walled gardens to the rear of the house, are exceptional. Some of the Victorian features utilise the Fontmell Brook.

Location map for Gardens at Fontmell Parva House



# Frampton



## Frampton House garden and landscape

The Court, Frampton, DT2 9NH

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Frampton House garden and landscape

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
moderate	moderate	high	none	moderate	none

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Frampton House garden and landscape

The garden and designed landscape provide the setting for the early 19th century grade II\* listed Frampton House and the associated stables. There are also buildings and structures which form part of the designed landscape largely dating from the early 19th century including lodges houses, one of which is Grade II listed, a similarly listed ice house and a bridge carrying the main drive over the River Frome.

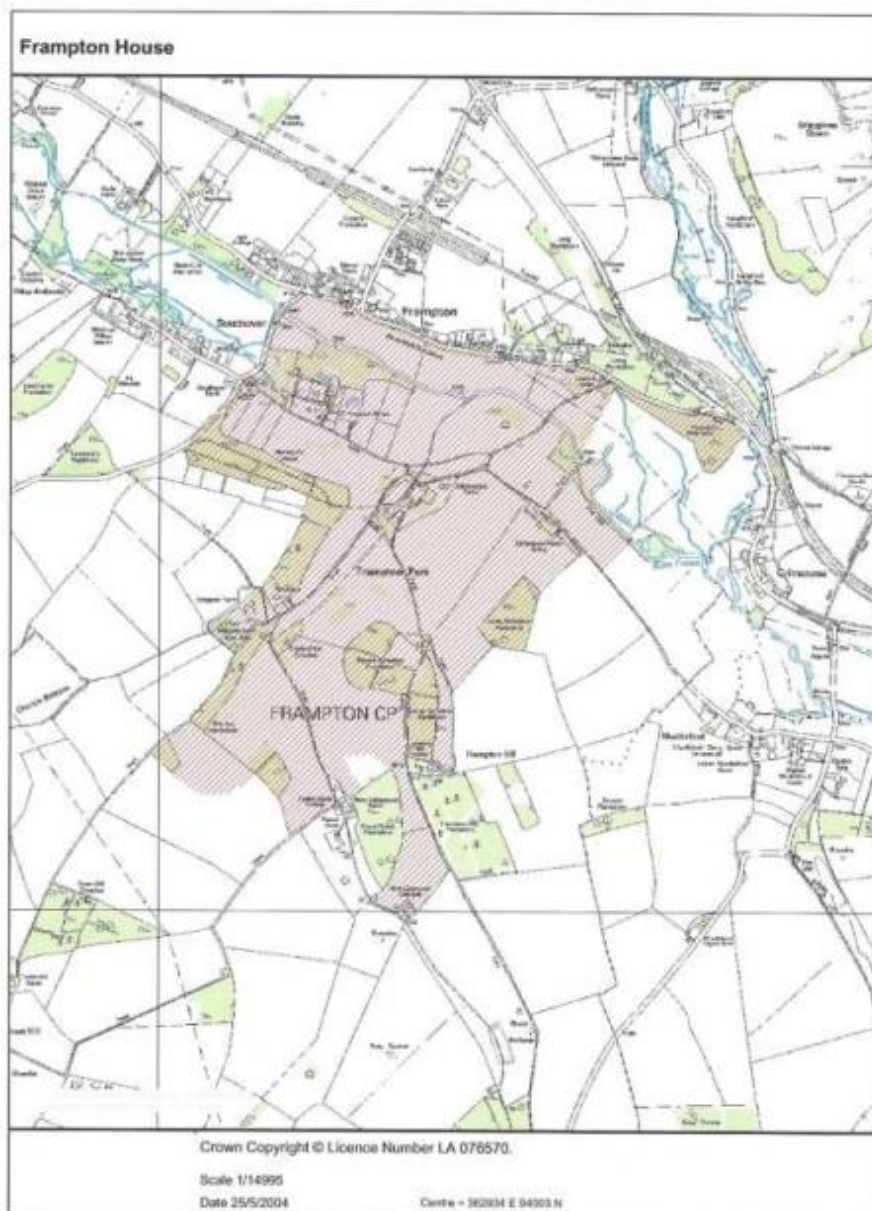
Frampton lies north of Dorchester in the river valley of the Frome which runs through the northern edge of the park. Frampton Park is south of the village on ground which looks towards Hampton Hill. The site of the original house is in the north west quadrant of the site with part of the stable block remaining from the entrance courtyard of the house. A new house, Court House, was built onto Court Cottage post 1931 at the Southover entrance to the park. The 2nd edition OS shows a walled garden surrounded by ornamental planting with a network of paths. Around the edge of the park is a continuing system of plantations defining the boundaries of the 18th C park which remain a good example of 18th C landscape design with



a bridge over the River Frome. There was originally a priory at Frampton which became part of St Stephen's College, Westminster, which was in turn suppressed during the reign of Edward VI. Frampton was granted by Queen Elizabeth I to Sir Christopher Hatton. In the 17th C Frampton was purchased by John Browne MP from the Hatton estate. Post 1704 the Brownes were able to rebuild the house on the site of the former priory in Portland stone. The estate passed by inheritance to the Sheridan family who remained in full possession until 1931 when the main house was demolished and the estate split up. Since 1931 Court House, as well as other properties, have been built within the historic grounds.

There are considerable remains of an extensive 18th C park with complex walled structures around the house, which have been altered and amended during later centuries. This is illustrated in an estate map from 1778, held at the Dorset History Centre.

### Location map for Frampton House garden and landscape





# Grimstone



## Barn at Dorchester Road, Grimstone

Grimstone, DT2 9NA

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

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- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

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### Assessment of significance for Barn at Dorchester Road, Grimstone

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	high	little	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Barn at Dorchester Road, Grimstone

Though altered, the building has moderate architectural value as an example of an early to mid-19th century stable block, complete with original stalls and flooring.

The building has high illustrative value owing to its ability to illustrate its original form and use through the survival of stable fittings and a coach house at the E end.

The asset has moderate aesthetic value owing to its legible group value with the historic mill (in particular), which frame the highway at the entrance to Grimstone. Though the roof has been replaced, the building has a simple, vernacular charm and is a landmark building on the A37.

# Hinton St Mary



## Gardens at The Manor House, Hinton St Mary

The Manor House, Hinton St. Mary, DT10 1NA

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

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### Assessment of significance for Gardens at The Manor House, Hinton St Mary

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
moderate	moderate	high	moderate	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Gardens at The Manor House, Hinton St Mary

The grounds of The Manor House at Hinton St. Mary run along a ridge in the Blackmore Vale running parallel with the B3092. The Manor House, gardens and tithe barn are on a level site with wide views to the south and east where the land falls away. There is a strong design in Lutyenesque Arts and Crafts style. There is an Art Deco Belvedere to the south of the tithe barn on the southern edge of the property and about 100 m south of the house. From the south west corner of the main site there is a fine avenue of beeches stretching away to the south west where they join the main road

The Manor House was a residence of the Freke family for over two centuries and rebuilding work on the house began in the 1630's and carried on for many years. The estate passed by inheritance to the Pitt family. In 1880 General Pitt-Rivers inherited from The 6th Lord Rivers and his elder son George, enlarged the house and laid out the garden. The gardens were

created from paddocks between 1888-1902 with further improvements between 1927-9. There were late 20th C replanting and improvements.

Additional significance is attached to the association with the Pitt-Rivers family and the views out over open country.

The layout of the gardens at Hinton St. Mary has remained largely unchanged since they were created in the late 19th/ early 20th C. Though the gardens have matured, they have been well maintained in the style in which they were created, and thus retain their original freshness and impact. The garden is enhanced by its setting with church, tithe barn ( now a theatre) and an avenue of beeches.

The gardens provide the setting for the tithe barn which is now a theatre and is often used for community events.

### Location map for Gardens at The Manor House, Hinton St Mary



# Holton Heath



## Former Royal Naval Cordite Factory - Units E11 and E12, Holton Heath

Admiralty Park, Station Road, Holton Heath, Wareham, BH16 6HX

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

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- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

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### Assessment of significance for Former Royal Naval Cordite Factory - Units E11 and E12, Holton Heath

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
moderate	moderate	high	high	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Former Royal Naval Cordite Factory - Units E11 and E12, Holton Heath

The assets have moderate archaeological value owing to the potential for buried remains (e.g. buildings, infrastructure) relating to the adjacent Cooker House Scheduled Monument, which was the centre of the early-20th-century acetone factory.

The assets have moderate architectural value. Though the buildings are industrial, functional and somewhat altered, they retain a clear contemporary style and, more importantly, form a legible group within 'Site E' of the former RNCF.

The assets have a high historic illustrative value owing to their being part of the Admiralty Materials Laboratory, whose uses occupied the buildings on Site E after the closure of the acetone factory. It is, however, possible that the buildings played a role in the acetone factory processes prior to this, owing to their seemingly contemporary date. The buildings have a clear spatial and historically functional relationship with the adjacent Scheduled Monument

and Grade II-listed Cooker House, which was the centre of the acetone factory, and a rare survival of national significance. Though the buildings are neglected and altered, they have long been vacant and likely retain external or internal elements which illustrate their uses (e.g. the salt water tank mounts at the SE end). The latter were always top secret and may have included the solventless manufacture of cordite from the 1920s, but certainly included materials stress testing (Unit E12) and testing the corrosive effects of sea water on torpedoes (Unit E11). In the latter, these functions operated in conjunction with the Underwater Weapons Establishment on Portland.

The assets have high associative value owing to their connection to the nationally significant events surrounding the Government's top-secret materials research for Cold War-era marine weaponry and, possibly, to the acetone (or solventless acetone) manufacturing process beforehand.

The assets have moderate value owing to their being part of a large and distinctive local landmark (the former RN Cordite Factory), whose secretive history only adds to the site's interest. The factory was a significant local employer for nearly a century and so will retain connections with several generations of the local community who worked there.



# Kimmeridge



## Landscape at Smedmore House, Kimmeridge

Kimmeridge, BH20 5PE

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

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- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

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### Assessment of significance for Landscape at Smedmore House, Kimmeridge

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	high	moderate	high	moderate

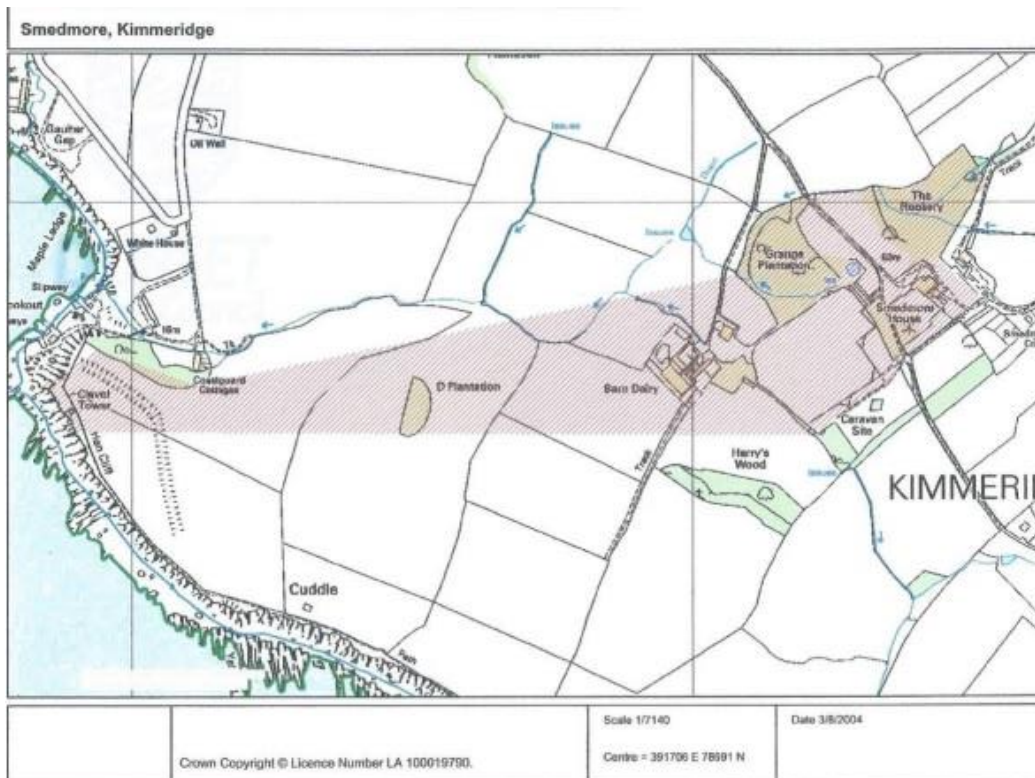
### Nominator's statement as submitted for Landscape at Smedmore House, Kimmeridge

The Clavell Tower has recently been relocated and restored by the Landmark Trust. The house and gardens at Smedmore are in a windswept position on the southern side of the Purbeck Hills within sound and sight of the sea. Shelter belts to the south west and north have been planted to enable a calmer climate to be created around the house. The front of the house faces towards the north west with the gardens to the south and east where there are terraces and small walled gardens. Clavells Tower, a cliff edge eye catcher, lies to the east. The tower was built in 1831. There is a 17th C brew house, 18th C house, a former rose garden, now an orchard and also Bee Boles.

In 1391 Henry Smedmore sold the site to William Wyot, ancestor of the present owner. The first mention of the gardens is when the original house was built by Sir William Clavell in 1612 with 'pleasant' gardens. In 1817 the Rev. John Richards took the name of Clavell when

inheriting the estate and built the Clavell Tower in 1831. In 1833 his niece Mrs John Mansel inherited the estate who built a new house. The garden's fortunes have fluctuated due to the many tenants, but the most noteworthy was Major Van de Weyer 1896-1924, who was an enthusiastic gardener and raised the *Buddleja x weyeriana*. After a period of neglect following World War II, the flower garden was restored by Mrs John Mansel, wife of the owner, in 1958-89. Since 1989 her son Dr Philip Mansel has made a walk from the garden to the sea, with statues, urns and obelisks. The kitchen garden has become an orchard and pasture. The conservatory fell down during World War II. The coastal views, the creation of shelter belts to enable cultivation, Clavell Tower and plant associations

## Location map for Landscape at Smedmore House, Kimmeridge



# Kingston Russell



## Gardens at Kingston Russell House

Kingston Russell House, Kingston Russell, DT2 9HR

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

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### Assessment of significance for Gardens at Kingston Russell House

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
	moderate	moderate	high	moderate	none

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Gardens at Kingston Russell House

This value is derived from the potential for archaeological remains/evidence of remains of early formal gardens.

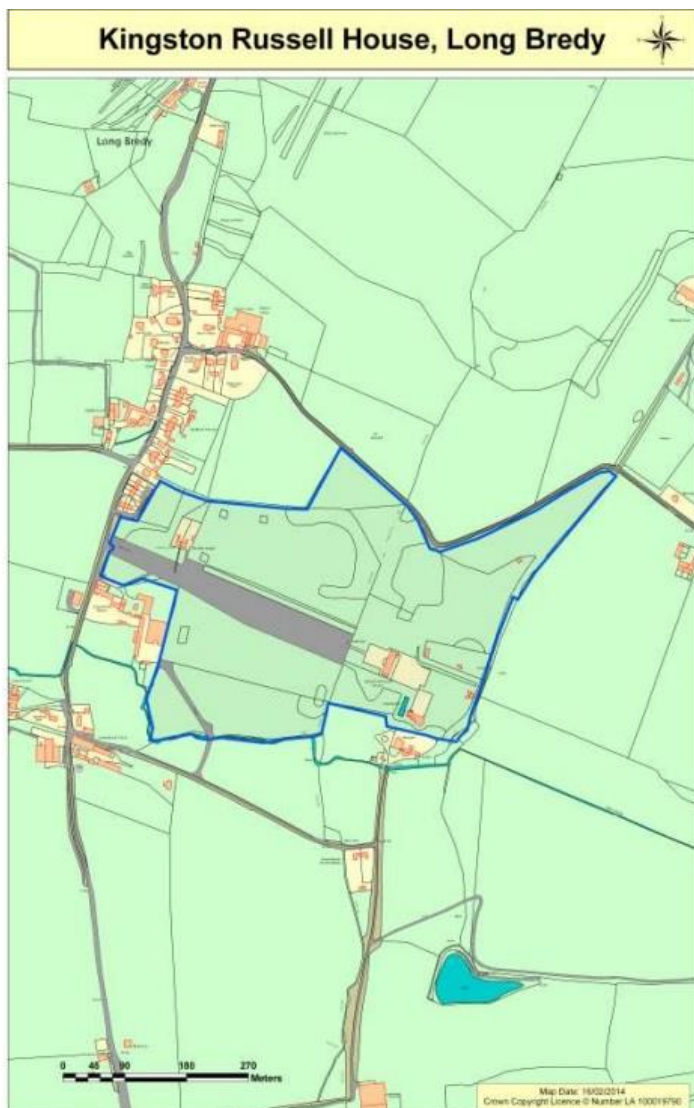
Kingston Russell House is south of the A35 on flat ground in the Bride Valley with the land rising to the north. The house is approached from the west down an avenue aligned on the west front where there is a formal forecourt. The east front of the house looks towards Black Down and is formally laid out centred on a summer house at the eastern extremity. The kitchen garden is to the north and tennis court and swimming pool to the south of the formal axis

Originally the home of the Michel family and not the ancestral home of the Russells (Dukes of Bedford) as once thought. The house was re-fronted in Portland Stone in 1730 but retains a facade from the time of Charles II on the eastern front. In 1862 the property finally became a

possession of the Dukes of Bedford but by the time they resold the property in 1913 it was semi derelict. Mr George Gribble, the new owner, restored the property and Philip Tilden designed extra bays to widen the eastern and western facades. Philip Tilden also laid out the formal garden with yew hedges. Thomas Masterman Hardy was born at Kingston Russell House in 1769, and the Hardy Memorial on the skyline

is visible from the garden. John Lothrop Motley, US Ambassador and close friend of Bismark died at the house. The house has had subsequent owners who have restored and added to the gardens. The Phillip Tilman designed Edwardian style of garden rooms, created by clipped yew and hornbeam hedges along the original central axis, is typical of the years surrounding the First World War. The connection with the Russell family and the evidence of remains of early formal gardens, warrants consideration. The garden and designed landscape makes an important aesthetic contribution to how the country house is experienced.

### Location map for Gardens at Kingston Russell House



# Loders



## Bell Hill strip lynchets and Bell Hill post medieval field boundary, Loders parish

Bell Hill, Loders,

Asset type: Sites and Places

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

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### Assessment of significance for Bell Hill strip lynchets and Bell Hill post medieval field boundary, Loders parish

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
high	none	high	little	high	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Bell Hill strip lynchets and Bell Hill post medieval field boundary, Loders parish

Bell Hill stands in the north of Loders parish on the boundary with Powerstock Parish (Doc1). On its southern slopes, running west to east there are two series of visible adjacent earthworks. Both series are clearly visible in Lidar imagery (Doc.2). In a recent ariel photograph each can be seen meeting at a point at the head of a small valley behind Bell House (Image 1).

The western series is recorded in the Dorset Historic Environment Records (HER) MDO37813 as a monument: A "Postmedieval field boundary, Bell Hill, Powerstock (sic), 1540 AD to 1900 AD", OS SY497 951. (See Doc 3). The eastern series, OS SY 500 951 has no HER Heritage Gateway record although it has an assigned "monument" symbol and "Strip Lynchets" designation in the Historic Environment layer of the Dorset Explorer Map (Doc 4).



Clear visual differences between the two series are evidenced in Image 1. While recognising the important historical differences between these earthwork series, the first, to the west, a post medieval field boundary and the second, to the east, a set of strip lynchets, both have elements in common that we suggest, for the purposes of this exercise, justifies including them as a unit for an historic asset nomination.

Bell Hill is outside the Conservation area and has no Heritage Designations. However, its lynchets are one in a significant number of series of strip lynchets on Loders Parish hills, described in the Conservation Appraisal as "collectively making up one of the best-preserved groups of these features in Dorset" (Doc.5 p.33)

Because of their excellent state of preservation, both sites at Bell Hill offer the potential to fill in the many gaps in our present knowledge including establishing their precise age, methods of construction, use over time, crops grown, cultivation techniques, and other associated past human activity, including the use of lime historically burned at the lime kiln at Bell House (Doc 6 p.45)

To date our knowledge has been limited by available analytical techniques. Dating and analysing earthworks and lynchets have, until now, been time consuming and often imprecise. But new techniques in geomorphological and geoarchaeological study are transforming this. These include "Digital Elevation Models (DEMs) - Structure from Motion (SfM) photogrammetry, Airborne and Terrestrial Laser Scanning (ALS-TLS); optically stimulated luminescence (OSL and pOSL), Fourier-transform infra-red analysis (FTIR), phytoliths from plants, and potentially environmental DNA." (Doc 7 p.2). Already, as in the case of the Loders Parish strip lynchets, Lidar imagery has clarified our understanding of the landforms involved. Strip lynchets are not rare, but those at Bell Hill are just one series among a significant number of substantial and well preserved strip lynchets groups within the area of a small Dorset parish. (Other series in the Loders parish are being separately nominated for the local Heritage List). Collectively, they represent a rarity.

Strip lynchets and other earthworks, while sculpted by man, with conscious intent, were designed with purely function in mind. They have no single architect and do not qualify as a built structure within the meaning of the two types outlined in the given criteria for this category. Loders strip lynchets were probably constructed in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries when growing population levels and land hunger were at their greatest. As the population of England increased, more land was necessarily devoted to cereal cultivation. By the thirteenth century land hunger led to a great deal of inherently poor land being ploughed up, and in hillier parts of England, including Wessex, cultivation terraces or lynchets were created (or prehistoric ones reoccupied) to allow the cultivation of steep hillsides.

The structure of these well preserved and prominent strip lynchets at Bell Hill clearly illustrates their original purpose: to make level areas suitable for growing cereal crops on the side of a hill. Strip lynchets have the appearance of a flight of gigantic stairs which gave rise to the term "flight of strip lynchets" in the early 20th century. The term "tread" was adopted to refer to the flat, cultivated part of the strip lynchet, and "riser" the term given to the bank between treads. Loders Parish contains relatively little flat land and a large number of steep sided hills, most of which have strip lynchets. The Bell strip lynchets represent a significant terracing of the northernmost of its prominent hills, suggesting the existence at times during their development of an increasing, industrious and innovative agricultural community responding to the constraints of their geographical environment. They transformed their landscape in a way that has lasted for more than at least 500 years and which formed striking features in Loders

Parish. Their survival and continuity of use and management over centuries illustrates the importance of the rural economy to the area where they still form an essential part of the agricultural economy.

Hillside land is often of inherently poor quality. Lime kilns were used from the sixteenth century onwards to burn limestone to make lime to spread on the soil to enrich it. There was a total of 9 lime kilns in Loders parish (See p.45 doc.6). Remains of 6 can still be seen of which one of the best preserved is at Bell House which lies close in very close proximity to the Bell Hill lynchets. The lime kiln can be seen to the right of Bell House at the bottom of Image 2.

Post medieval field boundaries such as those on Bell Hill are probably evidence of formerly open field systems of farming which, until 1540, had predominated. After that date the majority of new field systems were enclosed and resulted from expansion and exploitation of upland environments. Many areas of open-field agriculture which had previously supported arable farming became redundant, some being abandoned, others being enclosed for sheep or cattle. Bell Hill strip lynchets and the site of the post medieval field boundary retain their primary agricultural role, but, somewhere in their history, grazing replaced crop production. The land use has evolved with changing agricultural methods and demands, both locally and nationally. While not all directly figuring in his works, the hills and associated strip lynchets and other ancient earthworks across Dorset are part of the literary landscape associated with the writings of Thomas Hardy including his "Wessex Tales" and "Tess of the D'Urbervilles". The Bell Hill earthworks evoke Hardy's world.

The historic design of the Bell Hill strip lynchets and field boundaries was based entirely on function rather than aesthetics. They were not consciously constructed as a work of art to "manipulate the senses or evoke an emotional or intellectual reaction in the observer".

However, these earthworks do have immense fortuitous aesthetic value as a result of their particular scenic qualities and visually powerful contribution to the distinctive setting of Loders. Bell Hill, on the northernmost hill in the Parish with its clear marks of ancient land use, visible from wider viewpoints, and the local network of well used bridleways, trackways and footpaths, can't fail to "evoke an emotional or intellectual reaction in the observer" (See attached images). Together with other prominent series of strip lynchets on the hills surrounding Loders parish they are major elements of the "outstanding landscape character of the area" described in the Loders Neighbourhood Plan (Doc 8).

Formal evidence of the value to the community of the hills in Loders parish with their strip lynchets, of which Bell Hill is the northernmost, can be found in the Loders Neighbourhood Plan which drew up Policy E2 which identifies them as a Special Landscape and Historic Feature worthy of protection (Doc.8 p.16)

Bell Hill and its earthworks, together with the other prominent parish hills and their strip lynchets, are an important, much valued element in the visual and physical landscape of Loders parish. They represent a strong link to the past in our present rich landscape, contributing to the distinctive sense of place in Loders Parish.



## Waddon Hill strip lynchets, Loders

Loders village,

Asset type: Sites and Places

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

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### Assessment of significance for Waddon Hill strip lynchets, Loders

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
high	none	high	little	high	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Waddon Hill strip lynchets, Loders

Waddon Hill is the site of an extensive, substantial and prominent series of strip lynchets - cultivation terraces - on its south-facing steeply descending slopes. This face of the hill has a singular shape, reminiscent of an amphitheatre. This can be clearly seen in the image of Waddon at the bottom centre of the Lidar picture (Doc 1). It rises to the north behind Loders and extends from east to west behind almost the entire length of the settlement. (Document 6). Its central location and striking structure provide a key landmark for the parish (See image 1).

Loders Conservation Area was extended in December 2007 specifically to include the strip lynchets at Waddon and at other sites in the Parish, described in the Conservation Appraisal as "collectively making up one of the best-preserved groups of these features in Dorset". (Doc 2 p.33)

A Dorset Historic Environment Records (HER), MDO1470 records this site as “Monument; Medieval Strip Lynchet 1066 AD-1539 AD. visible as earthworks surrounding Waddon and Syme’s Hill on lidar imagery and aerial photographs”

Because of their excellent state of preservation the Waddon Hill strip lynchets offer the potential to fill in the many gaps in our present knowledge including establishing their precise age, methods of construction, use over time, crops grown, cultivation techniques, and other associated past human activity. This may include shedding light on Iron Age and Roman activity here –there have been finds of Iron Age and Roman pottery west of Symes Hill Copse on Waddon Hill, recorded in HER MDOI476

To date our knowledge has been limited by available analytical techniques. Dating and analysing terraces and lynchets have, until now, been time consuming and often imprecise. But new techniques in geomorphological and geoarchaeological study are transforming this. These include “Digital Elevation Models (DEMs) - Structure from Motion (SfM) photogrammetry, Airborne and Terrestrial Laser Scanning (ALS-TLS); optically stimulated luminescence (OSL and pOSL), Fourier-transform infra-red analysis (FTIR), phytoliths from plants, and potentially environmental DNA.” (Doc 3 p.2). Already, as in the case of the Loders Parish strip lynchets, Lidar imagery has clarified our understanding of the landforms involved. Strip lynchets are not rare, but those at Waddon Hill are just one series among a significant number of substantial and well preserved strip lynchets groups within the area of a small Dorset parish. (Other series in the Loders parish are being separately nominated for the local Heritage List). Collectively, they represent a rarity.

Strip lynchets, while sculpted by man, with conscious intent, were designed with purely function in mind. They have no single architect and do not qualify as a built structure within the meaning of the two types outlined in the given criteria for this category.

The Waddon Hill strip lynchets were probably constructed in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries when growing population levels and land hunger were at their greatest. As the population of England increased, more land was necessarily devoted to cereal cultivation. By the thirteenth century land hunger led to a great deal of inherently poor land being ploughed up, and in hillier parts of England, including Wessex, cultivation terraces or lynchets were created (or prehistoric ones reoccupied) to allow the cultivation of steep hillsides.

The structure of these well preserved and prominent strip lynchets clearly illustrates their original purpose: to make level areas suitable for growing cereal crops on the side of a hill. Strip lynchets have the appearance of a flight of gigantic stairs which gave rise to the term “flight of strip lynchets” in the early 20th century (Image 3). The term “tread” was adopted to refer to the flat, cultivated part of the strip lynchet, and “riser” the term given to the bank between treads.

Loders Parish contains relatively little flat land and a large number of steep sided hills, most of which have strip lynchets. The Waddon strip lynchets represent a substantial terracing of one of the most prominent hills, suggesting the existence at times during their development of an increasing, industrious and innovative agricultural community responding to the constraints of their geographical environment. They transformed their landscape in a way that has lasted for more than at least 500 years and which formed striking features in both distant views and on the approach to the village (See image 4). Their survival and continuity of use and management over centuries illustrates the importance of the rural economy to the area where they still form an essential part of the agricultural economy.

Hillside land is often of inherently poor quality. Lime kilns were used from the sixteenth century onwards to burn limestone to make lime to spread on the soil to enrich it. There was a total of 9 lime kilns in Loders parish (See p.45 supporting doc.4). Remains of 6 can still be seen of which one of the best preserved is at Bell House which lies close to the north of Waddon (Image 5).

Loders Hill strip lynchets retain their primary agricultural role, but, somewhere in their history, grazing replaced crop production. The land use has evolved with changing agricultural methods and demands, both locally and nationally.

While not all directly figuring in his works, the hills and associated strip lynchets across Dorset are part of the literary landscape associated with the writings of Thomas Hardy including his "Wessex Tales" and "Tess of the D'Urbervilles". The Loders strip lynchets evoke Hardy's world. The historic design of the Waddon Hill strip lynchets was based entirely on function rather than aesthetics. They were not consciously constructed as a work of art to "manipulate the senses or evoke an emotional or intellectual reaction in the observer".

However, these strip lynchets do have immense fortuitous aesthetic value as a result of their striking scenic qualities and visually powerful contribution to the distinctive setting of Loders. Waddon Hill, centrally placed, with its curved form bearing its ancient terraces of strip lynchets high above the community can't fail to "evoke an emotional or intellectual reaction in the observer" (See all attached images). They can be seen from wider viewpoints, and the local network of well used bridleways, trackways and footpaths.

Together with other prominent series of strip lynchets on the hills surrounding Loders parish they are major elements of the "outstanding landscape character of the area" described in the Loders Neighbourhood Plan (Doc 5).

Formal evidence of the value to the community of the hills in Loders parish with their strip lynchets, of which Waddon Hill is the most central, can be found in the Loders Neighbourhood Plan which drew up Policy E2 which identifies them as a Special Landscape and Historic Feature worthy of protection (Doc.5 p.16)

Waddon Hill and its lynchets in the past, lent its amphitheatre setting to a series of open air events in the 1990s where locals, their friends and families enjoyed listening to bands playing at "Evenings at the Loders Bowl".

Waddon Hill is much valued for its rural tranquillity, with its strip lynchets offering a strong link to the past in our present rich landscape, contributing to the distinctive sense of place in Loders Parish.

The Waddon Hill strip lynchets, together with the other prominent parish hills and their strip lynchets, are an important, much valued element in the visual and physical landscape of Loders parish. The flight of strip lynchets on Waddon Hill are a parish landmark at the centre of the community, visible from all Parish hills to the south – Boarsbarrow, Loders, Knowl and to the east, Hillway. They have stood testimony for the best part of eight hundred years to the close relationship between the community and the land they worked. These medieval lynchets stand on the hill next to the medieval Parish Church of St Mary Magdalene, both created by past generations of Loders Parish (Image 7).

# Longburton



## Garden and landscape at Leweston Manor, Longburton

Leweston Manor, Longburton, DT9 6EL

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Garden and landscape at Leweston Manor, Longburton

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
moderate	moderate	high	high	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Garden and landscape at Leweston Manor, Longburton

There was an Elizabethan house on the site with the current church near the house built in the Jacobean period for Sir John Fitzjames. The Tudor house existed up until the latter part of the 18th C when a new house was constructed in the classical style for William Gordon who died in 1802.

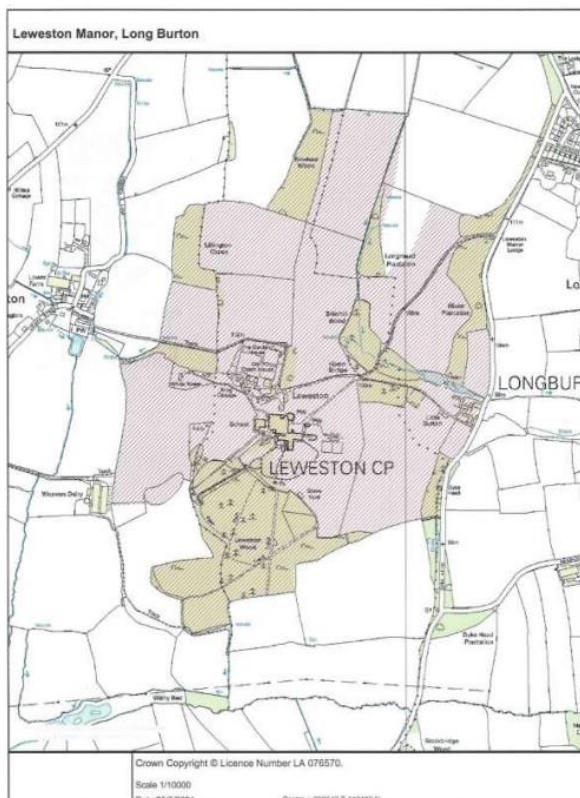
The garden and designed landscape provide the setting for the present house, the 1616 Chapel of the Holy Trinity (Grade I listed). There are also numerous buildings and structures, many of which are listed, forming part of the designed landscape largely dating from the late 18th century to the early 20th century. These include lodges houses, a late 18th century bridge, a pair of iron gate, a statue of a boar, an old water tower folly, and features including the pavilions associated with the Italian garden.

Leweston Manor is built on the site of an earlier Elizabethan manor lying south of the town of Sherborne in rolling countryside near the village of Longburton. It is approached from the north east and is built on a hill with fine views especially to the south west. Parts of the gardens designed by Mawson remain and in particular outer features such as the Belvedere, approached through ornamentally planted woodland with stone edged wide rides leading along the imposing allée with a Tuscan Boar statue. The Menagerie Walk forms the western boundary. The Jacobean church of Holy Trinity is to the east of the house with the Catholic Chapel built in the 1960's, to the west.

The Gordon family retained the estate until 1865 when it was sold to George Wingfield Digby of nearby Sherborne Castle. The property was acquired in 1897 by George Hamilton Fletcher who employed the Edwardian garden designer Mawson to create an elaborate landscaped garden both around the house and with features stretching into the outer grounds. In 1926 the estate was sold again and split up with the house and park being bought by Eric Hamilton Rose. In 1948 Mrs Rose sold the house and grounds to St Anthony's for use as a Catholic School. The gardens remain an important and characteristic example of Mawson's work and the most important in the county. The Belvedere is particularly important as it is thought to be an exceptional Mawson example.

The garden and designed landscape makes an important aesthetic contribution to how the Grade I house and associated estate buildings are experienced. There is communal value derived from the collective memories of the school children and staff who attended the school and their association with the garden and designed landscape forming the school grounds.

## Location map for Garden and Landscape at Leweston Manor, Longburton





# Lower Bockhampton



## Bockhampton House

Lower Bockhampton House, Bockhampton Lane, DT2 8PZ

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Bockhampton House

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	high	little	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Bockhampton House

A handsome brick house early/mid 19th century range (formerly separate cottages) of brick and stone, with detached former coach house or stable.



## Hillcrest, Roller Cottage, Molehill and Gardeners Cottage, Lower Bockhampton

East of Bockhampton Lane, DT2 8PZ

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Hillcrest, Roller Cottage, Molehill and Gardeners Cottage, Lower Bockhampton

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	moderate	none	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Hillcrest, Roller Cottage, Molehill and Gardeners Cottage, Lower Bockhampton

A terrace of four rendered cottages.

All with front porches, casements and tall chimneys and pots; of group value; these were apparently single storey and thatched until substantially rebuilt in 1894;



## The Victorian School House, Lower Bockhampton

Bockhampton Lane, DT2 8PZ

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for The Victorian School House

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	moderate	high	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for The Victorian School House

Handsome early Victorian stone and tile Tudor house and schoolroom: altered and extended, but of real presence and with Thomas Hardy connections (he attended the school). which Thomas Hardy attended at the age of eight (when it opened in 1848). The school closed in 1961, but its bell can still be seen above the door.

# Lyme Regis



## Bizley Art, Lyme Regis

12a Coombe Street, DT7 3PR

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Bizley Art, Lyme Regis

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
moderate	moderate	high	little	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Bizley Art, Lyme Regis

The asset has moderate archaeological value owing to the possibility for earlier building fabric to survive within the structure, or on the footprint of the building, especially as this part of Coombe St seems to have avoided the fire of 1844.

The asset has moderate architectural value owing to the surviving decorative elements on the front elevation, such as dentils along the eaves and rusticated quoins, and an early 20th-century shopfront, all of which combine with 14 Coombe St and the former Congregational Church opposite to provide a distinctive ornamented group in the street-scene.

The asset has high illustrative value owing to its ability to illustrate the original use and layout from its surviving floor plan, but also the wider development of Coombe Street as buildings were remodelled or replaced in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

The asset has moderate aesthetic value owing to the quality of the front elevation and its group value in the street-scene with 14 Coombe Street and the former Congregational Church.



## Lyme Regis Cemetery with chapels

28 Summerhill Road, Lyme Regis, DT7 3DT

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

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- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Lyme Regis Cemetery with chapels

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
moderate	high	high	high	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Lyme Regis Cemetery with chapels

By the nineteenth century, the graveyard around St. Michael's Church in Lyme Regis had long been subject to serious erosion, with several graves being lost to the sea. The Burial Act and Metropolitan Burials of 1852 gave the Town Council and Parish the opportunity to create a different site.

A conveyance from a local landowner, H.C. Henley was purchased in February 1856. The ground was consecrated by the Bishop of Salisbury in the same year, and the first burial occurred on 16th November 1856. The westerly extension to the cemetery was eventually consecrated by the Bishop of Sherborne in 1935.

The oldest graves in the cemetery are to the north and east, and trees and shrubs were first planted at random in the older part, but many more were planted in commemoration of the Coronation of King George VI in 1937 as part of a nationwide movement for the beautifying of



the country. Originally all the cemetery paths were wide enough for horse drawn carriages and driveways encircled both chapels, but before the cemetery was extended the paths were narrowed and used for graves. This later led to great confusion in the numbering and siting of graves.

There are various graves of the Philpot family; the sisters Mary, Margaret and Elizabeth made a significant collection of fossils and often worked with Mary Anning and H. T. de la Beche. After their death their collection was presented to Oxford University. Mary Anning was buried in the Parish Churchyard in 1847 but other members of her family are buried in the cemetery. Six members of the crew of H.M.S. Formidable were buried in graves (C1 to 6) in 1915. They were brought ashore in a lifeboat after their ship was sunk by torpedo.

A very detailed specification for the building of the chapels was dated 10th February 1856. It required one Chapel for Church of England services, and one (the one nearer to the road) for Dissenters. Dissenters at that time included non-conformists and Roman Catholics.

The design for each chapel was identical, except that the Dissenters' chapel did not have a chancel, instead the end was to have three lancet windows. Illustrations of the C of E chapel showed a semicircular chancel and a bell and bell tower. This was removed in the 1930s, as it had become unstable.

The existing Porter's Lodge was sited by the entrance gates. At one time this building formed two-roomed cottage as the home of the porter, his wife and their four children. It was later extended to form a mortuary and post-mortem room.

The Church of England chapel was re-decorated in 1892, largely paid for by the Vicar, the Rev. C. Myers. A Waiting Hall, also by the gates was demolished in the 1930s. In wet weather, there was also a portable wooden 'sentry box', now disappeared, which could be carried to the graveside for the vicar to conduct the service.

#### C of E Cemetery Chapel – Internal Decoration

The decoration is characteristic of the Arts & Crafts movement, and we believe it originates from 1892 as recorded in the Southern Times and Dorset County Herald, June 4th of that year:

“At half-past eight on Saturday morning the Bishop of Salisbury [Rt Rev John Wordsworth], attended by the Vicar (Rev C Myers) and a large number of the clergy of the neighbourhood, reopened the cemetery chapel. It has been entirely re-constructed, the interior has been new seated, the walls artistically painted, an elaborate alabaster altar fixed with Devonshire marble steps, the cost, about £200, being met by the Vicar.”

The wall decorations are a combination of wallpaper, stencil work and hand painting. The alabaster altar and marble steps are still in place. In April of this year, Adrian Everitt of Bone Black at Bridport restored the decoration that had been damaged by water ingress, and cracks in the walls.



## Poor Law Houses / Workhouse, Lyme Regis

33 / 34 Coombe Street, DT7 3PP

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

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- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

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### Assessment of significance for Poor Law Houses / Workhouse, Lyme Regis

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
little	moderate	moderate	moderate	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Poor Law Houses / Workhouse, Lyme Regis

The original buildings still exist and as marked on early maps. They have been altered to suit twentyfirst century retail and domestic requirements but still have the original outer walls, roof structures and some internal walls.

The Lyme Regis Parish Work House

Prior to the dissolution of the monasteries in the 1530's, religious houses would often provide for the infirm and the old as well as for travellers. Local landlords would usually see it as their responsibility to ensure some form of housing etc for local people working on their estates.

Poverty was mostly considered to be your own fault in Elizabethan times, but attitudes started to change towards the end of Elizabeth's reign and the government decided to take action. This was because of:

- fears that the 'social order' might be threatened if the growing number of poor people ganged together and started a rebellion

- the risk that vagabonds and beggars might turn to crime
- fears that the poor might spread disease
- landowners giving more to the poor

In Lyme Regis, as elsewhere, unpaid local officials (called Justices of the Peace) were made responsible for poverty related issues in their parish. They were allowed to collect taxes in order to help the poor and unemployed. For much of the century the authorities grouped people into either the 'impotent poor' or the 'able-bodied poor':

- Impotent poor – people unable to work due to age, disability or other infirmity. Limited relief was provided by the community in which they lived.

- Able-bodied poor - these were people who were physically able to work and were forced to, to prevent them from becoming vagrants, beggars or vagabonds. It was thought many able-bodied poor were lazy, idle and threatened the established social order. The 1572 Vagabonds Act introduced severe action against vagrants who could now be whipped, bored through the ear and put to death if they were repeatedly caught begging.

The first 30 years of Elizabeth's reign saw stability and prosperity, but a rising population led to growing poverty and problems, especially in towns. By the end of Elizabeth's reign wide-ranging laws were passed to support the poor, which remained in place for the next 200 years. They played an important role in supporting the poor and signalled the first move into welfare from the state, but they did not end poverty and in fact more relief money still came from private charity.

1601 saw the formalisation of earlier acts and laws of poor relief. Poor Laws were key pieces of legislation:

- they brought in a compulsory nationwide Poor Rate system
- everyone had to contribute and those who refused would go to jail
- begging was banned and anyone caught was whipped and sent back to their place of birth
- almshouses were established to look after the impotent poor

English workhouses have their origins in sixteenth-century European ideas, when anxieties about vagrancy and unemployment prompted the generation of compulsory work schemes. The first experiment in this vein in the British Isles was founded at the former palace of Bridewell in London during the 1550s, where food and lodging were offered in exchange for labour. Provincial towns opened their own 'bridewells' from the 1560s onwards.

The Elizabethan poor laws of 1598 and 1601 incorporated the idea of setting the poor to work, to be funded by an annual local tax. Parishes were permitted to acquire a stock of materials for employing paupers. In the case of textiles, for example, a parish might buy wool and then insist that poor people spin it into yarn in exchange for a small cash payment or other benefit. Most parishes that tried to apply this policy quickly found it too expensive to maintain. The money earned from selling the finished produce, such as spun wool, rarely covered the costs of the materials. The law had not specified a location for work, and parishes did not try to supply a single workplace for this activity.

The second half of the seventeenth century saw the rise of a new ideology, that of setting the poor to work at a profit. It was thought that proper management of the right sort of work would not only cover costs but also remove the need to raise a local tax.

The Coombe Street workhouses are identified in the early maps of Lyme Regis and until the 1950's would appear to have changed little – one house for men and one for women and children. Sadly these buildings were not listed in the 1950's and so have been altered to suit

retail and domestic arrangements for the twenty first century; they do however still have the original roof structures, inner walls etc.

Act of Parliament in 1723. This Act allowed parishes to buy, rent, build or collaborate with each other to run workhouses. The Act also introduced a new element to the use of workhouses, because it enabled parishes to insist that poor people enter them, if they wanted to receive parish poor relief (rather than receiving cash or other benefits in their existing homes). It is not as yet known when these buildings ceased to be the Parish workhouses. At the heart of 'old' Lyme Regis these buildings are well known but not as the 'workhouses'.



# The Lynchway, Leat and River Lym Revetments, Lyme Regis

Lyme Regis,

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

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- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

## Assessment of significance for The Lynchway, Leat and River Lym Revetments, Lyme Regis

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
moderate	moderate	moderate	little	moderate	moderate

## Nominator’s statement as submitted for The Lynchway, Leat and River Lym Revetments, Lyme Regis

The first mention of Lyme comes in a charter of AD 774, when land on the west bank of the River Lim was granted to Sherborne Abbey. The name Lyme or Lim means stream in the Celtic language, and is thus a link with the earlier inhabitants. The land granted was to be used for salt makers who supplied Sherborne Abbey with salt – the settlement was probably then very small. Lyme was one of many villages founded in the seventh or eighth century, when the current pattern of settlement was established in Dorset. The Saxon towns and villages are in different positions from the Roman settlements. This Saxon pattern of villages and parishes has survived right up to today. The town of Lyme Regis could not exist without the two bridges (already listed) and the revetments to the river which together with the Lynchway and Leat contain the river and ensure that the buildings do not slide down into the waterway.

The Town Mill and its associated Lynchway and Leat are well described in the extensively researched work by Graham, Draper and Watts - *The Town Mill Lyme Regis Archaeology and History AD 1340 -2000*.

While various town accounts describe work undertaken to the bridges and revetments as well as the leat and lynchway, the names of the architects etc are unknown.

Mill leat, lynch and waterway areas in the centre of Lyme Regis

The town of Lyme Regis is built around the final outflow of the River Lym to the sea. The River is artificially confined to a narrow course which has been developed during the last thousand years. While for many weeks of the year the river is a calm and placid stream, there are occasions when the volume of water is greater than the channel and flooding occurs. At such times the strength of the water flow challenges the structure of the embankments and repair and additional maintenance is often required.

From Gosling Bridge and weir the banks of the river are revetments which have been in place for the last thousand years.

History of the town's central waterways

The River Lym is the core of the town of Lyme Regis and has determined the shape and character of the town. The river has been used for over a thousand years to provide access to the town and energy for its various mills. A water mill is mentioned in Domesday Book (VCH 1968, 71: 74 &113-4) and is likely to have been on the present site.

The water to power the mill machinery has been brought to the present site for over eight hundred years (Fry's Transcripts vol B1 Charter 1242 pp 143-144) in an embanked leat, branching off from the river at a weir, immediately upstream of Gosling Bridge at a height of about 09.00 metres above the OD and falling gradually to the Mill where the water arrives at a level of 08.65 metres.

The embanked leat, known as the Lynch, closely follows the line of the river and is about 150 metres long. It is a stone lined channel generally about 01.50 metres wide and 00.80 metres deep along the top of a stone built causeway altogether up to 04.50 metres wide. Between the leat and the river the causeway carries a footpath, which is remarkably level between Gosling Bridge and the Mill. The Lynch is regarded as a substantial piece of work, carrying the leat and footpath at the height of over 04.00 metres above the level of the river bed and at its lower end over 02.00 metres above the level of the gardens to the east. This construction must have been in place in some form over eight hundred years ago and began at that time to confine the river to a narrower course, protecting the low ground within its curve from flooding by the river.

Various histories of the town show, that whenever the town let the Mill to a new miller, the repair and maintenance of the leat and lynch remained a responsibility of the town itself and is reflected in the Town's account books.

In preparation for any contribution to a 'Neighbourhood Plan' the Lyme Regis Society held a number of workshops and seminars for local people to consider and comment upon their views and values on the local built environment.

There was unanimous agreement that vistas and views were critical aspects of the local environment which they valued. In particular people were outspoken about the unique contribution of the leat, lynchway, bridges and revetments in ensuring that the centre of the town retained vistas and views through the built environment.

The management of the river Lym has been a critical aspect of the survival of the town during the last thousand years. The revetments hold up the buildings along Coombe Street and Broad Street and the leat ensures the viability of the Town Mill.

# Martinstown





## Balston Cottage, Martinstown

Martinstown, Dorchester, DT2 9LF

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

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- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Balston Cottage, Martinstown

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	high	little	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Balston Cottage, Martinstown

The asset has moderate architectural value as an example of an 18th-century, single-storey farmhouse, a relatively unusual survival for the locality, to which interest is added by the humble vernacular form and materials.

The asset has high illustrative value, deriving partly from the site's legible form as a historic farmstead with companion ancillary building, but also for its important contribution to illustrating the historic limit of Martinstown, reflected in its historic name as 'West End Dairy' (from where, according to the CA Appraisal [p. 15], fresh milk and butter were historically provided to the villagers).

The asset has moderate aesthetic value drawn from its pleasing qualities as a quaint historical cottage with thatched roof, banded flint/stone masonry and stone-slate roof porch, all of which are prominent on the main road into the village.

# Milton Abbas



## Milton Abbas designed landscape and setting

Milton Abbas,

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Milton Abbas designed landscape and setting

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	high	high	moderate	none

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Milton Abbas designed landscape and setting

This value is derived from the 18th century cottages which form Milton Abbas village.

Sir William Chambers was asked to design 40 paired cottages in 1773 to re-house villagers from Middleton, originally located within the grounds of Milton Abbey but Capability Brown is thought to have carried out the work, possibly making alterations. Though recent building work has enlarged many of the original houses, the overall

impression is largely unaltered. Each pair of cottages is fronted with a lawn and previously, until diseased, a fine chestnut tree was planted between each dwelling. Cob and thatch were used which were dominant 18th C local Dorset materials.

Model village to re-house estate workers when Milton Abbey Park was created by Lancelot 'Capability' Brown.

Milton Abbas main street has scenic pairs of thatched cottages in a wide wooded valley which forms part of the Milton Abbey Historic England Register landscape park. The rhythm of

houses and sinuous proportions of road and grass verges create a harmonious whole, which relates to Milton Abbey Park landscape, although out of sight.

### Location map for Milton Abbas designed landscape and setting



# Moreton



## Gardens at Moreton House

Moreton House, Moreton,

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

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The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Gardens at Moreton House

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	high	moderate	moderate	little

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Gardens at Moreton House

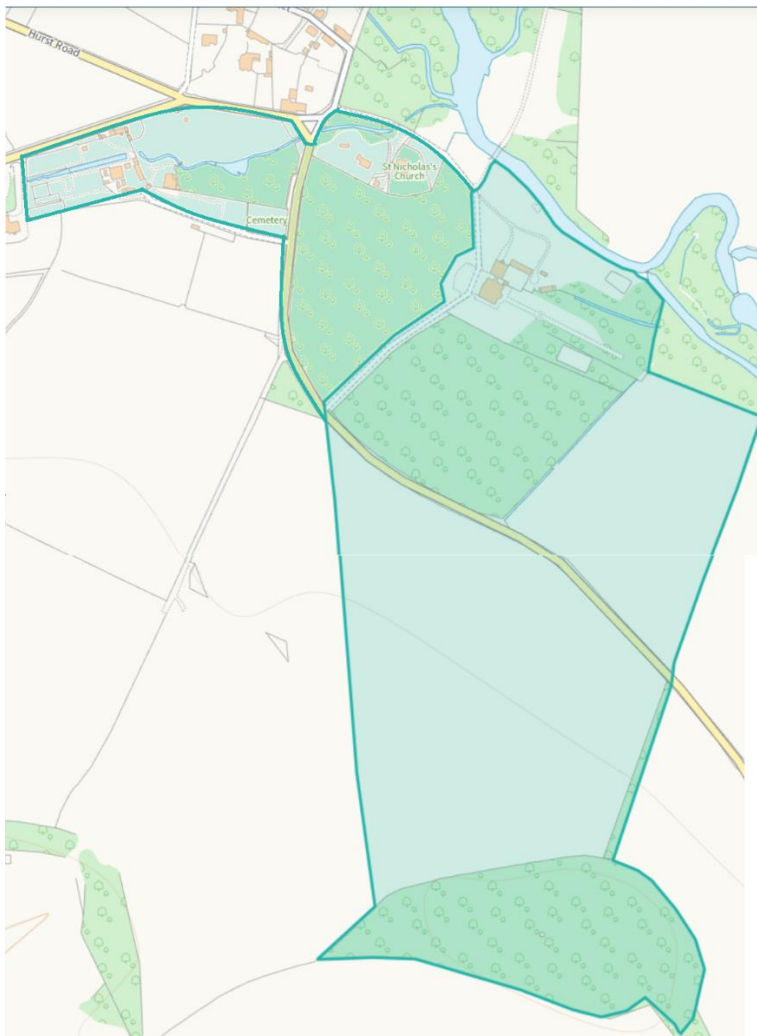
Moreton House lies south and adjacent to the River Frome, to the north west of Wool and to the east of Warmwell and Dorchester. The main access to the house is from the south via a lime avenue, with other roads from Moreton village to the west and via an Iron Bridge built in 1836, to the north. The main entrance to the house faces west and overlooks the Church of 1776, which is just inside the park. To the south of the house is Fir Hill, where there is an Obelisk and the remains of radial walks through the surrounding woodland, built in remembrance of James Frampton by James Hamilton of Weymouth 1785/6. A wide gravel walk through ornamental planting running east from the house was made in 1795.

The part walled kitchen garden which lies a little distance west of the house, was built in 1741 and incorporates two octagonal buildings from 1749, one, a pigeon house, the other, a garden house or bothy. An ornamental summer house became the entrance to the garden in 1882/3 and is now the entrance to the cemetery where T.E. Lawrence is buried. A watercourse, fed from the R. Frome running through the woodland garden, was made in 1877 and serves as a sink for water draining from the adjacent areas and now terminates in a Decoy Pond. One of

the earliest tennis courts in the country was created in 1878 and extensive tree and shrub planting took place throughout the 18th & 19th centuries much of which still remains, including many rhododendrons. Flower gardens were created on the site of the old dairy in 1797, across the river in 1820 and around the house in 1834. An 18th C house surrounded by 18th/19th C parkland and woodland walkways. A 19th C watercourse and a two section, 18th C part walled kitchen garden including 2 garden buildings. The ornamental entrance to the cemetery, originally a summer house in the kitchen garden, was used as the entrance to the walled garden before being moved to its present location and incorporates two engraved plaques originally mounted on the Obelisk. Continuous ownership of over 600 years by the Frampton family.

Moreton came to the Frampton family over 600 years ago following the marriage of the Moreton heiress to Walter de Frampton. The present house, built 1744-7, incorporates part of a Tudor manor house of the 1580's as an extension.

### Location map for Gardens at Moreton House



# Netherbury





## Garden and landscape at Melplash Court, Netherbury

Melplash Court, Netherbury, DT6 3UH

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Garden and landscape at Melplash Court, Netherbury

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	moderate	moderate	moderate	none

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Garden and landscape at Melplash Court, Netherbury

The garden and designed landscape provide the setting for the present house, which dates from the 16th century, but was largely rebuilt in the 17th and early 20th centuries. Other elements of built heritage associated with the garden and designed landscape include the 17th century Grade II\* listed dovecote.

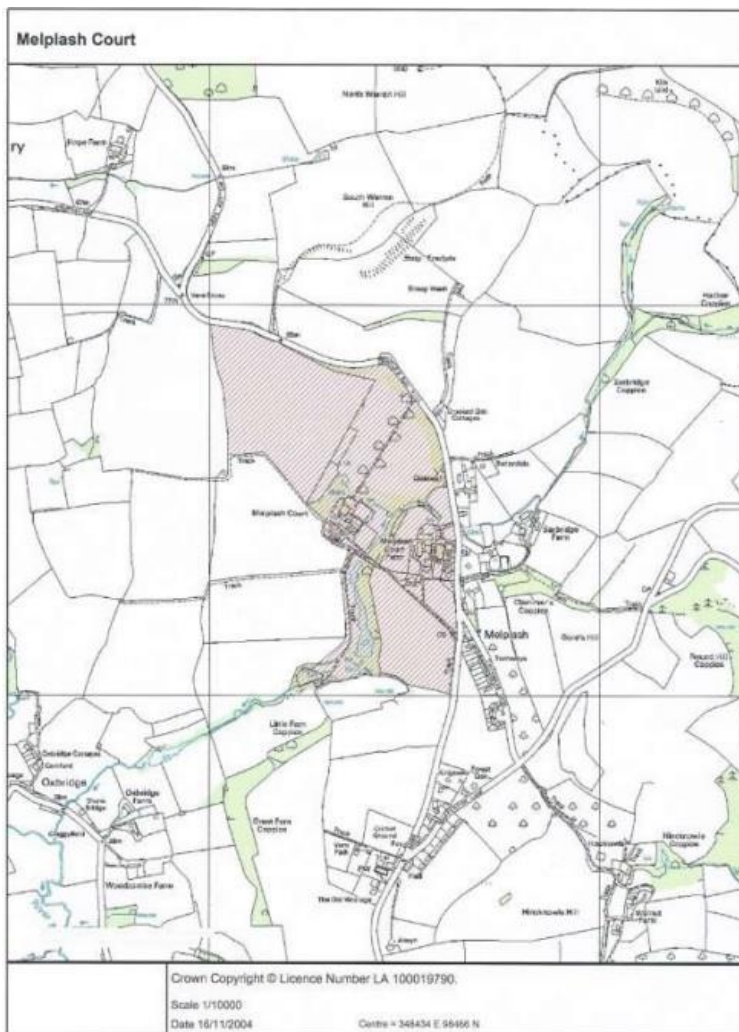
Melplash Court is to the west of the hamlet of Melplash on the A3066 between Beaminster and Bridport. The house is approached down a tree lined drive from the north east to the courtyard front of the house. The gardens are mainly level but with the hills outside the designated landscape rising steeply with extensive views. The formal gardens are mainly to the east and south of the house, with an extensive lake created from a stream outside the main area of gardens projecting to the south. The areas outside the formal gardens are laid to parkland. There are elements of earlier gardens incorporating an ensemble of domestic

buildings, including the 17th C pigeon house. It is an example of a late 20th C garden set within the outlines of park and gardens from previous eras and making good use of its valley setting.

Originally belonged to the de Melplash family until the reign of Henry VIII when the property passed by marriage to the More family. The Paulet family became the owners in the late 16th C when the house was partly rebuilt, of which parts survive. Richard Brodrepp of Mapperton bought the property in 1693 but by 1788, the house had become a farm. In 1922, Mrs Gundry bought the property and made extensive alterations to the house including a new west wing. Lady Diana Tiarks laid out the gardens in the 1950's and Mr & Mrs Lewis who bought the property in the 1980's have maintained and extended the gardens. The property recently changed hands.

The garden and designed landscape makes an important aesthetic contribution to how the Grade II\* house is experienced.

### Location map for Garden and landscape at Melplash Court, Netherbury





## Garden at Netherbury Court

Netherbury Court, Netherbury, DT6 5ND

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

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- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Garden at Netherbury Court

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	moderate	high	none	none

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Garden at Netherbury Court

A strong typical 1930s design with terraces, lily pond, ornamental planting and good use of the natural site, suggesting the involvement of Brenda Colvin who is known to have been consulted.

Netherbury Court is in hilly country north of the parish Church in Netherbury and to the west of the River Brit. It is a square 4 acre site dropping steeply on the eastern side. The drive leads through the centre of the site, past the house to the north and then to a square turning space on the north front of the house. Round the house are formal terraces with lawns leading to the lily pond. Below the formal area in the southern part of the garden is a more informal area with trees and shrubs. Garden records show that the site was first developed at the beginning of the 20th C, with the current garden laid out in the 1930's by a Colonel Woodall who consulted Brenda Colvin about the design. By the latter part of the C the gardens had become overpopulated with large conifers. The site is currently being restored and developed.

The design of the garden suggest contributes from Brenda Colvin a British landscape architect, au-thor of standard works in the field and a force behind its professionalisation.

### Location map for Garden and landscape at Netherbury Court



# Piddletrenthide



## Garden and park at Piddletrenthide Manor

Piddletrenthide Manor, Piddletrenthide, dt2 7qx

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

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- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

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### Assessment of significance for Garden and park at Piddletrenthide Manor

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	high	little	moderate	little

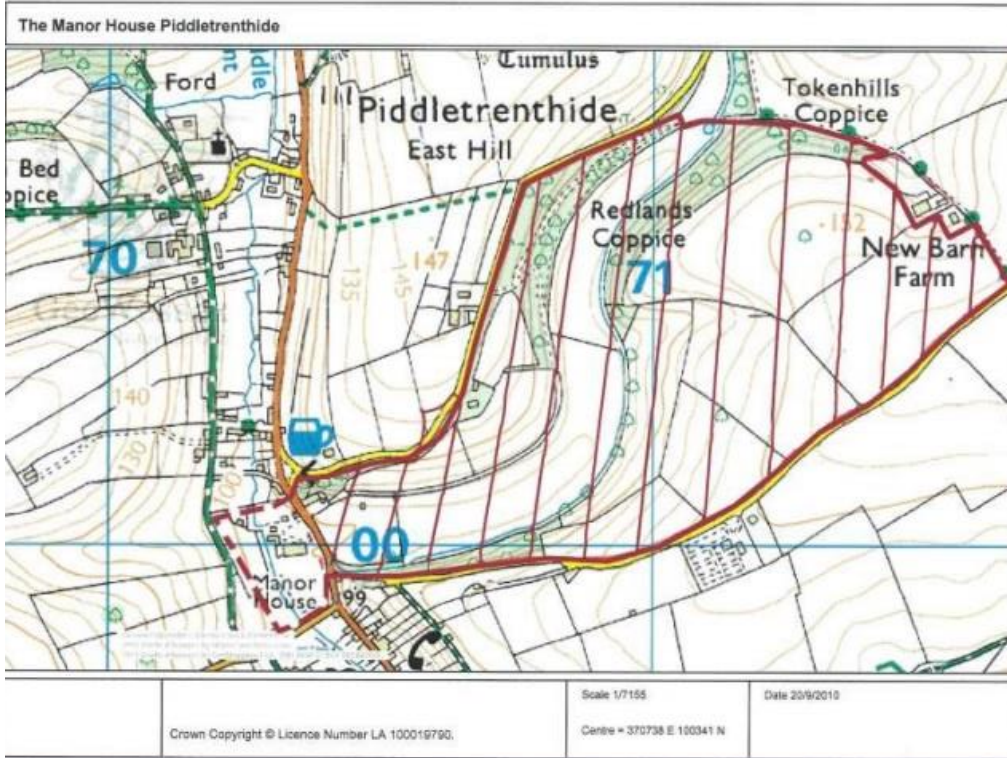
### Nominator's statement as submitted for Garden and park at Piddletrenthide Manor

The main part of the house is late 18th C but an additional storey was added in 1832. Important gate piers define the boundary and an 18th C dovecote and 19th C gazebo embellish the sweeping parkland, now separated from the house by the re-routed road. Evidence of extensive water gardens.

Piddletrenthide Manor is in the village of the same name in the Piddle valley which runs north/south above Dorchester. The Manor is on the western side of the road with the entrance front facing east towards a coombe landscaped as parkland. Opposite the entrance on the east side of the road there are large railings either side of massive gate piers. The more formal areas of the garden are to the south and west of the house bordered by the river. The park contains a late 18th C dovecote and a 19th C gazebo. The 1811 OS map shows the creation of a large serpentine shaped excavation on the northern side of the coombe which needs investigation.



### Location map for Garden and park at Piddletrenthide Manor



# Portland





## Former Clifton Hotel, The Grove

50 Grove Road, The Grove, Portland, DT5 1DA

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

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### Assessment of significance for Former Clifton Hotel, The Grove

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	high	little	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Former Clifton Hotel, The Grove

The asset has moderate architectural value through its external form, which reflects a typical 19th-century inn/hotel design; the internal spaces remain, but have been subdivided in recent years to form apartments.

The asset has high illustrative value owing to its illustration, not only of its historic use, but, more significantly, the development of local facilities for visitors who came to tour the convict quarries directly opposite; an 1865 advert for the Hotel specifically refers to this function.

Though recently closed, the asset has high communal value owing to its connections with the social life of Grove and beyond, being particularly popular when HM Naval Base Portland and the Admiralty Underwater Weapons Establishment were in operation.



## Former Married Quarters

37-40 and 43-46 The Verne, Portland, DT5 1EG

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

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The standards for inclusion are online at

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### Assessment of significance for Former Married Quarters

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	high	high	high	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Former Married Quarters

The assets have high architectural value as examples of 19th-century military barracks blocks with a distinctive and striking form, accentuated by the use of dressed Portland stone for all walling and ornament. The value is increased by the consistency with the architecture and materials of the main buildings in the core barracks/prison complex to the south.

The assets have high illustrative value owing to their ability to illustrate their original use and purpose through their surviving (though derelict) form and fabric. In a wider context, they illustrate the development of the military barracks through the 19th-century, as facilities for specific groups (here married officers and other ranks) were added to the core barracks complex to the S. This use continued with the change of use to a prison in 1948, after which the buildings continued as officer and warden accommodation until the 1980s. In a wider context, the assets contribute to our understanding of the design and layout of 19th-century barracks.

The assets have high value owing to their design association with the core barracks/prison buildings to the S, which are thought to have been built to the designs of Captain (later Major-

General Sir) William Crossman of the Royal Engineers (1830-1901). Crossman was a significant figure in the 19th century owing to his position with the Inspector General of Fortifications, for whom he designed improvements to naval bases, dockyards and coastal defences here and overseas.

The assets have moderate-high aesthetic value. Notwithstanding the assets' condition, the two blocks form an imposing group which, being outside the HMP Verne complex, can be appreciated by visitors as evoking thoughts of the military history of the Verne. The interest is increased by their distinctive architectural qualities.



## Last air raid siren, Grove Road, Portland

Grove Road, The Grove, Portland,

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

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- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

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### Assessment of significance for Last air raid siren, Grove Road, Portland

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	none	high	moderate	little	little

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Last air raid siren, Grove Road, Portland

Last remaining wartime defence siren in situ on the island. Last remnant of WWII civil defence sites. (Defence of Britain project 2000 R Perry).



## Remaining Tramway tunnels at Tout and King Barrow Quarries, Portland

Portland,

Asset type: Structure

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

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- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Remaining Tramway tunnels at Tout and King Barrow Quarries, Portland

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
little	little	high	moderate	moderate	little

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Remaining Tramway tunnels at Tout and King Barrow Quarries, Portland

When the area was first quarried, huge number of Roman artefacts were discovered. Last remaining 19C tramway tunnels associated with Lano and the Merchant's Railway and movement of stone from the quarries. A part of the Merchant's Railway and a visible remnant of this industrial activity – core to the fabric/soul of the island. See website

1.16 <http://www.geoffkirby.co.uk/Portland/680725/#Tunnel>

<https://www.portlandhistory.co.uk/lanos-arch.html>



## Tout Quarry/West wear tipping bridges

Tradecroft Estate, 1 Tradecroft, Portland, DT5 2LN

Asset type: Structure

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

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- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

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### Assessment of significance for Tout Quarry/West wear tipping bridges

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
little	little	high	moderate	little	little

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Tout Quarry/West wear tipping bridges

19th/18th century constructed from large rough blocks of Portland Stone. Constructed to allow spoil from the quarries to be tipped over the cliff without impeding the cliff route used to transport stone to Prior corner.

# Shaftesbury



## Park Walk, Shaftesbury

Park Walk, Shaftesbury,

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

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- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Park Walk, Shaftesbury

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
moderate	moderate	high	moderate	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Park Walk, Shaftesbury

South of Shaftesbury Abbey ruins part of the park was originally open pasture for the Abbey. The upstanding remains of the Abby, the terrace, the bandstand built in 1896 and in the 20th century a war memorial contribute to the architectural value of the Park Walk.

Park Walk was originally part of the grounds of the abbey until the dissolution of the monasteries. Robert Dyneley, Lord of the Manor, created Park Walk with a mature beech avenue lined with former Crimean cannons and gave it to the town in 1753. A bandstand was built in 1896 and in the 20th C a war memorial was added. The zig zag path down to St James was restored in 1937 to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of King George V.

Shaftesbury Park Walk situated on part of the Abbey Ruins. Robert Dyneley, philanthropist and lord of the manor, created Park Walk and gave it to the town in 18th C as a communal amenity.

Along the top of the pasture runs Park Walk, with a mature beech tree avenue overlooking the steep south east facing slope with a zig zag path leading down to St. James and the historic Gold Hill to the north east. This affords very fine views from



the town over the Blackmore Vale countryside. There is a bandstand and a war memorial. The meandering path links the top of the town to St. James, as shown in the 1799 drawing by Samuel Marsh Oram. Park Walk is a pleasure park for townsfolk to enjoy views. Continued current social uses include markets and fairs on the terrace, open air theatre and church services due to its close proximity to the centre of the town. The Millennium Snowdrop Collection is centred around the Park Walk

### Location map for Park Walk, Shaftesbury





## 27 Cheap Street (formerly Sporting Classics Menswear), Sherborne

27 Cheap Street, Sherborne, DT9 3PU

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

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- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for 27 Cheap Street (formerly Sporting Classics Menswear), Sherborne

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	high	high	moderate	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for 27 Cheap Street (formerly Sporting Classics Menswear), Sherborne

27 Cheap Street is an important shop front in Sherborne. I quote from Dorset planning report in response to a recent application to remove the shop front. The application was refused. 'No 27 forms part of a near continuous line of frontages on the east side of Cheap St. The shop front is of historic interest owing to its ability to illustrate the development of Cheap St, specifically by its occupation of a medieval plot and its associated continuance of commercial usage. The shop front is of 1930s design and a pleasing mixture of typical 'Moderne' materials (bronze, glass, marble, terrazzo) The projecting bay windows were designed to fit in with the surrounding shops, with a deep balanced recessed entrance and fanlights - all intact. In addition, the plan of the windows from above reflects the typical 'ziggurat' motif of the early Art Deco period and creates an interlocking form with the entrance porch. The shop front is contained within a full-width rectangular opening clad in 'Verde Alpi' marble and divided into

two components. On the north side (left front view) is a recessed timber part glazed doorway, contemporary with the shop which leads to two flats above. The remainder of the frontages contains the retail premises with two projecting flat-roofed, single-glazed, 'bay' windows in bronze frame with Verde Alpi marble stallrisers. In the centre of the windows is a glazed door of 1930s with a fanlight above. Between the shop windows is a decorative terrazzo floor with what appears to be a broadly geometric projection of the shopfront plan.

The aesthetic interest is as a rare example of 1930s commercial architecture. The frontage of the building sits in harmony with the rest of the shops in Cheap St which together tell the story of shop design in this market town from late medieval to modern period.

Residents of Sherborne are fortunate in having a virtually intact historic high street which has not been marred by demolition or inappropriate building of recent years. 27 Cheap St is an important part of this harmony. The fact that it is not listed is an oversight as its contribution to the story of commercial activity in Sherborne which goes back to the late medieval period is an important one.

A recent application from the landlord to demolish the frontage was resisted by local residents and groups, particularly Sherborne District CPRE. The application was refused, went to appeal and dismissed. There is a strong attachment to this shop and its quirky contribution to the town

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

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- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

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## Assessment of significance for Lenthay Common

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
	little	high	little	little	moderate

## Nominator's statement as submitted for Lenthay Common

Lenthay Common is a 56 acre field lying one and a half miles south west of Sherborne.

It is thought that the origin of the name Lenthay is a combination of Lencton (Lent) and Haeg (enclosure) as the commoners were allowed to graze their livestock from Lent to November. The field was probably originally grazed under the medieval manorial system and has been a common for centuries. There are records of demonstrations over enclosures on the common in 1546. Sherborne Castle Estates have historical records as does Dorset Council.

Lenthay Common

During the First World War 25 acres of the common were used for growing oats by Dorset Agricultural Executive Committee. In September 1940 during the Second World War German bombers attacked Sherborne. The bombing run started on Lenthay common and ran north east across the town, destroying numerous buildings and killing 18 people. Some of the bomb craters on the common are still visible today. The field has been used for many sporting activities for well over 200 years:- Around 1750 there was a mile long racecourse. In the first half of 19th century cricket was played.( There was a dispute with commoners over the use of

the field for playing polo. (19th century?) Early in the 20th century Sherborne Golf Club had a golf course there. Today the large green open space is well used for recreation by many local residents. Currently there are 13 commoners and the field is still used for grazing.

# Sherborne



## Newland Garden, Sherborne

Junction of St Swithens Road and Newland, Sherborne, DT9

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Newland Garden, Sherborne

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
moderate	little	moderate	little	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Newland Garden, Sherborne

As the site dates back to the 14th century, it is likely that there are artifacts under the garden. It sets of the street scene for a number of listed buildings adjacent to it in Newland. Situated in Newland this garden was previously known as Victoria Park. It was the site of the old Borough Court of Newland with its own market cross, dating back at least to 1383. There are also historical references to it being the site of St Swithen's Fair, having a pond, a pump, being a timber yard and the supposed site of a church or chapel.

A small well-maintained garden in a town with limited green space within it. Adds to the street scene of mainly listed buildings. A small garden with benches where residents can relax.



## Rawson Hall, Sherborne

Rawson Hall, Gravel Pits Lane, Sherborne, DT9 3EU

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Rawson Hall, Sherborne

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
moderate	moderate	moderate	moderate	little	little

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Rawson Hall, Sherborne

Rawson Hall is a fine, although now much derelict, example of a group of buildings known as Tin Tabernacles. One of the most important being in Kilburn in London. They represent the increase in non-conformist worship in the early 20th century.

Rawson Hall is an example of a Tin Tabernacle. These very ephemeral buildings, built out of corrugated iron in the main, proliferated at the end of the 19th century. They are an example of a cheap way of responding to the increase in Methodism and non-conformism in Dorset at the time

Today, Rawson Hall is derelict and its ownership unknown. It is an important building in the silk-weaving part of Sherborne where many of the buildings that served this community have survived - the cottages, the working men's club. This building represents a place of worship. It is an important contrast to the imposing Sherborne Abbey barely 50 yards away where the gentry of the town would have worshipped. This humble little, tin building is of the people.

Rawson Hall was bought in the early 1900s by Miss Rawson. The building was purchased second hand in London - further research is required to establish the earlier history. At this



time, the Methodist movement in Sherborne was growing and this building is an important example of their places of worship.



## Sacred Heart and St Aldhem Church, Westbury

Westbury, Sherborne, DT9 3EL

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Sacred Heart and St Aldhem Church, Westbury

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	high	high	little	high	high

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Sacred Heart and St Aldhem Church, Westbury



## Shell House Garden, Sherborne

Harper House, Hound Street, Sherborne, DT9 3LF

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Shell House Garden, Sherborne

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	high	moderate	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Shell House Garden, Sherborne

The Shell House Garden is an 18th C stone and brick walled garden into which is set a south facing, mid 18th C circular shell house, with thatched roof. The interior is exquisitely decorated with shells and other natural materials. It is sited in the centre of the town of Sherborne in the grounds of Harper House which is now a part of Sherborne School. A rare and vulnerable survival of an important 18th C thatched urban garden building on a double burgage site complete with its original shell decoration, surrounded by the original walled garden

The Shell House was built about 1750, little is known about who was responsible for its building and decoration. It was inherited by a family in Long Street and formed part of a large garden. In 1873 a later owner turned the walled garden into a kitchen garden and in the 1930s it became part of Sherborne School. The Shell House was later boarded up until the late 1990s when it was comprehensively restored.

Location map for Shell House Garden, Sherborne





## Sherborne Gas Works

Riverside Works Gas House Hill, Sherborne, DT9 3NH

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Sherborne Gas Works

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	high	moderate	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Sherborne Gas Works

[https://issuu.com/sherbornetimes/docs/st0093\\_march\\_2021\\_issuu/s/11800307](https://issuu.com/sherbornetimes/docs/st0093_march_2021_issuu/s/11800307)



## Sherborne Railway Station

Sherborne Station, Station Road, Sherborne, DT9 3NB

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Sherborne Railway Station

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	high	high	moderate	high	high

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Sherborne Railway Station

Built in rusticated Sherborne stone with a slate roof it is little changed from the original 1860s building. It has 3 mullioned windows on two floors of three and a ledged canopy with a fretted edge supported by iron brackets - intact.

I am submitting a series of buildings: the station; the parcel office; the Somerset goods yard buildings and the gasworks buildings. These will be submitted as separate entries, but together they are important survivors of one of the important light industrial areas of Sherborne. Today, they are used by Hunts and Howdens as goods yards, but they have been identified in the proposed local as areas for development. This is an important area of the 19th century history of Sherborne that will be lost if these buildings are not protected in some way. So much of late medieval Sherborne is protected, but its important 19th century buildings are not afforded the same protection

Built in 1860, the station at Sherborne, the station is an important landmark in the railway history of the town. It is part of the flourishing of the town in the late 19th century linking the silk trade with the wider community and allowing the movement of goods from local farms and

businesses to reach new markets. The station is part of the Blackmore Vale Community Rail Partnership which values the heritage value of the stations in the Blackmore Vale as part of the tourism asset and draw to visitors coming to this part of the region.



## The Old Fire Station, Sherborne

The Old Fire Station, Ludbourne Road, Sherborne, DT9 3NJ

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for The Old Fire Station, Sherborne

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	moderate	moderate	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for The Old Fire Station, Sherborne

The Fire Station now offices is an example of 1930s architecture when the Dorset Fire Brigade was formed. A number of Fire Stations were built across Dorset and this is a fine surviving example. Its conversion has changed it in some ways, but there is still enough of the original building surviving and the inscribed pediments to make it worth safeguarding





## The Pageant Gardens, Sherborne

Digby Road, Sherborne, DT9 3NP

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for The Pageant Gardens, Sherborne

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	none	high	moderate	none	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for The Pageant Gardens, Sherborne

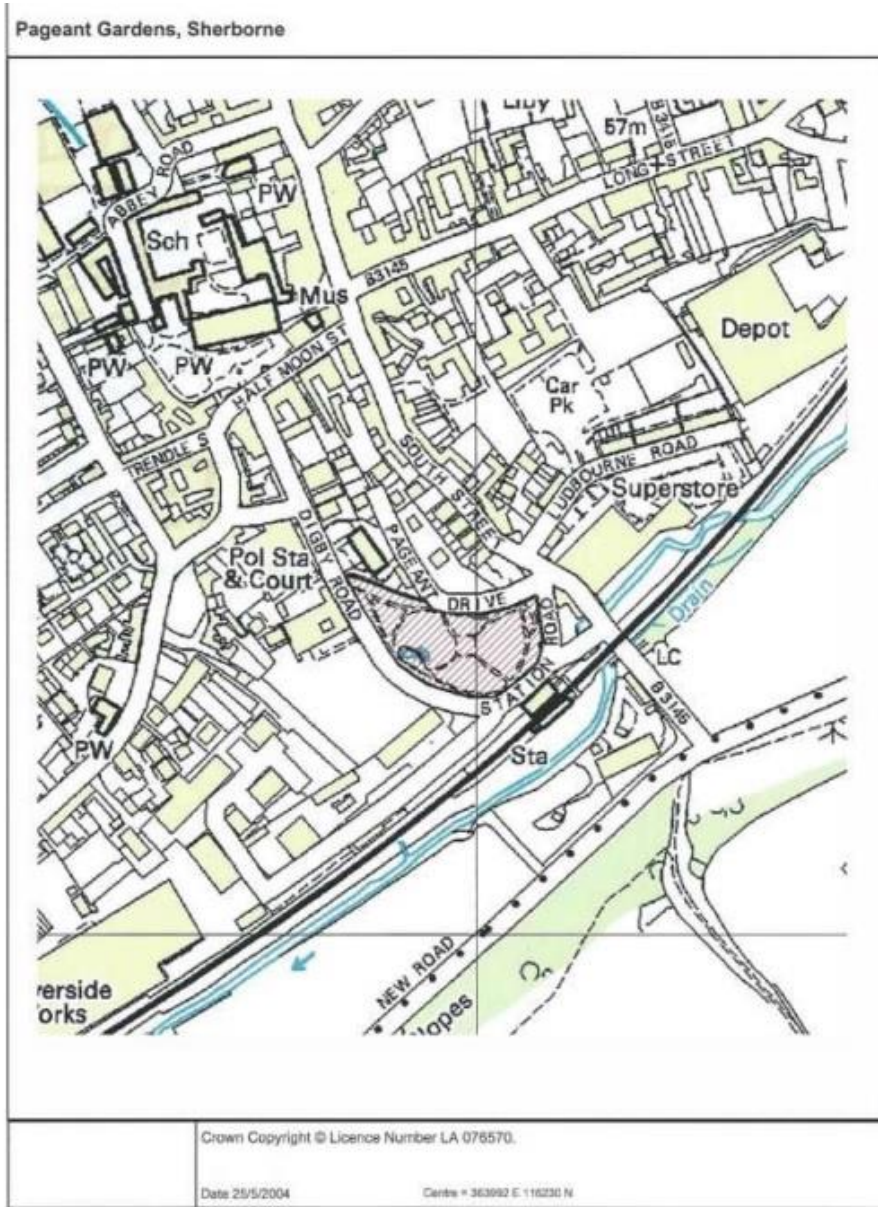
The Pageant Gardens lie on a flat site on marshy ground south of the Abbey and north of the railway station in the town of Sherborne. The site is laid out as an ornamental garden with serpentine paths, bandstand, specimen trees and a modern Japanese garden. Along the west side there is a bank around the outside of the garden. There are three entrances leading into the garden from strategic points of the town.

The site was originally called Half Moon Field and was often used as a place for travelling circuses and parts of the ancient Pack Monday Fair (which still takes place in the town in October). The land was given to the town on the coming of age of Mr F.J.B Wingfield Digby, on 5th September 1906, to improve the appearance of this end of the town.

Most of the money was raised at the Sherborne Pageant held the old castle the previous year when 80 local people were involve thus providing funds for the gardens which were laid out

by Veitch's of Exeter who provided the plans for the gardens. In the 1990's a Japanese Garden was added together with other small scale improvements.

### Location map for The Pageant Gardens, Sherborne





## Yeatman Hospital, Sherborne

Hospital Lane, Sherborne, DT9 3JU

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Yeatman Hospital, Sherborne

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	high	high	moderate	high	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Yeatman Hospital, Sherborne

# Southwell



## Cheyne House and pumping station, Southwell

Southwell Road, Portland, DT5 2EG

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Cheyne House and pumping station, Southwell

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
little	moderate	high	moderate	moderate	little

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Cheyne House and pumping station, Southwell

Cheyne House, including pump house. Victorian, altered but important "landmark" in the open landscape between Southwell and Wakeham. <https://www.portlandhistory.co.uk/cheyne-pumping-station.html>. Altered but important "landmark" in the open landscape between Southwell and Wakeham. Used as filming location for The Damned, starring Oliver Reed.

Apart from the admiralty connections the use of the site as a film set was a memorable moment locally with many locals appearing as extras.

# Stinsford



## Higher Crowstairs Ruined Cottage

Fiddlers Green, Stinsford, DT1

Asset type: Structure

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Higher Crowstairs Ruined Cottage

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
little	moderate	moderate	high	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Higher Crowstairs Ruined Cottage

Ruins of a small cottage built of brick, stone rubble, chalk and flints.

Roof missing. Overgrown by vegetation.

Probably early or mid 19th century.

The structure of the cottage is typical of its period and its construction would have involved the use of carts to convey the building material from the road to piddlehinton to the site, across the down land.

The cottage is ruined, missing its roof and very overgrown with vegetation which occupies its former interior and hides most of its walls, leaving only one window visible.

The remaining structure should be surveyed and it might require some conservation work to prevent further degradation.

It would be greatly enhanced by good signposting and a discreet explanatory notice board.

The remains of an isolated shepherd's cottage situated near the top of waterstone ridge.

The cottage served as inspiration to Thomas Hardy for "Higher Crowstairs", the shepherd's cottage in which most of the story told in his short story "The Three Strangers" takes place. See extracts from "Hardy Wessex Locations" by F.P. Pitfield and "Hardy's Landscape Revisited" by T. Fincham.

"The Three Strangers" is probably Thomas Hardy's most popular short story which tells of a party held in a shepherd's cottage to which three uninvited guests appear during the evening, seeking shelter from the storm outside. The first is an escaped prisoner from Dorchester Prison, the second the public executioner travelling to the town, and the third, the prisoner's brother hoping to see the condemned man before his hanging the next day.

The ruin is a well known literary landmark because of its association with Thomas Hardy's short story. It is the object of literary pilgrimages by Thomas Hardy enthusiasts, together with Hardy's Cottage, Max Gate, and the Mayor of Casterbridge's home in Dorchester.





## Stinsford House

Stinsford, DT2 8PT

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

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- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Stinsford House

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
	moderate	moderate	high	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Stinsford House

The Manor of Stinsford is mentioned in 1086. From 1405 to 1470 it belonged to the Earls of Stafford who built a large house. It came by marriage to the Strangways of Melbury who rebuilt it and created the gardens. It would generally become the residence of the eldest sons during the lifetime of their fathers. The last Strangways to live there was Susan O'Brien (nee Fox Strangways) who died in 1827. Stinsford House was subsequently leased until sold in 1988.

Links to Thomas Hardy and mentioned in his writings.

Stinsford House is situated above grounds rising northwards from the River Frome and its water meadows, east of Dorchester and west of the Parish Church to which it has retained its private access. West of the house is the avenue through parkland, now cut off from the Dorchester Road's gated lodge by the bypass. South of the house are terraced gardens and a canal. With origins in the early 1400s, the house has undergone a series of rebuilding whilst

still retaining evidence of its early period. It is now sub-divided into separate private dwellings and a small residential estate has been built close by. South of the house, significant survival of 17th/18th C water garden (in the style of top French designer Dezallier d'Argenville) and walled terraced gardens created during the Strangways occupation of Stinsford House. At the south end of the upper garden is a brick retaining wall with two alcoves and semi-circular bays under two double flights of stone steps.

### Location map for Stinsford House





## The Old Vicarage, Stinsford

Church Lane, Stinsford, DT2 8SP

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

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- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for The Old Vicarage, Stinsford

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	high	moderate	none	high	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for The Old Vicarage, Stinsford

A mid/late 19th century brick detached house, with central door and wooden sashes, a large return wing off the lane entrance and attached service buildings. A handsome and unspoilt building, in a key position adjacent to the Church and churchyard.

# **Sturminster Marshall**



## Bailie House, Sturminster Marshall

Poole Road, Sturminster Marshall, BH21 4AE

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Bailie House, Sturminster Marshall

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
little	high	moderate	little	high	little

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Bailie House, Sturminster Marshall

Substantial detached house of character set in its own grounds. It is red brick built with sash windows to the ground and first floors with dormer windows in the roof. The ornate chimneys are a feature of the building as is the veranda style front entrance. It was originally the old vicarage. It is the third vicarage on the site. The first vicarage was built by Henry Helm. The last vicarage burnt down in 1893



## Baillie Lease, Sturminster Marshall

8 Station Road, Sturminster Marshall, BH21 4AW

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Baillie Lease, Sturminster Marshall

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	moderate	moderate	moderate	little

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Baillie Lease, Sturminster Marshall

7 bedroomed detached brick built house of 3 storeys with a clay tile roof and tall chimneys. There are half timbered gables to the front of the property – an unusual feature for houses in Dorset. It has sash windows, a lean to veranda porch and an orangery. It was originally a substantial farm house owned by the Parke family now set in 1/3 acre garden



## Book Box, Sturminster Marshall

Stocks Green, King Street, Sturminster Marshall, BH21 4BP

Asset type: Structure

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Book Box, Sturminster Marshall

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	moderate	little	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Book Box, Sturminster Marshall

An example of the iconic K6 red telephone box

An old style telephone box now turned into a village book box. At least 40 years old and a great example of a traditional red phone box.

The clear, practical value of the original kiosk to the community is perpetuated by its new use.



## Churchill Arms, Sturminster Marshall

45 High Street, Sturminster Marshall, Bt21 4AS

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Churchill Arms, Sturminster Marshall

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	moderate	moderate	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Churchill Arms, Sturminster Marshall

Purpose built public house built in yellow sandstone with a tarmac car park. It is on a slight rise set back from the road but clearly visible on entrance to the village. It is opposite the entrance to the Birchmere Industrial estate which was once a railyard and cheese making factory. One of a group of public houses built by Charles Godwin of Shroton Brewers in the local area to provide refreshment for railway travellers. Other examples include the Railway Inn in Blandford. It is named after William Churchill Esq who gifted land to enable the Mackerell Charity to provide a school for the village.

It is also one of the last reminders of the importance of the railway to the development of Sturminster Marshall and the local area in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. An imposing building that contributes to the street scene.





## Forest Hill House, Sturminster Marshall

Rushall Lane, Sturminster Marshall, BH21 3RT

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Forest Hill House, Sturminster Marshall

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	moderate	moderate	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Forest Hill House, Sturminster Marshall

Clear design intent, although altered/eroded. Example of early 20th century arts and crafts. Demonstrates the scale and impressiveness of a private dwelling and its later multiple roles. Associated with a range of local institutions/uses.

Retains its original impressive form, massing, some detailing and relationship to its grounds. The property is of white rendered brick elevations under a tile roof with ornate chimneys. It is of unique design. There are shuttered windows and dormers in the roof property. It is situated on a rise, looking South, with views over the Purbeck Hills. It is set in 15 acres of grounds and is accessed by a private drive from Rushall Lane. It was originally built as a private residence, then was used as a hospital in WW2 and later as a girls' school, before converting to a rest home in 1988.



## Golden Fox, Sturminster Marshall

Blandford Road, Sturminster Marshall, BH21 4AQ

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Golden Fox, Sturminster Marshall

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	moderate	little	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Golden Fox, Sturminster Marshall

Roadside country public house and restaurant with beer garden and car parking on the A350 on the outskirts of the village. Formerly known as the Ginger Fox and the Black Horse. It became the Golden Fox in 2016. Prior to this it was owned by Hall and Woodhouse Breweries. It is brick built with light grey rendering with attractive painted stone cornices and steep weathered tiled roof. The windows upstairs are sash and downstairs, casement.



## Henbury Cottages, Sturminster Marshall

Dorchester Road, Sturminster Marshall, BH21 3RW

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Henbury Cottages, Sturminster Marshall

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
little	moderate	moderate	little	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Henbury Cottages, Sturminster Marshall

Semi-detached farm worker's cottages sitting alongside A31. They are cream rendered under a tiled roof and characteristic of the rural scene in the area



## Johnnie and Joes Cottage, Sturminster Marshall

61, 63 High Street, Sturminster Marshall, BH21 4AS

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
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- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Johnnie and Joes Cottage, Sturminster Marshall

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	moderate	moderate	moderate	little

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Johnnie and Joes Cottage, Sturminster Marshall

Age of property: 1700s

A pair of brick semi-detached cottages. The houses are set back from street behind front garden and hedges with veranda porch.

Unique tall ornate chimneys. Brick built with half-timber frame gables. Name of each cottage is etched in the wooden gable. Built by the Parke family after their son John Joseph died of influenza, aged 11. Baillie Leaze of similar half-timbered design



## Locks Cottage, Sturminster Marshall

96 High Street, Sturminster Marshall, BH21 4AZ

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

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### Assessment of significance for Locks Cottage, Sturminster Marshall

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
little	moderate	moderate	little	high	little

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Locks Cottage, Sturminster Marshall

This cottage is also attached to Wings cottage and together they form one home. It has white cob walls under a thatched roof with red brick chimneys. There are traditional Dorset square windows with a wooden front door which opens out directly onto the street. This door is under a thatched half hip porch. The walled garden lies to the side of the property.



## Pill Box, Sturminster Marshall

Adjacent to White Mill Bridge, Sturminster Marshall,

Asset type: Structure

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Pill Box, Sturminster Marshall

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
little	moderate	high	high	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Pill Box, Sturminster Marshall

Constructed during the Second World War, this rare Norcon pillbox is a hardened fortification built in Britain during the invasion crisis of 1940-41. Only around 25 are known to exist in Britain. They are 6-feet (1.8 metres) in diameter and 4 feet (1.2 metres) high. They have a 4-inch thick wall of cement fondu, which became bullet-proof in 24 hours, though historically, they are regarded as a poor design. This particular pillbox was put in place to protect the adjacent White Mill Bridge.



## Thatches, Sturminster Marshall

148 High Street, Sturminster Marshall, BH21 4BA

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Thatches, Sturminster Marshall

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	moderate	little	high	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Thatches, Sturminster Marshall

A 2 Bedroomed semi-detached thatched property with brick whitewashed elevations. It has a traditional cottage style front door and thatched porch with Dorset square cottage windows and decorative shutters. It fronts directly onto the street. It is a character property in good condition that reflects traditional cottage style housing.



## Vines Close House, Sturminster Marshall

Dorchester Road, BH21 3RW

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

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- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Vines Close House, Sturminster Marshall

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	moderate	little	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Vines Close House, Sturminster Marshall

Age of property: Re-modelled in 1866 as the Dower house for Henbury Hall.

Attractive individual style substantial property. It has brick elevations under a clay tile roof with sash windows and a traditional wooden front door. There are 3 dormer windows in the roof and imposing chimneys with a Victorian conservatory. It is symmetrical in design.

It was a residential care home until 1984 and is now a private dwelling bounded by a brick wall with views over farmland.



# Sturminster Newton



## Gardens at Stock Gaylard House

Stock Gaylard, Sturminster Newton, DT10 2BG

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

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- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Gardens at Stock Gaylard House

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
moderate	moderate	high	none	moderate	none

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Gardens at Stock Gaylard House

There is evidence in the park of a former Saxon village. In the north west corner of the park are the remains of field ridges and furrows. The licence to empark deer was granted in 1266. The Deer Park dates from 1266 with a long lineage of Menil Fallow Deer, one of only three herds of this breed in the country. The park is little changed since the 18th C with ancient oaks and a listed Gothick summer house. In the walled garden the pigeoncote dates back to 1675. An area north of the A3030 which includes Stock House & garden, Church Park, Stock Gaylard Deer Park and Stock Wood. There is an avenue of oaks in Church Park leading towards Stock House including a Crusader Oak (7.9m trunk girth said to be named after a knight who fought in the Crusades) Stock House garden is 3 ha including a walled garden with a summer house adapted from a pigeoncote. There is also a ha-ha, stables and a church. The house was remodelled and enlarged in 1779/1810 and the church was restored in 1884, retaining some medieval and 16th C features.

The Deer Park is 76 acres and east of the house, surrounded by iron fencing. To the east there is a Strawberry Hill Gothic summer house, which was set in an enclosure with views back to the house.

# Sutton Poyntz



## Cob Cottage, Sutton Poyntz

White Horse Lane, Sutton Poyntz, DT3 6LU

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

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- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Cob Cottage, Sutton Poyntz

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	moderate	moderate	moderate	little

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Cob Cottage, Sutton Poyntz

Cob Cottage (formerly Watermeadow of 1939) by Ernest Wamsley Lewis. A two-storey thatched property in White Horse Lane with a detached garage, also thatched. The house follows the style of those on Plaisters Lane and was the last of the five Wamsley Lewis houses to be built in Sutton Poyntz. All share the same characteristics, stone walls with timber windows although Cob Cottage has differently proportioned (2 light) casements to the others which have 3 or 4 light casements.

This was the only house agreed by Weymouth Civic Society to be worth if listing in 1972.

Included for aesthetic interest, its intrinsic design value relating to a nationally renowned architect.

Included for aesthetic interest, its intrinsic design value relating to a nationally renowned architect.



## Mission Hall, Sutton Poyntz

Mission Hall Lane, Sutton Poyntz, DT3 6LY

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

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- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Mission Hall, Sutton Poyntz

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	moderate	little	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Mission Hall, Sutton Poyntz

The hall is constructed of Chickerell orange/red bricks under a clay tile roof. It has been sensitively extended with a service wing to the north of a subservient appearance using matching materials.

Mission Hall is built on a plot of land identified as Higher New Close on the Tithe Map and first appears on the 1901 OS Map. It is owned by Salisbury Diocese but leased to the village who manage the building.

Included for social and communal value.



## Spinneys, Sutton Poyntz

Plaisters Lane, Sutton Poyntz, DT3 6LQ

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

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- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Spinneys, Sutton Poyntz

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	high	moderate	little	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Spinneys, Sutton Poyntz

Spinneys by Ernest Wamsley Lewis (1936) built for a Scotsman, with due regard to economy, has much the same style as Valley Cottage but with the appearance of the first floor in the roof rather than a full first floor. Thatched stone porch detail and robust stone chimneys to principal rooms. The original fenestration pattern is very obviously pre-war date with 3 light casements.

Included for aesthetic interest.



## Staddles, Sutton Poyntz

Plaisters Lane, Sutton Poyntz, DT3 6LQ

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

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- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

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### Assessment of significance for Staddles, Sutton Poyntz

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	high	high	moderate	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Staddles, Sutton Poyntz

Staddles by Ernest Wamsley Lewis 1933-4. The brief to Wamsley-Lewis was for a house to be built of stone dug out of the site and thatch grown for the roof! The stone on site was Greensand so Portland stone was used instead. The Thatcher won was not convinced that straw could be grown on site. The doors, and internal joinery and exposed beams were all of oak and the dining room panelled full height. The large thatched roof enabled the architect to reduce the area of walling. Wamsley-Lewis had no intention of reproducing a cottage of a past era but there was a dearth of contractors willing to build of stone rubble. He persuaded a local stonemason to work with a wheelwright, blacksmith and others built the house by direct labour for £7 within the limit of the clients budget including a stone paved terrace and a car park for visitors levelled out of the hill side. The economic costs persuaded another five clients to employ Wamsley-Lewis and the same team was employed on other own large plots in Sutton Poyntz. Included for aesthetic interest.





## The Coach House, Sutton Poyntz

Sutton Road, Sutton Poyntz, DT3 6LW

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

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- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for The Coach House, Sutton Poyntz

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	moderate	moderate	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for The Coach House, Sutton Poyntz

The cart shed retains the original double doors and fan lights over, and latterly housed vehicles.

The Coach House was built as a service wing to the Springhead, of the same materials and style albeit more diminutive, originally providing ancillary accommodation for carts, horses and grooms accommodation in the hay loft above By a local architect George Crickmay.

It has a charming appearance with the timber boarded gables as opposed to half-timbered gables of the pub but is more domestic in character retaining the essence of its former use. Included for social and communal value and aesthetic interest.



## The Inspector's House, Sutton Poyntz

Sutton Road, Sutton Poyntz, DT3 6LT

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
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- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for The Inspector's House, Sutton Poyntz

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	high	moderate	moderate	high	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for The Inspector's House, Sutton Poyntz

Archaeological value - not applicable

The cottage has high architectural value due to the quality of its design and reflection of period detailing. The building is two storeys, asymmetrical with a gabled roof, covered by slate tiles and with a eaves overhang on the gable end and brick chimney. The elevations are coursed stone with brick quoins. The value is further enhanced by the completeness of the building. The house is physically attached to the Grade II listed building which would, by association of use and date, extend protection by virtue of its curtilage. Included for social and communal value and group value.

The Inspector's House is a reworking of the Upper Mill House partially demolished in 1855, rebuilt by George Crickmay Architect. On the Tithe Map the earlier property is described as

house, mill (early C18), garden and orchard. By 1888 Thomas Hawksley has built the Water Turbine Hall for Weymouth Waterworks.

The inspector's house is of moderate historic illustrative value as it is a component of the industrial landscape associated with the water pumping station for the supply of Weymouth. The substantial survival of historic fabric from a single phase plays a particularly strong role in the building's aesthetic value through the conscious design and quality of the architecture. The aesthetic value of the cottage is enhanced by details such as decorative brick quoins.

The building possesses some communal value as part of the local historic environment and sense of communal history as part of the complex of mill buildings and proximity to the, now closed, Sutton Poyntz Water Supply Museum.



## Waterworks Cottages, Sutton Poyntz

Sutton Road, Sutton Poyntz, DT3 6LT

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

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- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Waterworks Cottages, Sutton Poyntz

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	moderate	high	moderate	little

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Waterworks Cottages, Sutton Poyntz

Archaeological value - not applicable

By Crickmay Architects circa 1900 in Arts & Crafts style. Semi-detached pair of contrasting brick cottages under clay tiles roofs with lean-to

porches and single storey wings. Projecting bay windows at first floor under

pebbledash gables. One cottage retains its original timber multi-paned windows. Both have stone boundary walls with cock and hen detailing.

Included for their association with a local Dorchester architect.

Of intrinsic aesthetic interest and group interest.



## Wyndings, Sutton Poyntz

Plaisters Lane, Sutton Poyntz

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Wyndings, Sutton Poyntz

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
moderate	high	moderate	little	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Wyndings, Sutton Poyntz

Wyndings is also recognised as a site of archaeological interest, digs, human inhumations are all recorded in DCM proceedings and other publications.

This house retains most of its original features. Two storeys under a thatched roof with painted brick walls with a decorative band course. Leaded lights in timber window frames, brick cills and chimney stacks, timber boarded garage doors.

Wyndings was the first house constructed on Plaisters Lane for R H Woollatt in 1930 and is said to have inspired many of the other 1930's houses, particularly Littlecot which appears to have been designed by the same person Mr Bonnell whose name does not appear in the RIBA archives.

Included for aesthetic interest.

# Swanage



## 1 - 6 Sunnydale Villas, Durlston Road, Swanage

Durlston Road, Swanage,

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for 1 - 6 Sunnydale Villas, Durlston Road, Swanage

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	high	high	moderate	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for 1 - 6 Sunnydale Villas, Durlston Road, Swanage

This is a group of substantial late Victorian three storey villas, with single story stone built links at the rear. Originally built as quarters for Revenue Officers and known as "coastguard cottages", they were converted to 6 separate dwellings in ? and third stories were added. Front elevations are mostly rendered with pebble-dash with local stone lintols, mullions, cills and corner quoins. Second floor windows facing south project slightly on stone corbels. Some side walls are clad in red clay vertical tiling. All have slate roofs with projecting eaves and decorative brick chimneys.

The prominent nature of Durlston, close to the cliffs with south facing sea views made it a popular place for the construction of rather grand villas for up-market residential and holiday use, many of which appeared in the late 1890s with the typical mix of local materials; brick and stone which is so characteristic of Edwardian Swanage. Such sites could be vulnerable

to new development for ever more holiday flats but it is important to retain the scale and materials of this area with its distinctive detailing

These buildings remind us of the purpose for which they were built, namely as accommodation for local revenue men/coast-guards who played an important role in this seaside town. Durlston Road is used on a daily basis by visitors to Durlston Castle, an important country park and visitor centre.





## 4a, 6 & 8 Ulwell Road, Swanage

Swanage, BH19 1LH

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for 4a, 6 & 8 Ulwell Road, Swanage

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	high	moderate	little	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for 4a, 6 & 8 Ulwell Road, Swanage

Group of 3 Late Victorian/Edwardian villas built by one builder as a group. Constructed as brick with stone dressings, terracotta finials, decorative barge boards, Welsh slate and tile roofs. partial render and in various states of repair (Sept 2017) but still retaining attractive and notable features.

Important as a good example of Victorian/Edwardian seaside town architecture. Good detail of craftsmanship using local materials and skills. Important as a visual gateway feature of new Swanage leading into the town from the north, as you approach the seafront and beach. Currently not within conservation area and threatened by redevelopment (one of the properties is on the market with a proposal for demolition and redevelopment as a block of flats Sept 2017). A good example of a townscape of a particular period and the development of the seaside resorts of 19th Century Britain.

Originally a combination of private residences and good quality/higher standard guest houses. Built with a particular attention to style and architectural detail and a good example of buildings built for a specific market/use (visitors/hospitality/health tourism). Built in consideration of their location and as a group ie the importance of their relationship of each with the other and as viewed from front/roads.



## Ballard Estate, Swanage

Swanage, BH19 1QZ

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Ballard Estate, Swanage

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	high	moderate	little	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Ballard Estate, Swanage

The estate The estate is important because of its association with the WW1 Army Camps. This is the only surviving one of five training camps built in the area and stretching from the coast up to the site of Swanage Brickworks, mostly for the Royal Field Artillery.

No 27 is one of the few remaining original timber huts. Many have now been re-built or re-clad but have, so far been restricted to single storey on the original footprint. The Post Office is a good reminder of past use. Some houses near the entrance to estate have gardens formed over former tennis courts. No 12, Clavell Edge, retains original features but is in poor condition.

Ballard Estate is the only one of five army camps built to house soldiers preparing to fight in WW1. They were all built on a grid layout with long, narrow, dormitory huts and associated communal buildings and facilities. Huts were built using timber frames with clapboard walls and felt roofs. These materials can still be seen in No 27 which also has interesting corner windows. It has a south facing, mature garden on the site of a former adjacent hut. Many

others have been re-clad or rebuilt but retain the original footprint and single storey layout. another property adjacent to the north boundary of the pines Hotel (no. 12 ?) retains original features and appears to have been little used 2017-2020. building materials imply works still yet to be started (2021).

The huts have since become highly desirable holiday dwellings, close to beach, cliffs and open country. The area is now threatened by new developments which ignore the grid and original height restrictions. Recommend that future development should retain those restrictions in order to maintain the cohesion and historical significance of the camp. Further information and photographs can be found at Swanage Museum.



## Chapel at Purbeck View School

Purbeck View School, 23 Northbrook Road, Swanage, BH19 1PR

Asset type:

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Chapel at Purbeck View School

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	moderate	high	moderate	little

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Chapel at Purbeck View School

The chapel exhibits a simple, utilitarian style and form, enriched with carefully crafted architectural details both externally and internally. These details include dressed stone quoins and window/door surrounds, internal panelling, and kingpost trusses, purlins, and exposed sarking boards. At the same time, the incorporation of modern 1930s materials and stylistic features, such as metal glazing bars and mosaic parquet flooring infuses a modernist flair into the building's design. Illustrates the role of christianity within the education system at that time

The chapel was designed by the prominent modernist architect Valentine Harding in 1933. Harding became renowned for his involvement in the modernist movement Tecton and his design of the Grade II\* listed house "Six Pillars" in a modernist style. The chapel is thought to be one of Harding's early projects, showcasing a stylistic departure from his later works. Tragically, the architect met his demise in action in 1940, as commemorated by the memorial situated in the chapel's gallery.

The asset derives aesthetic value from its architectural design

Communal value may be derived from those who attended the school and remember using the chapel



## De Moulham Villas, Victoria Avenue, Swanage

8 and 10 Victoria Avenue, Swanage, BH19 1AN

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for De Moulham Villas, Victoria Avenue, Swanage

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	moderate	moderate	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for De Moulham Villas, Victoria Avenue, Swanage

Two semi-detached Victorian villas; the first to be built on De Moulham Road, now Victoria Avenue. Three storey with slate pyramid roof and central chimney stacks. Built using unusual yellow bricks from sand located in Sandpit Field close by. Bay windows extend 2 stories and entrance porches attached to sides. Large sash windows.

In 1876 John Mowlem acquired a large tranch of land to the north of the town centre, between Northbrook Rd and the sea and asked the architect, G R Crickmay of Weymouth to design an ambitious "New Town". It featured generously laid out villas set out behind a long row of terraced housing overlooking the sea on the east side of what is now De Moulham Road with public gardens laid out between the terrace and the sea. The plan shows two semi detached villas on what is now Victoria Avenue as "under construction". The rest of the plan was never realised but De Moulham Villas remain intact and the rest of the area developed over many

years in a piecemeal fashion. De Moulham Villas are very important in the history of how Swanage developed in the nineteenth century. They are remarkably intact but share the same threat as many buildings in the area, namely re-development. It would be a great shame to lose this vital historic building and we would recommend Listing.

Part of the Crickmay design for the De Moulham Estate 1865 which can be seen at Swanage History Centre





## Durlston Road Swanage - surrounding streets and street furniture

Asset type: Structure

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Durlston Road Swanage - surrounding streets and street furniture

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
	little	little	moderate	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Durlston Road Swanage - surrounding streets and street furniture

Durlston Road runs parallel to the cliffs to the south of Swanage and connects the town to the magnificent Durlstone Castle, a Victorian folly and pleasure garden built by quarry owner George Burt in 1890. Some impressive Victorian villas were built here for local grandees in large gardens which now form a generous leafy suburb. Building continued in the Edwardian era and beyond. George Burt played a very significant part in the development of Swanage and his contributions to the built fabric can be seen all round the town.

As the main route to Durlston Castle, this area has many features including long benches, stone carved waymarkers and many of the London bollards acquired by Burt when re-paving London and brought back as ballast in the sailing vessels which had taken his stone to the capital. Architectural interest in individual houses, mostly Victorian and Edwardian with distinctive materials and detailing.

Historical interest in connections to George Burt and the development of Swanage. Artistic interest as the gateway to an historic landscape at Durlston Castle.



## Grosvenor Terrace, 2-18 (evens) Grosvenor Road, Swanage

Grosvenor Road, Swanage, BH19 2DD

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Grosvenor Terrace, 2-18 (evens) Grosvenor Road, Swanage

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	high	moderate	little	moderate	little

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Grosvenor Terrace, 2-18 (evens) Grosvenor Road, Swanage

Handsome terrace of 9 Victorian houses. Built in the 1870s and one of the first terraces to be constructed in Durlston; rendered brickwork; three storey bay windows; slate roofs.

An attractive example of Edwardian seaside architecture. An intact terrace with few alterations, well maintained and valued by occupants. Very important



## Ocean Bay Ulwell Road, 13-25 (evens) Ulwell Road and 1 & 2 Highcliffe Road, Swanage

13 - 25 Ulwell Rd, 2 - 10 Ulwell Rd and 1 & 2 Highcliffe Road,

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

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- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Ocean Bay Ulwell Road, 13-25 (evens) Ulwell Road and 1 & 2 Highcliffe Road, Swanage

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
	moderate	moderate	little	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Ocean Bay Ulwell Road, 13-25 (evens) Ulwell Road and 1 & 2 Highcliffe Road, Swanage

The Southern end of Ulwell Road consists of detached, late Victorian villas on either side as the road descends towards Shore Road and the first glimpse of the sea. 13 - 25 Ulwell Road form a row of 7 detached houses on the west side, all clearly built at the same time but each with individual distinctive features. Materials include stone, brick, hanging tiles, red tiled roofs with terracotta finials. All have unusual chimnies, disguised as gable ends. No 13 - interesting stone brackets; No 17 - fine timber porch and turrets; No 19 - fine cast iron balcony; No 21 - decorative ridge tiles and finials, gabled chimneys, bay windows; No 23 - stone with bay windows and red tiled roof and fine garden wall. The villas opposite are larger and set back from the road. No 10 is particularly fine with gables and balconies on all sides. Their distinctive rooflines can be seen from the Beach and Shore Rd.

These are some of the first seaside villas to have been built in New Swanage and

together with similar buildings opposite form an important entrance to the town as the road finally reaches the sea. These distinctive Edwardian Villas display many unusual and playful features, making use of local stone and brick, decorative bargeboards and cast iron balconies. Apart from the loss of some garden walls, they remain in reasonably good repair. The buildings on the western side are closer together and also close to the road so that in some cases there is no room for a pavement. Many have lost their garden walls and small front areas to car parking. Those to the east are higher and further from the road and have good stone walls with front gardens or parking space before you reach the house. Ocean Bay, built 1908 beside the shore is an important Swanage landmark and completes the "gateway" arrival onto Shore Road. 2 stories, Stone built with castellated parapet and ground floor veranda facing sea.

Ulwell Road is the main access to Swanage from the direction of the Ferry and Studland. The Late Victorian/Edwardian detached villas on both sides of the road form an important GATEWAY to the town culminating in a dramatic vista of the beach and bay as one approaches Shore Road and reaches the distinctive Ocean Bay building. This area is highly vulnerable to new development where individual houses on good sized plots could be demolished and replaced with blocks of flats, mostly for holiday use and often empty. The accompanying larger footprint and hard surfaces for parking, destroy gardens, trees and habitats for wildlife.



## Peveril House, 7 Durlston Road, Swanage

7 Peveril Road, Swanage, BH19 2DQ

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Peveril House, 7 Durlston Road, Swanage

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	high	moderate	little	moderate	little

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Peveril House, 7 Durlston Road, Swanage

Handsome three storey Victorian Villa with attics, built 1864 for the Shearman family (solicitors), situated in a secluded site surrounded by mature trees; Stone built with stone roof slates and distinctive stone chimneys. Grand front door; intricate barge-boards. Still intact as built. Nearby terrace to south thought to have been service buildings ( cottages, stables?), now converted to holiday flats

This house is almost as built in 1864 when seen from the outside and is remarkable for its lack of alteration. A rare example of intact original architecture of that date. A fine example of an early villa built in local stone with intact original features.



## Scar Bank House, Russell Avenue, Swanage

Russell Avenue, Swanage, BH19 2ED

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Scar Bank House, Russell Avenue, Swanage

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	moderate	moderate	moderate	little

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Scar Bank House, Russell Avenue, Swanage

House owned by Archibald Russell (1879 - 1955) who commissioned Holder. Holder also converted South Barn nearby (also in local Survey ) in 1924 for Sir Theodore Tasker. Russell was an art dealer and officer at the College of Arms, London. Friend of the painter Paul Nash who photographed Scar Bank. Both were interested in moths and built a lightbox on the flat roof which is featured in the Nash painting: "Ballard from Scar Bank", 1937.

Seen across the Durlston fields or from the turning circle at top of Russell Avenue, it is an unusual and distinctive building with past occupants who contributed to the artistic life of Swanage in the 20's, 30's and 40's



## Swanage Brick Clay works

Washpond Lane, Swanage, BH19 3DH

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Swanage Brick Clay works

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
little	moderate	moderate	little	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Swanage Brick Clay works

Traditional brick clay factory. Stunning tall chimneys.

Traditional factory workings. Signpost to previous local workers.

Brick chimneys have significance in the local area - structure of its time and industry.





## Swanage Cottage Hospital

Queens Road, Swanage, BH19 2ES

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Swanage Cottage Hospital

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	high	high	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Swanage Cottage Hospital

Extended in 1912 and many times since. Gabled façade with timber framing above hung tiles. Canopied porch over door. with distinctive mosaic signage over. Carved stone donations box set into brickwork and stained glass panels. Entrance Hall retains original features including staircase, stone memorial fireplace with bas relief medallions of Mr and Mrs Burt.

Built in 1895 in memory of George and Elizabeth Burt by their four children. Architect: Walter J Fletcher of Wimborne.

Very important to the local community as a local resource which has withstood many threats of closure thanks to effective local campaigns. Universally loved by the people of Swanage. The façade and its few remaining original features remind visitors of its historic origins and the gift to the community from the Burt Family.



## Swanage Primary School

Mount Scar, Swanage, BH19 2EY

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

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- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Swanage Primary School

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	high	high	little	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Swanage Primary School

Purpose built Primary School, 1897. Stone built with typical large high windows. Slate roofs with gable ends. Playground and attractive gardens to the rear. Unusual arched stone entrance with original iron gate. 1950's caretakers house at rear of gardens.

Last remaining Victorian school building in Swanage .

Inside - a stone memorial to pupils who lost their lives in WW1.

Magnificent views north over Swanage Bay.

Still operating as a school and thus of importance to countless Swanage people.



## The Old Gas works, Swanage

Victoria Avenue, Swanage, BH19 1AS

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for The Old Gas works, Swanage

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	high	moderate	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for The Old Gas works, Swanage

This collection of five buildings are all connected with the former Swanage Gasworks which was first built in 1867 and rebuilt in 1882. 1. Station Gas Governor and Boosting Plant. Stone walls, red tiled roof, brick chimney, single story with datestone 2. Gas Works Managers House. Edwardian, Red brick walls, red tiled roof, 2 storey with garden. Still attractive dwelling 3. Automatic Blue Gas Plant. Stone built with hipped slate roof. Now garage repairs. one storey. 4. Store Filters and Blacksmiths shop. Substantial stone built with arched openings, slate roof. 2 - 3 stories. 5. Old Electric Power Station, substantial red brick building now used for Tool and skip hire. 2 stories. They occupy a substantial site with footpath running through and stream to the east. Some are in poor condition. The site also includes the Managers House. These buildings represent an interesting reminder of an early industrial feature of Swanage. Most of the buildings are in poor repair but they are still being occupied by tenants for light industrial use. The Station Gas Governor and Boosting Plant is in relatively good repair and is situated in a prominent position on Victoria Avenue. The

stone Swanage Gasworks sign on its Eastern gable is of particular importance as a reminder of the former use of this site. There were 3 gasometers on the site: No 1 was on the site of the present petrol station and the other 2 were situated slightly west of this. No 3 was built in 1903 and survived until 1980. The plan here provided by Mr Bradford of Langton Matravers shows the location of buildings in 1938. It identifies the original buildings: station gas governor and boosting plant; automatic blue gas plant; Gas Works managers house; store fillers and blacksmiths shop; old electric power station

As an industrial premises, we have the benefit of past workers comments.

Les Hayward recalls "When I was rather small, (circa 1945) I recall that if you walked down the lane from Victoria Ave. to the fields, on the right was what is now the Greystone garage, but then housed a retort which was then operational. I remember seeing heaps of red-hot coke. On the left was the more modern plant and gasometers. The manager lived in the little brick house at the end of the lane and that had a little outhouse with pressure gauges fitted out - presumably so he could keep a close watch on things. I would estimate that the Greystone site housed the original Victorian plant, which was later added to on what is now the industrial estate. We lived a couple of hundred years down the avenue and when the filling station part was first installed they had to break up the existing concrete which was both thick and reinforced. They resorted to explosives and I remember them coming round and asking those of us near to open the front windows such was the force. From memory they discovered tar pits below which complicated things. When I first started work the remains of railway lines ran across the lane behind the garage, I was told railway engines were worked on in what is now Greystone Garage, the archway, now filled in, can still be seen from the lane. David Snook recalls "The workshop I owned until fairly recently is on the left hand side of the lane and was a blacksmith's shop at one time. It was much higher than at present and the original cup hinges for the doors can still be seen. I know the Greystone building housed trains many years ago as the father of an elderly chap who worked for us used to work on them at night". Nick Harris recalls " I remember the use of explosives on the site, they had to excavate deep holes for the new fuel tanks but didn't know there were tar tanks buried there.the tar was a bye product of gas production along with a myriad of other noxious chemicals. I recall there being tar blasted all over the place!

# Uploaders



## Hillway strip lynchets (3 series), Uploders

Uploders, Loders Parish,

Asset type: Sites and Places

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Hillway strip lynchets (3 series), Uploders

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
high	none	high	little	high	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Hillway strip lynchets (3 series), Uploders

Hillway is an extensive hill in Loders Parish which runs west to east along the northern bank of the River Asker from Uploders to Yonderover. It has a series of substantial and prominent strip lynchets - cultivation terraces - on each of its steeply descending slopes to the south and west. These can be seen in the attached Dorset Explorer historic environment map and Lidar images (Docs 1, 2&3).

All are outside the Conservation area and have no Heritage Designations. However, Hillway lynchets are one in a significant number of series of strip lynchets on Loders Parish hills, described in the Conservation Appraisal as "collectively making up one of the best-preserved groups of these features in Dorset" (Doc.4 p.33).

The series on the Southern slope, listed in Dorset Historic Environment Records (HER) MDO1471, run westward along the north bank of the river Asker from the small River Leazes in Uploders to Yonderover. They are clearly visible from the houses which face them from across the river in Uploders, and from village roads, and footpaths. (Image 1).

The Western slope, curving northwest alongside the old railway line, has two HER records. MDO37523 (only shown as a triangle symbol in Doc 1) and MDO1472. Its southern end contains the greater number of terraces which are clearly visible from Yonderover, the houses in High Acres and parish high ground to the north and west. (Image 2). The north-western lynchets face open countryside to the north, towering over the old railway line, now a popular footpath (Image 3).

They all share the designation “Monument; Medieval Strip Lynchet 1066 AD-1539 AD. visible as earthworks on aerial photographs”.

Because of their excellent state of preservation the Hillways strip lynchets offer the potential to fill in the many gaps in our present knowledge including establishing their precise age, methods of construction, use over time, crops grown, cultivation techniques, and other associated past human activity.

To date our knowledge has been limited by available analytical techniques. Dating and analysing terraces and lynchets have, until now, been time consuming and often imprecise. But new techniques in geomorphological and geoarchaeological study are transforming this. These include “Digital Elevation Models (DEMs) - Structure from Motion (SfM) photogrammetry, Airborne and Terrestrial Laser Scanning (ALS-TLS); optically stimulated luminescence (OSL and pOSL), Fourier-transform infra-red analysis (FTIR), phytoliths from plants, and potentially environmental DNA.” (Doc 5 p.2). Lidar imagery has recently clarified our understanding of the landforms involved in the Loders Parish strip lynchets.

Strip lynchets are not rare, but those at Hillways are just one series among a significant number of substantial and well preserved strip lynchets groups within the area of a small Dorset parish. (Other series in the Loders parish are being nominated for the local Heritage List). Collectively, they represent a rarity.

Strip lynchets, while sculpted by man, with conscious intent, were designed with purely function in mind. They have no single architect and do not qualify as a built structure within the meaning of the two types outlined in the given criteria for this category.

The Hillways strip lynchets were probably constructed in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries when growing population levels and land hunger were at their greatest. As the population of England increased, more land was necessarily devoted to cereal cultivation. By the thirteenth century land hunger led to a great deal of inherently poor land being ploughed up, and in hillier parts of England, including Wessex, cultivation terraces or lynchets were created (or prehistoric ones reoccupied) to allow the cultivation of steep hillsides.

The structure of these well preserved and prominent strip lynchets clearly illustrates their original purpose: to make level areas suitable for growing cereal crops on the side of a hill. Strip lynchets have the appearance of a flight of gigantic stairs which gave rise to the term “flight of strip lynchets” in the early 20th century (Image 4). The term “tread” was adopted to refer to the flat, cultivated part of the strip lynchet, and “riser” the term given to the bank between treads.

Loders Parish contains relatively little flat land and a large number of steep sided hills, most of which have strip lynchets. The Hillways strip lynchets represent a substantial terracing of the slopes of one of the most prominent hills, suggesting the existence at times during their development of an increasing, industrious and innovative agricultural community responding to the constraints of their geographical environment. They transformed their landscape in a way that has lasted for more than at least 500 years and which formed striking features in both

distant views and on the approach to the village. Their survival and continuity of use and management over centuries illustrates the importance of the rural economy to the area where they still form an essential part of the agricultural economy.

Hillside land is often of inherently poor quality. Lime kilns were used from the sixteenth century onwards to burn limestone to make lime to spread on the soil to enrich it. There was a total of 9 lime kilns in Loders parish (See p.45 supporting doc 6).

Hillway strip lynchets retain their primary agricultural role, but, somewhere in their history, grazing replaced crop production. The land use has evolved with changing agricultural methods and demands, both locally and nationally.

While not all directly figuring in his works, the hills and associated strip lynchets across Dorset are part of the literary landscape associated with the writings of Thomas Hardy including his "Wessex Tales" and "Tess of the D'Urbervilles". The Loders strip lynchets evoke Hardy's world. The historic design of the Hillway strip lynchets was based entirely on function rather than aesthetics. They were not consciously constructed as a work of art to "manipulate the senses or evoke an emotional or intellectual reaction in the observer".

However, these strip lynchets do have immense fortuitous aesthetic value as a result of their striking scenic qualities and visually powerful contribution to the distinctive setting of Loders Parish. Hillways, centrally placed, visible from many points, bearing its ancient terraces of strip lynchets above the communities of both Uploders and Loders can't fail to "evoke an emotional or intellectual reaction in the observer" (See all attached images).

Together with other prominent series of strip lynchets on the hills surrounding Loders parish they are major elements of the "outstanding landscape character of the area" described in the Loders Neighbourhood Plan (Doc 7).

Formal evidence of the value to the community of the hills in Loders parish with their strip lynchets, of which Hillways is one, can be found in the Loders Neighbourhood Plan which drew up Policy E2 which identifies them as a Special Landscape and Historic Feature worthy of protection (Doc 7 p.16)

Hillways, with its strip lynchets offers a strong link to the past in our present rich landscape, contributing to the distinctive sense of place in Loders Parish. Together with the other prominent parish hills and their strip lynchets, they are an important, much valued element in the visual and physical landscape. They have stood testament for the best part of eight hundred years to the close relationship between the community and the land they worked.





## Locks Hill strip lynchets (2 series), Uploders

Uploders,

Asset type: Sites and Places

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Locks Hill strip lynchets (2 series), Uploders

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
high	none	high	little	high	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Locks Hill strip lynchets (2 series), Uploders

Locks Hill is in Uploders, at the eastern end of Loders Parish, extending from the centre of Uploders village south to the A35. It rises fairly steeply from the Jordan Valley in the west and its easternmost, more gentle slopes extend to Perwen farm. It has two series of strip lynchets - cultivation terraces -one each located on its W and N slopes (See Doc 1). They are also visible in the bottom SE corner of the Lidar images (Doc 2). All are presently under grass. The series of strip lynchets on its western slopes are within the Conservation area, those at the north are not. Locks Hill strip lynchets are one in a significant number of series of strip lynchets on Loders Parish hills, described in the Conservation Appraisal as "collectively making up one of the best-preserved groups of these features in Dorset" (Doc.3 p.33).

The northern series, listed in Dorset Historic Environment Records (HER) MDO 1489, SY 507 934, run from west to east above the Uploders village street to the north, then turns south

alongside Locks Hill valley, and is visible from the tops of the adjacent steep gardens and the Locks Hill footpath. (Image 1).

The western series, HER MDO1466, SY 504 931 features on the slopes alongside the southern end of New Road. They are visible from the road, footpaths and the surrounding hills. They can be clearly seen in the south-eastern corner of Image 2.

They both share the designation "Monument; Medieval Strip Lynchet 1066 AD-1539 AD. visible as earthworks on aerial photographs".

Because of their good state of preservation these strip lynchets offer the potential to fill in the many gaps in our present knowledge including establishing their precise age, methods of construction, use over time, crops grown, cultivation techniques, and other associated past human activity including that associated with the lime kilns at Perwen Farm and Knowle Hill (Document 4).

To date our knowledge has been limited by available analytical techniques. Dating and analysing terraces and lynchets have, until now, been time consuming and often imprecise. But new techniques in geomorphological and geoarchaeological study are transforming this. These include "Digital Elevation Models (DEMs) - Structure from Motion (SfM) photogrammetry, Airborne and Terrestrial Laser Scanning (ALS-TLS); optically stimulated luminescence (OSL and pOSL), Fourier-transform infra-red analysis (FTIR), phytoliths from plants, and potentially environmental DNA." (Doc 5 p.2). Lidar imagery has recently clarified our understanding of the landforms involved in the Lodders Parish strip lynchets.

Strip lynchets are not rare, but those at Locks Hill are just one series among a significant number of substantial and well-preserved strip lynchets groups within the area of a small Dorset parish. (Other series in the Lodders parish are being nominated for the local Heritage List). Collectively, they represent a rarity.

Strip lynchets, while sculpted by man, with conscious intent, were designed with purely function in mind. They have no single architect and do not qualify as a built structure within the meaning of the two types outlined in the given criteria for this category.

The Locks Hill medieval strip lynchets were probably constructed in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries when growing population levels and land hunger were at their greatest. As the population of England increased, more land was necessarily devoted to cereal cultivation. By the thirteenth century land hunger led to a great deal of inherently poor land being ploughed up, and in hillier parts of England, including Wessex, cultivation terraces or lynchets were created (or prehistoric ones reoccupied) to allow the cultivation of steep hillsides.

The structure of these well preserved and prominent strip lynchets clearly illustrates their original purpose: to make level areas suitable for growing cereal crops on the side of a hill. Strip lynchets have the appearance of a flight of gigantic stairs which gave rise to the term "flight of strip lynchets" in the early 20th century (Image 3). The term "tread" was adopted to refer to the flat, cultivated part of the strip lynchet, and "riser" the term given to the bank between treads.

Lodders Parish contains relatively little flat land and a large number of steep sided hills, most of which have strip lynchets. The Locks Hill strip lynchets represent a significant terracing of the hill's slopes suggesting the existence at times during their development of an increasing, industrious and innovative agricultural community responding to the constraints of their geographical environment. They transformed their landscape in a way that has lasted for more than at least 500 years and which formed striking features in both distant views and on the approach to the village. Their survival and continuity of use and management over centuries

illustrates the importance of the rural economy to the area where they still form an essential part of the agricultural economy.

Hillside land is often of inherently poor quality. Lime kilns were used from the sixteenth century onwards to burn limestone to make lime to spread on the soil to enrich it. There was a total of 9 lime kilns in Lodders parish. Remains of one at Perwen Farm, close to Locks Hill, can still be seen. (See p.45 supporting doc.4).

Lockshill strip lynchets retain their primary agricultural role, but, somewhere in their history, grazing replaced crop production. The land use has evolved with changing agricultural methods and demands, both locally and nationally.

While not all directly figuring in his works, the hills and associated strip lynchets across Dorset are part of the literary landscape associated with the writings of Thomas Hardy including his "Wessex Tales" and "Tess of the D'Urbervilles". The Lodders strip lynchets evoke Hardy's world. The historic design of the Lockshill strip lynchets was based entirely on function rather than aesthetics. They were not consciously constructed as a work of art to "manipulate the senses or evoke an emotional or intellectual reaction in the observer".

However, these strip lynchets do have immense fortuitous aesthetic value as a result of their striking scenic qualities and visually powerful contribution to the distinctive setting of Lodders Parish. Locks Hill centrally placed, visible from many points, bearing its ancient terraces of strip lynchets, a striking feature upon the southern entry to Uploders, can't fail to "evoke an emotional or intellectual reaction in the observer" (See all attached images).

Together with other prominent series of strip lynchets on the hills surrounding Lodders parish they are major elements of the "outstanding landscape character of the area" described in the Lodders Neighbourhood Plan (Doc 6).

Formal evidence of the value to the community of the hills in Lodders parish with their strip lynchets, of which Lockshill is one, can be found in the Lodders Neighbourhood Plan which drew up Policy E2 which identifies them as a Special Landscape and Historic Feature worthy of protection (Doc 6 p.16)

Lockshill with its strip lynchets offers a strong link to the past in our present rich landscape, contributing to the distinctive sense of place in Lodders Parish. Together with the other parish hills and their strip lynchets, they are an important, much valued element in the visual and physical landscape. They have stood testament for the best part of eight hundred years to the close relationship between the community and the land they worked.



## Strip lynchets, Knowl Hill, Uploders

Adjacent to New Road, Uploders, DT6 4NY

Asset type: Sites and Places

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Strip lynchets, Knowl Hill, Uploders

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
high	none	high	little	high	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Strip lynchets, Knowl Hill, Uploders

Knowl Hill is the site of an extensive, substantial and prominent series of strip lynchets – cultivation terraces – primarily on its Eastern slope which descends steeply to the valley of the River Jordan (a small tributary to the nearby River Asker). They stretch a distance of over half a mile alongside New Road in Uploders and include a small flight of lynchets on the eastern side of the Jordan valley. The series extends to the Northern slope of Knowl Hill facing across the valley formed by the river Asker. Additionally, there is a small flight on the Western slope. They are presently under grass with some relatively small ploughed areas.

These strip lynchets, apart from that on the Western slope, are within the Lodors Conservation Area, extended in December 2007 specifically to include them and other groups of strip lynchets in the Parish, described in the Conservation Appraisal as “collectively making up one of the best-preserved groups of these features in Dorset”. (Doc 1 p.33)

Such is their extent that there are 9 Dorset Historic Environment Records (HER) assigned to separate areas within the Knowl Hill series- MDO37540, MOD22089, MDO 37536, MDO1461-

1466. All share the designations: “Monument; Medieval Strip Lynchet 1066 AD-1539 AD; visible as earthworks on aerial photographs”. (Image 1). Additionally, HER MDO22118 records a small round mound, roughly at the centre of the series, as possibly a Bronze Age barrow – 2350 BC to 701 BC. There are no Heritage Designations for this site.

By virtue of their excellent state of preservation these strip lynchets offer the potential to fill in the numerous gaps in our present knowledge including establishing their precise age, methods of construction, use over time, crops grown, cultivation techniques, including the use of lime historically quarried and burned at five nearby sites (Doc 2 p.46) and other associated past human activity. Investigation of the possible Bronze Age barrow on the site has the potential to widen our understanding of past local or regional history.

To date our knowledge has been limited by the available analytical techniques. Dating and analysing terraces and lynchets have, until now, been time consuming and often imprecise. But new techniques in geomorphological and geoarcheological study are transforming this. These include “Digital Elevation Models (DEMs) - Structure from Motion (SfM) photogrammetry, Airborne and Terrestrial Laser Scanning (ALS-TLS); optically stimulated luminescence (OSL and pOSL), Fourier-transform infra-red analysis (FTIR), phytoliths from plants, and potentially environmental DNA.” (Doc 3 p.2).

Strip lynchets are not rare, but those at Knowl Hill are just one series among a significant number of substantial and well preserved series of strip lynchets within the area of a small Dorset parish. (Other series in the Lodders parish are being separately nominated for the local Heritage List). Collectively, they represent a rarity.

Strip lynchets, while sculpted by man, with conscious intent, were designed with purely function in mind. They have no single architect and do not qualify as a built structure within the meaning of the two types outlined in the given criteria for this category.

The Knowl Hill strip lynchets were probably constructed in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries when growing population levels and land hunger were at their greatest. As the population of England increased, more land was necessarily devoted to cereal cultivation. By the thirteenth century land hunger led to a great deal of inherently poor land being ploughed up, and in hillier parts of England, including Wessex, cultivation terraces or lynchets were created (or prehistoric ones reoccupied) to allow the cultivation of steep hillsides.

The structure of these well preserved and prominent strip lynchets clearly illustrates their original purpose: to make level areas suitable for growing cereal crops on the side of a hill. Strip lynchets have the appearance of a flight of gigantic stairs which gave rise to the term “flight of strip lynchets” in the early 20th century. The term “tread” was adopted to refer to the flat, cultivated part of the strip lynchet, and “riser” the term given to the bank between treads. Lodders Parish contains relatively little flat land and a large number of steep sided hills, most of which have strip lynchets. The Knowl Hill strip lynchets represent an intensive terracing of one of the largest hills, suggesting the existence at times during their development of an increasing, industrious and innovative agricultural community responding to the constraints of their geographical environment. They transformed their landscape in a way that has lasted for more than at least 500 years and which formed striking features in both distant views and on the approach to the village (See image 2). Their survival and continuity of use and management over centuries illustrates the importance of the rural economy to the area where they still form an essential part of the agricultural economy.

Hillside land is often of inherently poor quality. Lime kilns were used from the sixteenth century onwards to burn limestone to make lime to spread on the soil to enrich it. That the extensive

strip lynchets at Knowl Hill used substantial quantities of lime is evidenced by historical records of four lime kilns in close proximity to Knowle Hill, one of them sited at the southern end of the lynchets. (See image 3). There was a total of 9 lime kilns in Loders parish. Remains of 6 can still be seen. (See p.45 supporting doc.2)

Knowl Hill strip lynchets retain their primary agricultural role, but grazing replaced crop production. The land use has evolved with changing agricultural methods and demands, both locally and nationally. There are historical records of cider apple orchards grown on them: one remaining ancient apple tree stands testimony to this at the bottom of the hill.

While not all directly figuring in his works, the hills and associated strip lynchets across Dorset are part of the literary landscape associated with the writings of Thomas Hardy including his "Wessex Tales" and "Tess of the D'Urbervilles". The Loders strip lynchets evoke Hardy's world. The historic design of the Knowl Hill strip lynchets was based entirely on function rather than aesthetics. They were not consciously constructed as a work of art to "manipulate the senses or evoke an emotional or intellectual reaction in the observer".

However, these strip lynchets do have immense fortuitous aesthetic value as a result of their striking scenic qualities and visually powerful contribution to the distinctive setting of Loders. Knowl Hill with its distinctive form carved by the strip lynchets dominates the southern entrance to Uploders at the eastern end of the parish. Together with other prominent series of strip lynchets on the hills surrounding Loders parish they are major elements of the "outstanding landscape character of the area" described in the Loders Neighbourhood Plan. They can be seen from wider viewpoints, including the local network of well used bridleways, trackways and footpaths.

This recognition of the visual impact of the Knowl Hill strip lynchets goes beyond the local, or even the regional: An ariel photo similar to the submitted Image 1 has been chosen by Historic England as the cover for their current publication "Agriculture: Scheduling Selection Guide." Historic England's scheduling selection guides "help to define which archaeological sites are likely to meet the relevant tests for national designation and be included on the National Heritage List for England".

"Front cover Strip lynchets at Uploders (Dorset), possibly of medieval date." (See supporting document 4, Front cover and p.1)

Formal evidence of the value to the community of the hills in Loders parish with their strip lynchets, of which Knowl Hill is one of the most extensive, can be found in the Loders Neighbourhood Plan which drew up Policy E2 which identifies them as a Special Landscape and Historic Feature worthy of protection (Doc. 6 p.16)

The Knowl Hill strip lynchets, together with the other prominent parish hills and their strip lynchets, are an important and valued element in the visual and physical landscape of Loders parish. They are a landmark, visible from the surrounding countryside: One Loders local recalls a childhood memory of returning in the family car to the village from trips to Dorchester along the A35, spotting the Loders hills with their distinctive lynchets appearing to the north west, and her family finding "their hill" amongst them. Her experience is shared by many in Loders.

The footpaths across the Knowl Hill strip lynchets are well used by Loders residents and visitors.

The special place Knowl Hill and other village hills and lynchets have for our community is evidenced in a local and much loved record of Loders. "The Loders Book: A village in a Dorset Valley" by Harold Brown, lifetime resident, an artist of some standing and the Loders Parish

Council clerk from 1926-81. Among the 69 pages of text are a small number of his drawings of local important buildings and local scenes. One of just three Loders countryside scenes with which Harold chose to illustrate his book is a view from Shipton Hill in the adjacent parish looking across Loders parish to the northwest with the Knowl Hill strip lynchets in the foreground and Waddon Hill and its strip lynchets in the distance. (See p.24 supporting document 5). This picture was drawn in 1929. The view remains unchanged. This apparent immutability of our lynchet formed landscape contributes an important element to the strong sense of place of Loders parish.



## Strip lynchets, Loders Hill, Uploders

Uploders,

Asset type: Sites and Places

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

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- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Strip lynchets, Loders Hill, Uploders

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
high	none	high	little	high	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Strip lynchets, Loders Hill, Uploders

Loders Hill is the site of an extensive, substantial and prominent series of strip lynchets - cultivation terraces - on its Southern, Eastern, North Western, and Western steeply descending slopes. It is situated at the southwestern edge of Loders Parish immediately north of the A35. All these lynchets are grass covered and grazed.

All are outside the Conservation area and have no Heritage Designations. However, Loders Hill lynchets are one in a significant number of series of strip lynchets on Loders Parish hills, described in the Conservation Appraisal as "collectively making up one of the best-preserved groups of these features in Dorset" (Doc.3 p.33)

Its South face, high above the main road (Image 5), with its distinctive profile of evident and large scale terracing is a striking landmark seen from the west (Image 1). Its terraced slopes adjoin a lower series on its SE slope, the Stoney Head strip lynchets (Doc 1). Two Dorset Historic Environment Records (HER) record these southern series: MDO37532 and MD01469. Lidar images of Loders Hill, digitally plotted during the Marshwood Vale NMP



project (see Doc 2) supports the suggestion in these HERs that these two series form a continuous flight. Further evidenced in attached photos 2 and 4.

Both share the same designations with all the Loders Hill series: "Monument; Medieval Strip Lynchet 1066 AD-1539 AD; visible as earthworks on aerial photographs".

The 2 lesser series, to the North West at Yondover, HER MDO37535, and the West side HER MDO37533 are visible on Lidar imagery (Doc 2).

A more extensive series on the Eastern slope, MDO1467, faces across a cultivated valley bottom to Knowl Hill. They are clearly visible from footpaths and elsewhere in Loders and are well preserved (Image 3).

Because of their excellent state of preservation the Loders Hill strip lynchets offer the potential to fill in the many gaps in our present knowledge including establishing their precise age, methods of construction, use over time, crops grown, cultivation techniques, and other associated past human activity.

To date our knowledge has been limited by available analytical techniques. Dating and analysing terraces and lynchets have, until now, been time consuming and often imprecise. But new techniques in geomorphological and geoarchaeological study are transforming this. These include "Digital Elevation Models (DEMs) - Structure from Motion (SfM) photogrammetry, Airborne and Terrestrial Laser Scanning (ALS-TLS); optically stimulated luminescence (OSL and pOSL), Fourier-transform infra-red analysis (FTIR), phytoliths from plants, and potentially environmental DNA." (Doc 5 p.2).

Strip lynchets are not rare, but those at Loders Hill are just one series among a significant number of substantial and well preserved strip lynchets groups within the area of a small Dorset parish. (Other series in Loders parish are also being separately nominated for the local Heritage List). Collectively, they represent a rarity.

Strip lynchets, while sculpted by man, with conscious intent, were designed with purely function in mind. They have no single architect and do not qualify as a built structure within the meaning of the two types outlined in the given criteria for this category.

The Loders Hill strip lynchets were probably constructed in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries when growing population levels and land hunger were at their greatest. As the population of England increased, more land was necessarily devoted to cereal cultivation. By the thirteenth century land hunger led to a great deal of inherently poor land being ploughed up, and in hillier parts of England, including Wessex, cultivation terraces or lynchets were created (or prehistoric ones reoccupied) to allow the cultivation of steep hillsides.

The structure of these well preserved and prominent strip lynchets clearly illustrates their original purpose: to make level areas suitable for growing cereal crops on the side of a hill. Strip lynchets have the appearance of a flight of gigantic stairs which gave rise to the term "flight of strip lynchets" in the early 20th century. The term "tread" was adopted to refer to the flat, cultivated part of the strip lynchet, and "riser" the term given to the bank between treads. Loders Parish contains relatively little flat land and a large number of steep sided hills, most of which have strip lynchets. The Loders Hill strip lynchets represent an intensive terracing of one of the largest hills, suggesting the existence at times during their development of an increasing, industrious and innovative agricultural community responding to the constraints of their geographical environment. They transformed their landscape in a way that has lasted for more than at least 500 years and which formed striking features in both distant views and on the approach to the village (See image 3). Their survival and continuity of use and

management over centuries illustrates the importance of the rural economy to the area where they still form an essential part of the agricultural economy.

Hillside land is often of inherently poor quality. Lime kilns were used from the sixteenth century onwards to burn limestone to make lime to spread on the soil to enrich it. That the extensive strip lynchets at Loders Hill used substantial quantities of lime is evidenced by historical records of four lime kilns in close proximity to Loders Hill. There was a total of 9 lime kilns in Loders parish. Remains of 6 can still be seen. (See p.45 supporting doc.4)

Loders Hill strip lynchets retain their primary agricultural role, but grazing replaced crop production. The land use has evolved with changing agricultural methods and demands, both locally and nationally.

While not all directly figuring in his works, the hills and associated strip lynchets across Dorset are part of the literary landscape associated with the writings of Thomas Hardy including his "Wessex Tales" and "Tess of the D'Urbervilles". The Loders strip lynchets evoke Hardy's world. The historic design of the Loders Hill strip lynchets was based entirely on function rather than aesthetics. They were not consciously constructed as a work of art to "manipulate the senses or evoke an emotional or intellectual reaction in the observer".

However, these strip lynchets do have immense fortuitous aesthetic value as a result of their striking scenic qualities and visually powerful contribution to the distinctive setting of Loders. Loders Hill with its distinctive form carved by the strip lynchets dominates the southern landscape of the parish. Together with other prominent series of strip lynchets on the hills surrounding Loders parish they are major elements of the "outstanding landscape character of the area" described in the Loders Neighbourhood Plan (Doc 6). They can be seen from wider viewpoints, including the western approach along the A35, the local network of well used bridleways, trackways and footpaths and from the hills at the north of the parish (Image 6)

Formal evidence of the value to the community of the hills in Loders parish with their strip lynchets, of which Loders Hill is one of the most extensive, can be found in the Loders Neighbourhood Plan which drew up Policy E2 which identifies them as a Special Landscape and Historic Feature worthy of protection (Doc.6 p.16).

The Loders Hill strip lynchets, together with the other prominent parish hills and their strip lynchets, are an important element in the visual and physical landscape of Loders parish. For the community, the lofty terraces on Loders Hill are a parish landmark, visible in the distance on journeys home from the west. From the north of the parish the Loders Hill lynchets mark its distinctive southern horizon.

The footpaths in the vicinity of the Loders Hill strip lynchets are well used by Loders residents and visitors. The view from Knowl Lane across to the Western and North Western slopes of Loders Hill is much valued by local walkers for its rural tranquillity, with its strip lynchets offering a strong link to the past in our present rich landscape, contributing to the distinctive sense of place in Loders Parish (See image 7).

# Wakeham



## Outhouses to front of Pennsylvania Cottage, Wakeham

Pennsylvania Cottage, 225 Church Ope Road, Portland, DT5 1JA

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Outhouses to front of Pennsylvania Cottage, Wakeham

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
moderate	moderate	moderate	moderate	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Outhouses to front of Pennsylvania Cottage, Wakeham

Remnant of a series of cottages that predate Penn Castle. Associated with PBPT local list Nos 182, 183, 184.

Rear service wing of larger demolished cottage contemporary with Portland Museum (17th century). Surviving chamfered window surrounds and Tudor/Jacobean style door lintel. A rare if not the only surviving ancillary domestic building from 17C or earlier, retaining significant structural features in particular window / door dressings.

A great (and only?) survivor of an ancillary domestic building, the details and scale place it firmly within the 17th century or older. The small arched window surrounds carved out of a single piece of stone are as far as we know the only ones that have survived in situ on the Island (there is one built into a wall in the museum garden from a demolished cottage). The

West facing gable has good carved kneeler stones which again is a detail that you will find on the museum and High Croft Cottage.



## Pennsylvania Castle, Wakeham

Pennsylvania, Wakeham, Portland, DT5 1HZ

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Pennsylvania Castle, Wakeham

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
little	moderate	high	high	moderate	little

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Pennsylvania Castle, Wakeham

Pennsylvania Castle is on the south eastern side of the Portland Peninsula facing south east out to sea, on a sloping site down to the cliff edge with picturesque views of Rufus Castle and St. Andrews Church. A deep rock fissure runs through the garden creating a miniature gorge.

This site is one of the few examples of Picturesque style surviving in the country though in a limited form. It is in divided ownership but with views of Rufus Castle and St. Andrew's Church and rugged remains of quarrying and the deep rock fissure running through the garden which creates a miniature gorge effect. In Church Ope Cove, a number of traditional beach huts are surrounded by small garden areas with rough stone boundaries.

Pennsylvania Castle was built for John Penn, the grandson of William Penn, the founder of the American State. John Penn accompanied King George III on an excursion from Weymouth around Portland in 1797 and was much taken by Church Ope Cove. Penn obtained land from the Crown and the architect James Wyatt (architect to the King for the restoration of Windsor

Castle) designed a mansion (castle) for John Penn on the site which was opened by the King in 1800. A recently discovered Sale particular states that W A Nesfield 'designed pleasure grounds with terrace and parterre'. Penn had the road moved and landscaped the site with exotic shrubs and trees. The garden has since been divided between owners, but some of the original landscaping survives. In Church Ope Cove, a number of traditional beach huts are surrounded by small garden areas with rough stone boundaries. This fragile landscape is representative of a disappearing seaside tradition. Pennsylvania Castle is important because of its marine location together with its historical associations with George III, John Penn and the architect James Wyatt.

### Location map of Pennsylvania Castle, Wakeham



# Wareham





## Barn at Philliols Farm, Wareham

Bere Heath, Wareham, BH20 7NS

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Barn at Philliols Farm, Wareham

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
high	moderate	high	moderate	moderate	little

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Barn at Philliols Farm, Wareham

The asset has high value owing to the potential for the survival of post-medieval (17th or early 18th century) fabric, which would represent the oldest fabric on the farm site.

The asset has moderate value as an example of a farm building with vernacular form and materials and a varied external envelope which illustrates changes in use from potentially the late 17th century to the 19th century.

The asset has high value owing both to its ability to illustrate its changing uses and associated changing agricultural practices through internal and external modifications, and also for its contribution to understanding planned farmstead design, potentially incorporating an earlier building into that plan.

The asset has moderate value owing to its historical association with the Drax Estate, who purchased the farm in the 19th century.

The asset has moderate value as it forms a pleasing group with the adjacent loose courtyard of 18th century farm buildings, which together reflect the rural surroundings and the setting of sporadic farm building groups around Bere Regis.



## Dodding's Farm and the Old Mill, Wareham

Doddings, Wareham, BH20 7NJ

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Dodding's Farm and the Old Mill, Wareham

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
moderate	high	high	moderate	high	little

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Dodding's Farm and the Old Mill, Wareham

Arranged in a courtyard plan the barns and the old mill, which is set across the track to the north of the farmyard, are good examples of traditional farm buildings built using local materials (Figs. 4-7). The site is known to have been inhabited from Saxon times and the current farm buildings and old mill date possibly dating to the 18th century (they are similar in style to neighbouring listed Barns south east of Tonerspudde Farm House <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1120428?section=official-list-entry>) with the same brick bonding (English bond?), the bricks most likely to have been manufactured at the Brickyard to the east. The buildings now have slate and corrugated iron/asbestos roofs but the old mill was originally thatched (see The Old Mill.doc) and it is possible that the barns may have been thatched too (there are existing examples at Tonerspudde Farm mentioned above)

The site was established as watercress farm in 1890s and continues to be used for production of watercress today. A lot of the features and buildings that illustrate this early use are still in place today. These include:

- the watercress beds themselves, first established in the 1890s and still farmed today.
- the 'flat house' (Old Mill House)(Fig 1). Bedford and Jesty (as the firm operating at Dodding's became known) were the first to adopt the use of returnable flat baskets, or 'flats' to package their watercress, a process which became standard practice among watercress growers as a whole. The old mill building at Doddings became locally known as 'flat house', owing this name, not to its shape, but to its former use for the storage of 'flats'
- the old 18 inch gauge railway tracks (see Fig. 2 & Dodding's Farm railway.doc). Used to transport gathered cress, this railway replaced horse and cart. The line was first laid after WWI using ex-Army tracks and ran from the main beds to the bunching shed at Doddings. In 1962 a larger and more modern shed was built nearer to the village and the main road and the line was extended across open fields to this new building resulting on a total length of more than a mile. In time the line was replaced by tractor but the tracks can still be seen at the beds near the farm and across the fields today.
- Brick works. Close to and originally owned by Dodding's farm is evidence of former brick works at Brick Hill and at Black Hill. The Brick Hill works, where the old kiln still exists, was the older of the two, probably established at some time during the 18th century, and continued to function at least until 1911. The Black Hill works were probably established during the 19th century, and its kiln, drying platform with factory-like brick chimney, and even the railway lines and trucks remained on the site until WWII.

In 1892 Dodding's Farm was bought by William Bedford who is believed to be responsible for bringing the watercress industry to Dorset. Bedford lived in Dodding's House at the head of the farmyard but in 1903 the house either fell or was burnt down (there are differing accounts) and a new house was built in 1904 using bricks from the Dodding's brick kiln (The house reportedly includes bricks signed by Bedford's three daughters before firing.)(fig. 3 & Historic photo of Dodding's doc)

# Warmwell



## Warmwell Holy Trinity Graveyard

Church of the Holy Trinity, Warmwell, DT2 8HQ

Asset type: Sites and Places

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Warmwell Holy Trinity Graveyard

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
high	none	moderate	moderate	none	little

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Warmwell Holy Trinity Graveyard

There are seven pilots, see attached document, that are laid to rest in this graveyard. The graveyard, is a designated commonwealth war graves. The listed pilots all played a significant part in the defence of the south coast of Great Britain during the battle of Britain between 10 July – 31 October 1940. They fought to defend against significant German fighter and bombers attacks, always vastly outnumbered, that were made against the Naval Bases at Portland and Portsmouth, towns and villages of Dorset and County's beyond. The following pilots were killed during actions whilst operating from RAF Warmwell, Squadron Leader Terence Lovell-Gregg 29244, RAFVR 87 Sqn, Pilot Officer Harold J Ackroyd 86360, RAF 152 Sqn and Sgt Alan N Feary 742301, RAFVR 609 Sqn. Other pilots operating from RAF Warmwell, who were part of 152 Sqn and 609 Sqn (VR), lost their lives, however they are buried elsewhere in the country. RAF Warmwell, a nearby former World War 2 airfield that is located to the north of the graveyard at Lat/Long: 504140N/022030W. Grid ref SY765885. RAF Warmwell was initially home to the 6 Armament Training Camp, however after a significant German attack on Portland Naval Base on 4th July 1940 and more significantly, the sinking of HMS Foylebank,

an Anti-Aircraft picket ship, the airfield was handed over to 10 Group Fighter Command in July 1940. On the 12th July 1940, a full time RAF Squadron, 152 Sqn, moved to RAF Warmwell with their Spitfires and were based there until 9th April 1941. 152 sqn was now co-located with a detachment from 609 Sqn, a volunteer reserve Sqn, that had already been located at the Airfield since 4th July 1940 with their Spitfires. 609 Sqn eventually departed RAF Warmwell on 24th February 1941. 609 Sqn had the notable achievement on the 21 October 1940, when it became the RAF's first fighter squadron to achieve 100 confirmed enemy aircraft kills during the Battle of Britain.

# Watercombe



## Barn at Moigns Down Farm, Watercombe

Moigns Down Farm, Watercombe, Dorchester, DT2 8FX

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Barn at Moigns Down Farm, Watercombe

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
high	moderate	high	high	high	little

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Barn at Moigns Down Farm, Watercombe

The asset has high archaeological value owing to the potential for remains relating to an earlier medieval building to survive within the fabric, as well as earlier occupation deposits sealed beneath the site.

The asset's architectural value is moderate, reduced from high owing to its ruinous state. However, the building remains a significant example of a post-medieval barn in high-quality dressed stonework, with later alterations reflecting change over time.

Despite its ruinous state, the asset has high illustrative value owing to its ability to illustrate the layout and use of a post-medieval barn and attached enclosed foldyard, as well the wider context of post-medieval farmstead settlements along the bottoms of the chalk downs valleys. The asset has high associative value owing to the area's ownership by several regionally important estates. The Le Moigne family held the area in the post-Conquest period and the Janssen family in the 18th century. Theodore Janssen (17658-1748) was a founder-member



of the Bank of England and, later, famous for his involvement in the South Sea Bubble crash in 1720. Later that century the estate was purchased by the landowning Cree family. The asset has a highly picturesque and isolated position and can be experienced through public rights of way which run through the site. These qualities are likely to conjure evocative images of a romantic ruin illustrating the faded glory of the agricultural past.

# Waterston



## Fiddler's Green, Waterston

Stinsford civil parish, DT2 7SL

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Fiddler's Green, Waterston

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
moderate	little	little	moderate	moderate	high

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Fiddler's Green, Waterston

This application covers the Bell Barrow at Fiddlers Green and the ruined cottage to the east of the barrow set in the downs approximately three miles north of Dorchester in the parish of Stinsford (Appendix 1).

The cottage is associated with 'Higher Crowstairs' where Shepherd Fennel lived in Hardy's story 'The Three Strangers' (Appendix 2). Although the cottage was roofed at least until the 1970s today it is in a very poor state of repair as its roof and first floor have fallen in and it is covered in thick ivy.

A short distance to the west of the cottage stands a large bell barrow. This is a scheduled monument (Appendix 3). While the barrow is high its surrounding ditch has been damaged by agricultural activity. Bell barrows are scarce and it is thought to be one of only two in Dorset and therefore of considerable archaeological significance.

A bridal way passes by the barrow and the cottage. Both are identified in the Draft Stinsford Neighbourhood Plan. The bell barrow is listed as a designated heritage asset (Stinsford Neighbourhood Plan Referendum Version, Appendix 2, p.53) while Higher Crowstairs Cottage

is identified as non-designated (Stinsford Neighbourhood Plan Referendum Version, Appendix 3, p.54) The cottage is also identified in the text for its literary association (Appendix 4).

The area commonly known as Fiddlers Green includes both Higher Crowstairs Cottage and Fiddlers Green Bell Barrow. The site is of clear archaeological and literary importance. They are also set in wider area of extensive archaeological remains (Appendix 5). The site is well known to walkers and very a focal point for footpaths and bridal ways from Dorchester, Charminster, Charlton Down and Piddle Hinton crossing the downs north of Dorchester. It is also a much valued asset for residents living in the scattered hamlet of Waterston Ridge. Indeed it is a regular stop for Hardy Society organised walks for open air readings from Hardy's texts. We propose that Fiddlers Green be added to the Local Heritage List as a heritage asset.

# West Moors



## Former Vicarage, 228 Station Road, West Moors

228 Station Road, West Moors, Ferndown, BH22 0JF

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Former Vicarage, 228 Station Road, West Moors

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	high	moderate	little	high	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Former Vicarage, 228 Station Road, West Moors

None

The property retains a wealth of original late Victorian features from its clay tiled roof with decorative ridge, solid red brick stacks, mock timber framed gables, period windows with stained glass at ground floor, to the use red brick with stone detailing. The scale is imposing and the symmetrical composition with decorative gabled wings stepping forwards, gives a sense of grandeur to the whole. The 'jettied' gables are a real feature and give a nod to the Gothic Revivalism style of Victorian architecture.

Built at the same time at the School House and School, the former Vicarage displays features in common such as the red tiled roof and red brick with stone banding, forming something of a group clustered at the historic heart of the village.

The former vicarage lies in the heart of the original village amongst a cluster of Victorian properties. In 1843 a small 'National School' was opened on a plot of land roughly opposite

where the church is now (this latter wasn't built until the 1890s), followed by the coming of the railway in 1847. With the opening of the railway junction (1866) and station (1867), West Moors began to gain more dwellings – largely clustered around the station. With more people came a demand for more facilities, and in the late 1890s, a church & village school was built, along with a rather grand house for the curate, later the vicar. 1

Footnote 1

[https://www.westmoors-tc.gov.uk/\\_UserFiles/Files/History/WestMoors\\_HistoryInImages\\_02\\_NorthOfCentre\\_Church\\_School\\_Grocery.pdf](https://www.westmoors-tc.gov.uk/_UserFiles/Files/History/WestMoors_HistoryInImages_02_NorthOfCentre_Church_School_Grocery.pdf)

The architect of the building is not known at this stage, nor is any specific association with historical persons of note. The building is illustrative of its time, with the use of attractive faux timber framing to the gables.

'The church, school, school-house and curate's house were all financed largely due to the good offices of the first Vicar of Verwood & West Moors, the Revd. Claud Brown, who held this post until 1917....West Moors had a 'Priest-in-Charge' and once the village became the centre of its own Ecclesiastical Parish in 1922, the building became 'The Vicarage'. It would remain in church ownership until 1980 when it was sold – the present vicarage being in Glenwood Road.' 2

Footnote 2

[https://www.westmoors-tc.gov.uk/\\_UserFiles/Files/History/WestMoors\\_HistoryInImages\\_02\\_NorthOfCentre\\_Church\\_School\\_Grocery.pdf](https://www.westmoors-tc.gov.uk/_UserFiles/Files/History/WestMoors_HistoryInImages_02_NorthOfCentre_Church_School_Grocery.pdf)

Hiding behind dense vegetation, this grand house is a standout property in the street scene when one stops to observe its detail. Its traditional architecture with highly decorative elements makes for an eye-catching composition.

The former Vicarage makes a positive contribution to the village's local character, identity, and distinctiveness as a part of a formally rural settlement that grew up around the (now lost) railway. This building has been a feature of Station Road for well over a century, providing a home for the local vicar and later as a general residence.



## Gatemans Cottage, Station Road, West Moors

193 Station Road, West Moors,

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Gatemans Cottage, Station Road, West Moors

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
little	moderate	high	little	moderate	little

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Gatemans Cottage, Station Road, West Moors





## Old School House, 240 Station Road, West Moors

240 Station Road, West Moors, Ferndown, BH22 0JF

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Old School House, 240 Station Road, West Moors

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	high	high	little	high	high

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Old School House, 240 Station Road, West Moors

The property is little altered or extended and retains a wealth of original late Victorian features from its clay tiled roof with decorative ridge, feature red brick stacks, tile hung gables, ground floor stone bay with leaded lights to the openings, to the use red brick with stone detailing. The scale is imposing for a school house with its 2 ½ storeys with the decorative gables giving a sense of grandeur to the whole. The house lies within a good sized plot with mature trees and is surrounded by a tall boundary wall, original to The Avenue, but altered to Station Road to accommodate widening of the pavement.

Built at the same time as the School and the former Vicarage, the Old School House displays features in common such as the red tiled roof and red brick with stone banding, forming something of a group clustered at the historic heart of the village.

The Old School House lies in the heart of the original village amongst a cluster of Victorian properties. In 1843 a small 'National School' was opened on a plot of land roughly opposite

where the church is now (this latter wasn't built until the 1890s), followed by the coming of the railway in 1847. With the opening of the railway junction (1866) and station (1867), West Moors began to gain more dwellings – largely clustered around the station. With more people came a demand for more facilities, and in the late 1890s, a church & village school was built, along with a rather grand house for the curate, later the vicar. 1

Footnote 1

[https://www.westmoors-tc.gov.uk/\\_UserFiles/Files/History/WestMoors\\_HistoryInImages\\_02\\_NorthOfCentre\\_Church\\_School\\_Grocery.pdf](https://www.westmoors-tc.gov.uk/_UserFiles/Files/History/WestMoors_HistoryInImages_02_NorthOfCentre_Church_School_Grocery.pdf)

The architect of the building is not known at this stage, nor is any specific association with historical persons of note. The building is illustrative of its time, with the use of attractive red clay tile hung gables, stone banding and feature tall corner chimney stack.

'The church, school, school-house and curate's house were all financed largely due to the good offices of the first Vicar of Verwood & West Moors, the Revd. Claud Brown, who held this post until 1917.' 2

Footnotes 2

[https://www.westmoors-tc.gov.uk/\\_UserFiles/Files/History/WestMoors\\_HistoryInImages\\_02\\_NorthOfCentre\\_Church\\_School\\_Grocery.pdf](https://www.westmoors-tc.gov.uk/_UserFiles/Files/History/WestMoors_HistoryInImages_02_NorthOfCentre_Church_School_Grocery.pdf)

This imposing house is a standout property in the street scene when one stops to observe its detail. Its traditional architecture with decorative elements makes for an eye-catching composition.

The former School House makes a positive contribution to the village's local character, identity, and distinctiveness as a part of a formally rural settlement that grew up around the (now lost) railway. This building has been a feature of Station Road for well over a century, providing a home for the headteacher the school and later general residents of the village.



## St Mary's Church of England School (excluding C20 extension), West Moors

240 Station Road, West Moors, Ferndown, BH22 0JF

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for St Mary's Church of England School (excluding C20 extension), West Moors

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	high	little	moderate	high

### Nominator's statement as submitted for St Mary's Church of England School (excluding C20 extension), West Moors

The school has been altered & extended, unfortunately losing its feature bell turret and tall brick stacks, but the original building is still legible with its clay tiled roof with decorative ridge, with red brick with stone detailing. The School lies within a sizable plot with both a playground to the side and a large playing field to the rear.

Built at the same time at the Old School House and the former Vicarage, the School displays features in common such as the red tiled roof and red brick with stone banding, forming something of a group clustered at the historic heart of the village.

The School lies in the heart of the original village amongst a cluster of Victorian properties. In 1843 a small 'National School' was opened on a plot of land roughly opposite where the church is now (this latter wasn't built until the 1890s), followed by the coming of the railway in 1847. With the opening of the railway junction (1866) and station (1867), West Moors began to gain more dwellings – largely clustered around the station. With more people came a demand for more facilities, and in the late 1890s, a church & village school was built, along with a rather grand house for the curate, later the vicar.<sup>1</sup>

Footnote 1

[https://www.westmoors-tc.gov.uk/\\_UserFiles/Files/History/WestMoors\\_HistoryInImages\\_02\\_NorthOfCentre\\_Church\\_School\\_Grocery.pdf](https://www.westmoors-tc.gov.uk/_UserFiles/Files/History/WestMoors_HistoryInImages_02_NorthOfCentre_Church_School_Grocery.pdf)

The architect of the building is not known at this stage, nor is any specific association with historical persons of note. The building is illustrative of its time, with the use of red clay tiles to the roof and red brick and stone banding to the walling.

'The church, school, school-house and curate's house were all financed largely due to the good offices of the first Vicar of Verwood & West Moors, the Revd. Claud Brown, who held this post until 1917.'<sup>2</sup>

Footnote 2

[https://www.westmoors-tc.gov.uk/\\_UserFiles/Files/History/WestMoors\\_HistoryInImages\\_02\\_NorthOfCentre\\_Church\\_School\\_Grocery.pdf](https://www.westmoors-tc.gov.uk/_UserFiles/Files/History/WestMoors_HistoryInImages_02_NorthOfCentre_Church_School_Grocery.pdf)

The aesthetic qualities of the school have been compromised by its significant extension and loss of original features, but nonetheless it forms an appropriate backdrop to the Old School House in the Station Road street scene.

The School building remains in its original use and makes a positive contribution to the village's local character, identity, and distinctiveness as a part of a formally rural settlement that grew up around the (now lost) railway. This building has been a feature of Station Road for well over a century, providing education to primary school aged children of West Moors & beyond.



## Tap & Railway Public House, West Moors

195 Station Road, West Moors, Ferndown, BH22 0HX

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Tap & Railway Public House, West Moors

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	high	high	moderate	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Tap & Railway Public House, West Moors

Although having lost the original timber windows, the property retains a wealth of period late Victorian features, from its slate roof with decorative ridge, red brick stack and feature first floor clay tile hanging with an attractive pattern. The building is sizable with its two storey main part facing Station Road and its original single storey side wing to the north which extends back into the site. The building has a large plot which facilitates a car park and beer garden, and also includes a period coach house type ancillary building, which is also of interest.

The building has strong group value with the Gatekeeper's Cottage next door and could also be argued to form something of a group with the cluster of red brick late Victorian properties built as the same time in the historic heart of the village (namely the Church, School & Old School House).

The Tap & Railway is a remnant of the Railway heritage of West Moors. It lies next to the remaining Gatekeeper's Cottage (which was adjacent to the railway line) and historically stood

across the road from the station building (now long gone). The railway line reached West Moors in 1847 and was followed by the opening of the railway junction (1866) and station (1867), after which time West Moors began to gain more dwellings – largely clustered around the station. With more people came a demand for more facilities, and in the late 1890s, a church, vicarage, school and the Railway Hotel (now Tap & Railway) were constructed.

#### Footnote 1

[https://www.westmoors-tc.gov.uk/\\_UserFiles/Files/History/WestMoors\\_HistoryInImages\\_02\\_NorthOfCentre\\_Church\\_School\\_Grocery.pdf](https://www.westmoors-tc.gov.uk/_UserFiles/Files/History/WestMoors_HistoryInImages_02_NorthOfCentre_Church_School_Grocery.pdf)

The Castleman Trailway walking & cycling route through West Moors uses much of the former track bed. The trailway is named after Charles Castleman who was a local solicitor who promoted the formation of a rail link between Southampton and Dorchester. The route twisted & turned and became known as Castleman's Corkscrew. In 1866 a new line from Salisbury joined Castleman Corkscrew, and a station was opened on 1st August 1867 on land where Castleman Court stands today. The railway line was hit by the closures brought in by Dr Beeching in the 1960s, with passenger services going in 1964 and goods traffic 18 months later. Despite the loss of the railway the former Railway Hotel has continued to service the local population and provided sustenance and a meeting place.

#### Footnotes 2

Information board on Station Rd, on the pavement outside of Castleman Court.

The Tap & Railway is prominently sited on the main road through West Moors, and its Victorian architectural detailing with decorative elements makes for an eye-catching composition. The former Railway Hotel makes a positive contribution to the village's local character, identity, and distinctiveness as a part of a formally rural settlement that grew up around the (now lost) railway. This building has been a feature of Station Road for well over a century, initially providing accommodation for weary travelers, but later hospitality for residents and visitors to the village.

# West Stafford



## Landscape at Stafford House, West Stafford

West Stafford, DT2 8AA

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Landscape at Stafford House, West Stafford

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	high	high	moderate	little

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Landscape at Stafford House, West Stafford

Stafford House is on a level site, with the River Frome running along the northern edge of the grounds and islands in the river. The house has principal fronts facing east and west and is approached from the south leading to a turning area in front of the west front. The east front overlooks gardens immediately around the house and to parkland. The land to the west of the house is the site of the abandoned village of Frome Billet.

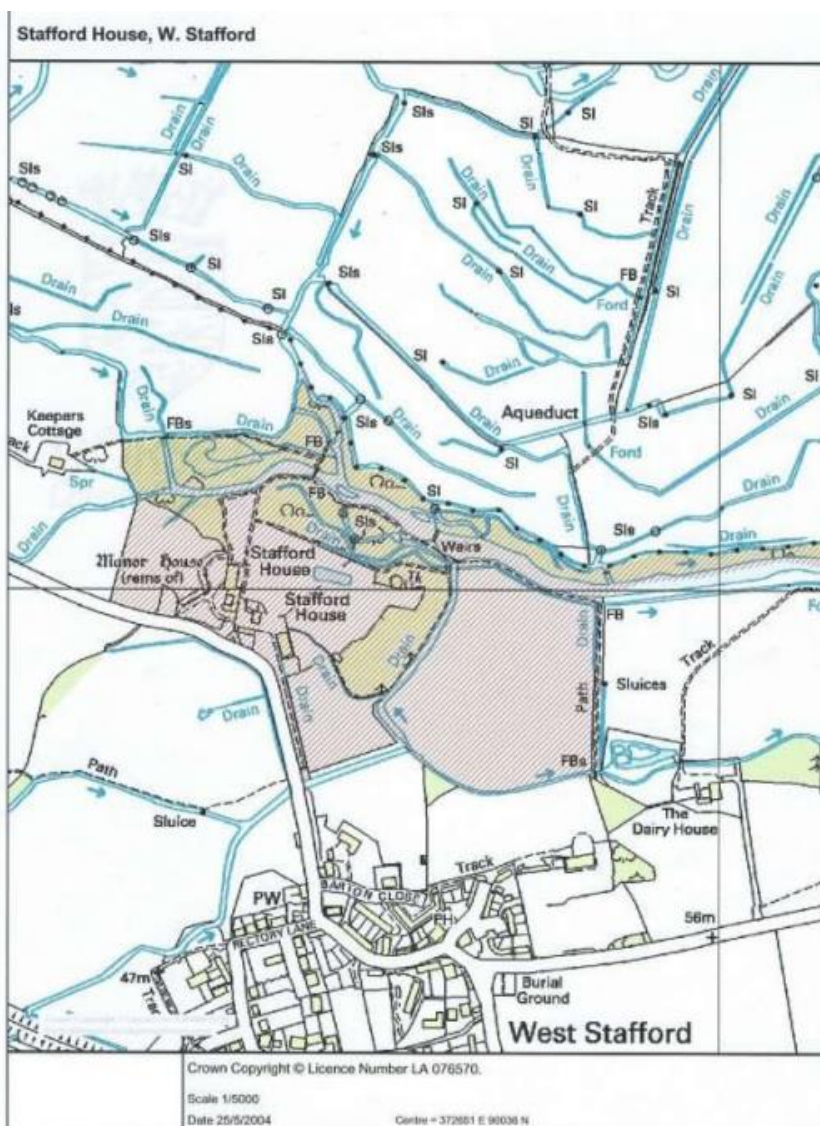
The outlines of the present house were built for the Gould family in the early 17th C after they had acquired the property in 1613, utilizing part of an earlier house from the 5th C of which some interiors and a spiral staircase remain. The date of 1633 on the porch implies that it was the second John Gould who refaced the house. It was originally a moderately sized house just one room deep with a classic E plan, although not completely symmetrical. It remained in this state until after the Gould family sold the property in 1830. However, Repton had been



consulted and produced plans in a Red Book to improve the grounds in the early 19th C which were not then used. John Floyer bought the property in 1830 and added an extra range to the west of the house and implemented proposals to alter the grounds in Repton style in the 1840's. The landscape includes a river walk and tree planting in the style of early 19th C Picturesque.

It is only one of two known Dorset sites for which Humphry Repton prepared designs and described in his book, Fragments. There is no evidence that the design was implemented but the gardens are a noteworthy example of Repton's style for a relatively modest park for the landed gentry.

### Location map of Landscape at Stafford House, West Stafford



# Weymouth



## Boundary Stone on Wyke Road, Weymouth

116 Wyke Road, Weymouth, DT4 9QP

Asset type: Structure

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Boundary Stone on Wyke Road, Weymouth

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	little	high	moderate	moderate	little

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Boundary Stone on Wyke Road, Weymouth

The boundary stone is an important record of the town's growth. This stone dates from 1895 and records the extension of the Borough of Weymouth & Melcombe Regis at that time. It marked the division between the Borough and Wyke Regis from 1895 until 1933 (when Wyke was absorbed into the town).

It also commemorates the important Civic event of 'Beating the Bounds' which occurred periodically between 1840 and 1933.



## Boundary Stone on Buxton Road, Weymouth

64 Buxton Road, Weymouth, DT4 9PS

Asset type: Structure

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Boundary Stone on Buxton Road, Weymouth

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	little	high	moderate	moderate	little

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Boundary Stone on Buxton Road, Weymouth

The boundary stone is an important record of the town's growth. This stone dates from 1895 and records the extension of the Borough of Weymouth & Melcombe Regis at that time. It marked the division between the Borough and Wyke Regis from 1895 until 1933 (when Wyke was absorbed into the town).

It also commemorates the important Civic event of 'Beating the Bounds' which occurred periodically between 1840 and 1933.



## Chapelhay Steps, Weymouth

Trinity Street, Weymouth, DT4 8TJ

Asset type: Structure

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

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- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Chapelhay Steps, Weymouth

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
high	moderate	high	high	high	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Chapelhay Steps, Weymouth

I believe the steps are 12th Century as similar, but smaller ones nearby, have been definitely attributed that date. From the time of King John and his brother Richard the Lionheart.

The importance of these town steps is that the Parliamentarian Governor and military Commander during the English Civil Wars, Colonel William Sydenham intended to use them to escape up to the Chapel Fort at Chapelhay to make a defiant last stand, if his planned ambush failed during the Battle of Weymouth, February 27th 1645. The steps were originally built to allow Weymouth folk access to their church, which by that time, was defunct and turned into a powerful defensive position by Sydenham.

The steps are made of local Portland Stone and are largely intact, with just the few top-most ones missing. They are a very imposing feature, though hidden as straddling two private gardens.

The steps played a pivotal role in the Battle of Weymouth on the night of the 27th February 1645 during the first English Civil War. After a long siege, Colonel William Sydenham, the Parliamentarian Governor of the twin-towns of Weymouth & Melcombe, retook the Weymouth side during a brilliant tactical gamble and had only 1300 men to defend both towns. He knew that Weymouth was far less well guarded than Melcombe and so put all his efforts into trying to make it defensible before the massive attack from the Cavalier General, George, Lord Goring which he knew would come. Goring had 6000 troops at his disposal. Sydenham knew that, outnumbered by six to one he couldn't hold the attackers at the town gate, so instead, he opted to set an ambush at the eastern end of the old Medieval High Street.

Goring attacked at Midnight and soon overwhelmed the town gate. His men, confident that they had already won the Battle, stormed down the dark, narrow, freezing street, but, Sydenham's men were waiting with 2-3 cannon and hundreds of muskets. Sydenham gave the order to fire and around 200 royalist soldiers fell dead with hundreds more badly wounded. Sydenham's men then ran out and attacked them hand to hand. Goring's remaining, terrified men turned and ran back out of the town and escaped to a nearby village. About 500 men died that night in all, including 250 Irish royalist soldiers who were drowned in the freezing waters of Weymouth Quay.

William Sydenham, was made a Commissioner of the Treasury by Cromwell and was also part of the so-called 'Wallingford House Party', senior officers of the New Model Army who more or less ran the country after Cromwell's son Richard abdicated. He also guarded King Charles' children before his trial. George, Lord Goring, the archetypal Cavalier was another important man of the time. Also present at the battle were Sydenham's younger brother, Thomas, who became the most celebrated physician of the entire 17th century, both in England and Europe and, Dr Richard Wiseman, who became Charles 11's personal Physician.

Another facet of this amazing story, is the rumour that King Charles intended to land a large 25,000 strong French Catholic Army in England, to help turn the tide of the war in his favour and it is said by some, that he intended to land them at Weymouth. A letter which has recently come to my attention, written by the King's Commander in Dorset, Sir Lewis Dyve, to Charles states that .. "to hold Weymouth, which is of such great concernment, that the Crown of England depends upon it" .....I believe, Dyve was referring to the French army in saying this. So, this being just the end game of what is known locally as the Crabchurch Conspiracy, is why I and many others in Weymouth believe these crucially important steps should be listed, as they are not only important to local history, but quite possibly, to English history too, as, if the rumour of the French 'invasion' is true, then Colonel William Sydenham and his men, prevented the entire course of English history from being changed.

Now, the steps are under serious threat of destruction from tree growth which is distorting them. They are a massive, though hidden and largely forgotten about, built archaeological and historical feature in Weymouth's landscape.

They are obviously well used as can be seen from the wear and tear of eight hundred years. They have a later, brick built wall running down the centre of them, presumably to create a up and down feature for people using them.

The importance can be seen best in its historical context. If the parliamentarians had lost the Battle of Weymouth and the strong rumour of King Charles 1 wanting to land 25,000 French catholic troops in Weymouth, would have changed the outcome of the war and therefore, the entire history of England.

This fact would put Weymouth far higher up the list of civil war notaries and is already a well known fact amongst the town's people who are interested in this time period. (Dig The Street Facebook Group)



## Gate posts of Springfield House, 32A Rodwell Road, Weymouth

32A Rodwell Road, Weymouth, DT4 8QL

Asset type: Structure

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Gate posts of Springfield House, 32A Rodwell Road, Weymouth

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	moderate	moderate	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Gate posts of Springfield House, 32A Rodwell Road, Weymouth

The gate posts are a reminder of the grand houses that occupied what was once the most well-to-do part of Weymouth.

Springfield was built for the prominent Devenish Brewery family in 1879. It was occupied by the Devenish family until WW2 when it was used by the military. It suffered bomb damage during the war and remained unoccupied after the war until the 1960s when it was demolished.

The gate pillars and lodge remain and the pillars in particular are a reminder of the Devenish family and of the fine house and grounds that once occupied the entire area now covered by Portwey Close.





## Gates from the old Jubilee Hall, Holland Road, Weymouth

Holland Road, Weymouth, DT4 0AH

Asset type: Structure

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

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- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Gates from the old Jubilee Hall, Holland Road, Weymouth

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	high	little	moderate	little

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Gates from the old Jubilee Hall, Holland Road, Weymouth

The gates are all that remains in Weymouth of the old Jubilee Hall.

The huge hall with seating for over 2,000 people was erected in 1887, the year of Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee.

In 1909 it was leased by cinema pioneer Albany Ward and became the "Royal Victoria Hall and Picture Palace". In 1926 it became the "Regent Theatre and Dance Hall" and in 1951 became the Gaumont Cinema. In the 1960s bands such as the Rolling Stones and Hollies played there.

When it was eventually demolished in 1989, a lot of the ornamental ironwork was stored in a quarry on Portland with the promise that it might be re-used in the building of a future hall in

Weymouth. In fact this ironwork was later 'stolen' by Dorchester, where it was used in the construction of the Jubilee Hall in Poundbury.

Fortunately these gates had been donated to the old Weymouth Grammar School in 1935 and still remain on this site. The gates are located at the end of Holland Road and Albany Ward lived for a number of years at 7 Holland Road. It is not known if these facts are connected.



## Landscape and gardens at Portland House, Weymouth

10 Redcliff View, Belle Vue Road, Weymouth, DT4 8RW

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

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- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Landscape and gardens at Portland House, Weymouth

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	moderate	moderate	moderate	none

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Landscape and gardens at Portland House, Weymouth

The gardens are designed to complement the Grade II listed Portland House, and is described as a 'complete and well-designed example of 1930's Mediterranean villa style'.

Largely intact and significant garden with exotic and continental character to match the Hollywood hacienda style seaside villa. The involvement of Hilliers Nurseries is also significant with Chusan Palms lining the entrance pathway though little of the original planting remains. The garden with rock garden, large lawned area and exotic planting, slopes down to the sea maximising fine south facing views. There are arcaded loggias at either end of the terrace, fine shelter belts and an ave-nue of palm trees.

It was built for Mr. Geoffrey Bushby as a holiday home by Lord Gerald Wellesley and Trenwith Wills. The house is Grade II listed and is described as a 'complete and well designed example

of 1930's Mediterranean villa style'. The garden with rock garden, large lawned area and exotic planting, slopes down to the sea maximising fine south facing views. There are arcaded loggias at either end of the terrace, fine shelter belts and an avenue of palm trees. The original planting was by Hilliers Nurseries of Winchester. Portland House is on the cliff top with south facing views over Portland Harbour to Lulworth Cove and Weymouth. The foreshore is part of the Portland Harbour SSSI. Largely intact and significant garden with exotic and continental character to match the Hollywood hacienda style seaside villa. The involvement of Hilliers Nurseries is also significant with Chusan Palms lining the entrance pathway though little of the original planting remains.

### Location map of Landscape and gardens at Portland House, Weymouth





## Stone Pier, Weymouth harbour entrance

Weymouth harbour entrance, DT4 8TX

Asset type: Structure

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Stone Pier, Weymouth harbour entrance

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
little	moderate	moderate	little	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Stone Pier, Weymouth harbour entrance

It is uncertain when the pier was first constructed but a pier in this position is clearly marked on the Simpson map of 1626. The Greenville Collins map of 1693 and Dummer map of 1698 show a pier here ending in a gun platform to protect the harbour.

The pier later appears to have just functioned as a breakwater and in 1877 a 250 foot extension to the pier was constructed to better protect the harbour during easterly gales. Local MP Sir Henry Edwards assisted financially with the project. It was constructed of concrete and topped with "a heavy coping of Portland roach stone, joggled and cramped".

The pier was further extended in 1914 and a decorative tower to support the navigation light was constructed at the end.

For over a hundred years since then it is been a popular spot for anglers and walkers and the tower at the end provides unparalleled views of the Esplanade and Bay.



## The Famous Old Spa (Spa Hotel), 229 Dorchester Road, Radipole

229 Dorchester Road, Radipole, Weymouth, DT3 5EQ

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for The Famous Old Spa (Spa Hotel), 229 Dorchester Road, Radipole

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	high	moderate	none	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for The Famous Old Spa (Spa Hotel), 229 Dorchester Road, Radipole

Built 1899. A good example of substantial late Victorian pubs/ hotels. Red brick with stone window and door surrounds. Bay windows and a projecting tower feature. Tiled roof. Interior has changed to open-plan, but externally remains very much as originally, with little altered on the main elevations.

The Spa Hotel is perhaps the grandest of the few late Victorian public houses in Weymouth. Its name comes from the original Radipole Spa of 1831 on Spa Road, which existed until the later 19th century, where visitors could take the rather sulphurous waters. The Spa Hotel was then built in 1899 a few hundred yards away.

Its location, size and quality illustrate the range of purposes which such a building was capable of serving. It was located at a suitable distance from Weymouth to be a destination for short excursions for holidaymakers. Situated strategically on Dorchester Road, the main

route to and from Weymouth, it was also in a good position to offer facilities to the travelling public, a function previously served by coaching inns and later by roadhouses. It was also well located at the junction with Spa Road to serve the developing residential area of Radipole. The link with the local community is illustrated in the following extract: "The Spa Hotel was built in 1899, and new public houses are always a good indication of a growing community! ... The housing in the area of Spa Road .. belongs in most part to the very early years of the 20th century. Much of the land had been sold off in plots by the early 1890s, but it was to be several years before all the houses were built." (Source: Weymouth - An Illustrated History, by Maureen Boddy [now Attwooll] and Jack West).

The hotel is still in use for its original purpose - providing good, spacious facilities for large numbers of customers, serving both local people and visitors. It has always stood in its own grounds, so has also been able to provide outdoor activities. In the 1930s it is reported that "the pub had a bowling green and pavilion" (Dorset Echo 5/2/21). Today there is still provision of outdoor facilities, with sitting-out areas and children's play equipment.



## The Old Radipole Village Smithy

Causeway, Radipole Village, Weymouth, DT4 9RX

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for The Old Radipole Village Smithy

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
little	moderate	moderate	little	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for The Old Radipole Village Smithy

A typical simple smithy building, rectangular, adjacent to the road. Single storey, stone, probably local, with a pitched corrugated roof. Appears to be in good condition. Not now in use as a smithy.

(Marked as 'Smithy' on OS 6" map 'surveyed 1864 to 1888, published 1888' and as 'Sm' on OS 25" map revised and published 1902. (Source: National Library of Scotland)

Located on Causeway, close to the village centre at the edge of the fields. In addition to local trade, the smithy in earlier times was also easily accessible to passing traffic, especially on the route from the north through the village, which continued southwards toward Old Weymouth and Portland.

The village smithy was an important feature of rural life, both for local people and for travellers passing through, and this surviving smithy is a good unspoilt example of these old buildings. It is understood that there also used to be a horse trough in front of the building - an appropriate provision for a smithy.





## The Park Hotel, Grange Road, Weymouth

Grange Road (at junction with Carlton Road South), Weymouth, DT4 7PQ

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

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- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for The Park Hotel, Grange Road, Weymouth

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
little	high	moderate	moderate	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for The Park Hotel, Grange Road, Weymouth

Date of construction 1879. A classic example of a current design style of the time, and consistent with other buildings in the general neighbourhood. Pale brick typical of this local area's Victorian buildings, with buff/brown brick dressings. Little altered externally. Three storeys including rooms in roof. Windows sliding sash, arched on ground floor. Dormers with decorative gables. Designed and constructed for brewers Eldridge, Pope & Co. of Dorchester. Marked out by Dorset Council (extract from officer report on planning application P/FUL/2021/03064 for the Park Hotel) as "attributed to the Crickmay and Sons architects of Dorchester, who were a renowned architectural practice. As such the building is a candidate to be a Locally Important Building (non-designated heritage asset) and is also considered that it creates a group value with the prominent corner buildings of Weymouth Hospital, 6a Westerhall Road (Dorchester Apartments) and Weymouth Conservative Club and therefore contributes to the setting of the Conservation Area."

The Park Hotel was built on land leased to Alfred Edwin Pope from Sir Frederick Johnstone MP, a local benefactor (later Eldridge Pope purchased the freehold in 1921). (Source - The Park Hotel - The History of the Park Hotel) The Hotel faces the small local space of St. John's Gardens, donated by Sir Frederick Johnstone for the public to enjoy, and laid out in 1904. This local public house, situated close to the main Dorchester Road and not far from the Promenade and beach, has maintained its original purpose, continuing to serve the community of the surrounding area, as well as visitors to the resort. A reportedly warm, welcoming venue.



## The Rock Hotel, 41 Abbotsbury Road, Westham

41 Abbotsbury Road, Westham, Weymouth, DT4 0AQ

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for The Rock Hotel, 41 Abbotsbury Road, Westham

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	moderate	little	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for The Rock Hotel, 41 Abbotsbury Road, Westham

Dating from 1881, this is a building of character, designed in the Arts and Crafts tradition by major local architects G. R. Crickmay and Sons, an architectural practice with an approximately 200 year history (now Crickmay Stark Architects), and an example of their architectural style of the period.

Little changed externally over the years. Red brick with sliding sash windows. Steeply pitched tiled roof, eaves with wide overhang, front gable with decorative clay tile-hanging, chimney tall and carefully detailed. The building sits well in its setting. This was respected when six new terraced houses were built in 2009 immediately adjacent, designed using architectural features from the Rock Hotel, as well as from the houses to the west. (Corner site with Newstead Road. Internally altered. Four apartments on the upper two floors.)

An example of the construction of a public house built to serve a new residential area as it developed. The large suburb of Westham was first developed after a bridge over the 'Backwater' (River Wey estuary) was opened to the public in 1859, together with a road continuing westwards away from the town centre -Abbotsbury Road. In 1880 an Anglican chapel and school were built, at around the same time as this public house in 1881, to serve the respective needs of the new residents.

The long-standing connection of pubs with breweries during the 19th century is exemplified in this building. That it was a tied house of John Groves brewery, a major Weymouth brewery, is amply illustrated by the logo JG in the gable, and beneath it ancient painted lettering showing faintly the words '... Groves & Sons ... Ales [?]'.

The Rock Hotel has always been there to serve the local community for well over 100 years. More recent times were not so easy for it, with changing drinking and social patterns. However, by 2007, with its purchase by Victoria Inns Ltd., it was upgraded and enhanced, so as to operate again as a viable local amenity. Currently this is reported as being again in question: the pub has been superseded by a Brazilian restaurant Sambo, and while it has been reported that they are intending to continue for a time, the future of the building seems uncertain again.



## The Springhead Pub and pavilion, Weymouth

The Springhead Sutton Road, Weymouth, DT3 6LW

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

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- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for The Springhead Pub and pavilion, Weymouth

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	high	moderate	moderate	high	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for The Springhead Pub and pavilion, Weymouth

The Springhead Pub & Restaurant (and pavilion behind) replaced the inn which previously occupied Nos 109 & 111 Sutton Road. The Spring Head Hotel which appears in Kelly's directory of 1898, together with the Coach House and Waterworks Cottages, represents one of Crickmay designs, remarkably intact. Built in the 1898 as a hotel with a pavilion in the gardens. The pavilion of 1899, now enclosed by later structures has an unusual curved roof and metal framework (seen in early photographs). This dates from the late C19 when kit buildings were sent out to the colonies for ease of construction. This is a very typical design seen in South Africa and New Zealand.

Local architect Crickmay. Included for social, communal and rarity value since the Pavilion represents a building type that is now rare in Dorset.



## Whitehead Torpedo Works foundation stone, Whitehead Drive, Wyke Regis

Whitehead Drive, Wyke Regis, Weymouth, DT4 9XT

Asset type: Structure

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Whitehead Torpedo Works foundation stone, Whitehead Drive, Wyke Regis

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	moderate	high	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Whitehead Torpedo Works foundation stone, Whitehead Drive, Wyke Regis

The foundation stone of Robert Whitehead's Torpedo Works was laid on 11th April 1891 by his daughter, Countess Georg Hoyos.

Whitehead was a pioneer in the manufacture of torpedoes and the employment provided by his factory led to the growth of 'New Wyke' along the Portland Road. The factory was taken over by Vickers-Armstrong and then Wellworthy Limited and remained the major employer in the area for over 100 years. After the factory closed in 1993 the site was redeveloped as 'Harbour Point' housing in 1997 and the foundation stone positioned in the centre of Whitehead Drive.

# Wimborne Minster



## Garden at Gaunts House, Wimborne Minster

Gaunts House, Wimborne Minster, BH21 4JQ

Asset type: Sites and Places

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Garden at Gaunts House, Wimborne Minster

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
moderate	moderate	high	moderate	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Garden at Gaunts House, Wimborne Minster

The site shows evidence of medieval occupation in the wooded SE corner of the Parish on the site now occupied by Gaunt's House

Gaunts House Estate lies just outside Wimborne and the House is well within its park on higher ground approached along a meandering drive from the south west. Within the parkland to the north west of the house there is a lake with two islands. To the south west of the house there is a swimming pool and to the east there is a walled garden with the remains of ancillary buildings and greenhouses. There is a grass terrace along the southern edge of the house. The wilderness is also to be found to the east of the house. There is a cottage orné at the entrance to the south drive. The original Manor House was the seat of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. The current site is approached from the B3578 via a half mile drive with a Cottage Orne, dating from 1809 and 19thC planting leading to a lake and the remains of an 1840's wilderness. The present house was built from 1886, incorporating



surviving elements of a 19th C house. There is an extensive walled garden with adjacent buildings and stables which are in a fragile condition.

It has remained in the same family ownership but has been used in many different ways, including a boy's Prep School and is currently a centre for alternative living. The house is included in J P Neals' Views and in fragile condition and need of protection.

The estate was originally connected with John of Gaunt. It contains some early earthworks and a grove of ancient oaks. The original house was of medieval origin surrounded by a moat. The site was purchased by Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Lord Mayor of London, an ancestor of the present owner in 1785 when significant changes were made. The new house, stable block and notable cottage orné were built in 1809 when changes were made to the park. The lake and wilderness were also created at this time. The house was rebuilt again in 1886 incorporating parts of the previous house.

The original Manor House was the seat of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

The garden and designed landscape makes an important aesthetic contribution to how the Gaunts House and associated estate buildings are experienced.

There is communal value derived from the collective memories of the school children and staff who attended the school and their association with the garden and designed landscape forming the school grounds.



## Gardens at Deans Court, Wimborne Minster

Deans Court, Deans Court Lane, Wimborne Minster, BH21 1EE

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Gardens at Deans Court, Wimborne Minster

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
moderate	moderate	high	little	moderate	none

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Gardens at Deans Court, Wimborne Minster

Deans Court is on a secluded 5.26 hectare site on flat ground adjacent to the River Allen, on the edge of the town of Wimborne Minster. The canal was created from monastic fish ponds and once part of a very formal garden. The gardens are now more naturalised with many fine mature specimen trees. There are walled and kitchen gardens with a notable crinkle-crinkle wall of the 18th C.

Deans Court takes its name from the medieval Deanery of Wimborne Minster. A plan of 1613 shows the house fronted by a low walled forecourt. Following dissolution of the monasteries the property passed to John Hanham MP for Poole and it remains in the possession of his descendants. The house was rebuilt in 1725. Formal gardens were laid out in the early 18th C as shown on 1775 map. Walled kitchen gardens with crinkle-crinkle wall also appear to date from 18th C. The garden was greatly simplified in the late 18th C when many specimen

trees were added. 20th C changes include a herb garden and walled rose garden. 13 acre garden adjacent to the River Allen surrounding 1725 house incorporating earlier Hall, on the site of a former medieval deanery “a house in amazing seclusion so close to the town (Pevsner)” and “one of the most swagger early Georgian houses in the county (T. Mowl)” and owned by the same family since 1548. The early 17th C. formal gardens lasted into the late 18th C. before they were naturalised into the present design with a broad rectangular canal created from monastic fishponds. There are surviving footprints of evidence of 1725 formal gardens to the south of the house. Exceptional mature specimen trees which may be early introductions from the new world. Walled garden dating to early 18th C. Also notable for the fine crinkle-crankle serpentine wall. One of the first Soil Association gardens. 1613 coloured map of Wimborne by Richard Hardyng showing walled garden north of and linked to Deans Court thus confirming the 17C date.

Following dissolution of the monasteries the property passed to John Hanham MP for Poole and has remained in the same family. The garden and designed landscape make an important aesthetic contribution to how the Grade I country house and the other associated buildings are experienced.

### Location map for Gardens at Deans Court, Wimborne Minster





## Gardens at High Hall, Wimborne Minster

High Hall, Wimborne Minster, BH21 4HY

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Gardens at High Hall, Wimborne Minster

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
moderate	moderate	high	little	high	none

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Gardens at High Hall, Wimborne Minster

High Hall built in c 1666 was originally attached to the Bankes' estate and linked visually to Kingston Lacey by a

tree lined avenue. There are archaeological survivals of the late 17th/early 18th C landscaping including

evidence of a T-shaped canal or pond. There is also evidence of a decoy pond recorded in 1742 and extended in 1840.

This value is derived from the garden and designed landscapes association with the Grade II\* house which dates from 1666 and other related estate buildings and garden structures. The house was turned round so that the north front was made into the entrance and landscaping had to be undertaken. The stable block was added c1750 and the large walled garden was added in 1891. The east wing of the house was added in 1910 at the same time as the rockery.

High Hall is located north of Wimborne within the valley of the River Allen and is approached from the north to what was originally the garden front. In the park to the north are archaeological survivals of the 17th and early 18th centuries. The area to the south of the house is now generally grass and to the south east is the walled garden.

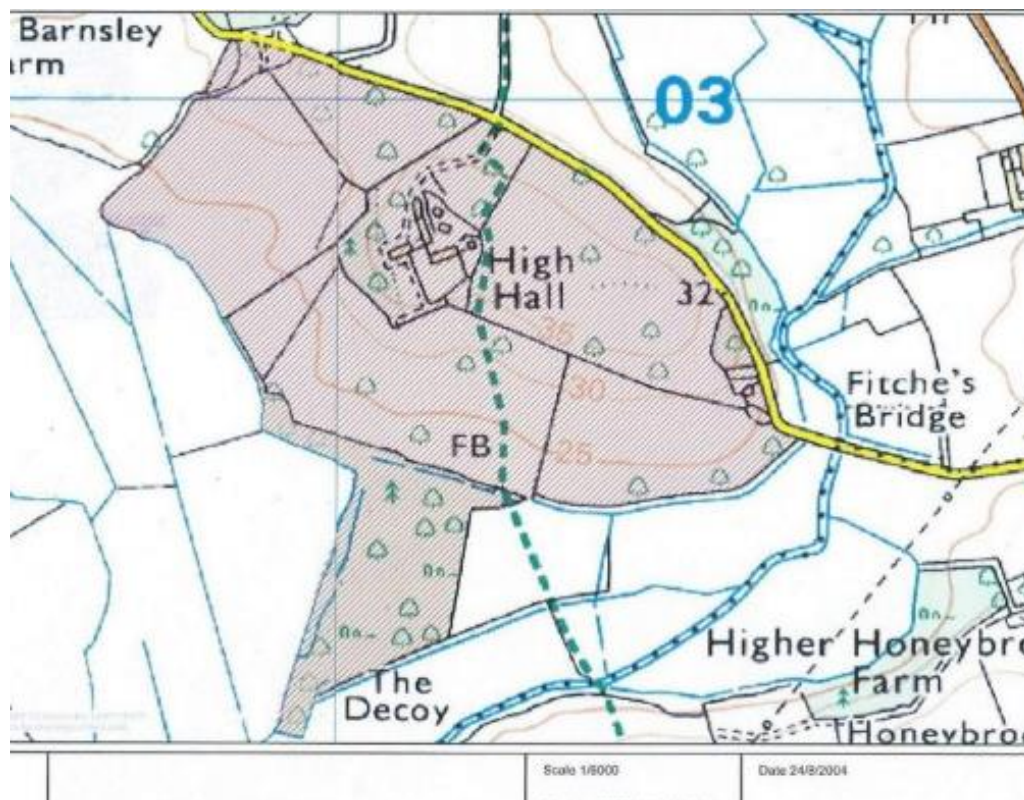
The Decoy is shown on Ordnance Survey maps and evidence of a decoy pond on the 1742 map in the Bankes' collection. High Hall was built c1666 for Arabella Bankes sister of Ralph Bankes of Kingston Lacy when she married Samuel Gilly. The house was originally visually linked to Kingston Lacy by an avenue, parts of which are just visible

today. The house was turned round so that the north front was made into the entrance and landscaping had to be undertaken. The stable block was added c1750 and the large walled garden was added in 1891. The east wing of the house was added in 1910 at the same time as the rockery. The whereabouts of a cascade mentioned by Edward Gibbons in notes of his visit in 1762, is unknown.

The house and designed landscape were originally associated with the Bankes' estate at Kingston Lacey.

There is a visually powerful complex of house, 19th C walled garden, 18th C stabling and the parkland which retains some of the 19th C planting.

### Location map for Gardens at High Hall, Wimborne Minster





## Rowlands, 32 Rowlands Hill, Wimborne Minster

32 Rowlands Hill, Wimborne, BH21 1AW

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Rowlands, 32 Rowlands Hill, Wimborne Minster

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	moderate	high	little	moderate	little

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Rowlands, 32 Rowlands Hill, Wimborne Minster

The building has moderate-high value as a relatively little altered example of a mid-Victorian high-status suburban villa of simple, yet consistent, high-quality and considered external expression, which reflects the internal spatial hierarchy, and a high degree of surviving internal fabric.

The asset has high value as one of the earliest villas to be built on Rowlands Hill, illustrating the development of Wimborne into this fashionable suburb, where the houses sizes and plots indicate the level of grandeur to which the Victorian middle classes aspired. This value is enhanced owing to the extent of surviving floor plan and internal features, which illustrates very well the original use and circulation of its internal spaces, aspects which are reflected in its external architectural form.

Though affected by poor front external landscaping, the asset has moderate value owing to the quality of the building's architecture, which, together with its legible group value with the

former stable block, permits an appreciation of a grand Victorian villa. The building's setting on a hillside, in a spacious garden plot with long views to the S – also appreciable viewing the building from Yew Tree Close – adds to this value.





## The former Wimborne Minster First School

Wimborne First School, School Lane, Wimborne, BH21 1HQ, BH21 1HQ

Asset type: Building

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for The former Wimborne Minster First School

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
none	high	moderate	moderate	high	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for The former Wimborne Minster First School

The school was built in 1911 as a 'County Council School' (see photograph 01) and has been greatly extended since, partly by adding to the original building, but also by buildings in the area behind it. Having been built as a boys' school, it has for many years been used as Wimborne First School; now that a new school has been built to replace it, the old school building, having stood empty and deteriorating for a while (and recently vandalised), is now being adapted for use as an extension of Beaucroft Special School, based in Colehill. The building is of brick, runs east/west with a principal south front, with three south-facing gabled wings and two linking sections in between, clearly indicating a row of five spacious, airy, south-facing classrooms inside (02 and 03). The original entrances were at the back (north) side of the school; the entrance in the central gabled wing (04) is a later insertion put in to provide an extra fire escape. Each gable has a 'stone' band high up in the gable, the centre one with the inscription referred to above; the tall (replacement) windows, all of uniform height, have brick



relieving arches for decorative purposes. There are two windows in each of the left & right gabled wings and three in the central one; this central gabled wing is broader than the others, springs from a little lower down and very slightly projects. There are two windows (breaking the eaves line) in each of the linking sections. There is a unifying 'stone' moulded string course running right along the entrance front of the 1911 building at sill level (corresponding with the moulded band running round the interior of the building at the level of a dado rail). Gateposts stand in their original position, west of centre. In the centre of the main east/west ridge is an air vent with decorative cupola-style roof above wooden open work with ogée heads and a weather vane on top (05). Smaller, undecorated air vents are present on the ridge, to east and west.

At the back of the school, (06 and 07) the windows have gauged brick soldier arches above them & a hopper head is given a semi-circular arch (08). One of the two entrances from the playground at the back of the school is original (the east one) (09), while the west one has undergone some alteration (10, 11, 12 and 13).

Local status – Walter John Fletcher, 1842-1913, was a long-term resident and Wimborne-based architect. Listing the school provides therefore an opportunity to give a degree of protection, not just to a major building in the town, but to one of the significant works of a local man (out of a sadly limited surviving oeuvre). Fletcher went into independent practice in 1874, became an ARIBA in 1882 (proposers included Ewan Christian) & an FRIBA in 1885 (proposers included G.R. Crickmay, a leading Dorset architect), was also an MICE, became Surveyor for the County of Dorset, was closely involved in the life of the Minster church, a governor of both the church & the grammar school, even a boys' Sunday School superintendent (according to the memorial tablet placed in the Minster, in the north choir aisle, by his four children).

Exterior architectural quality – The boldly gabled façade, with the windows between the gables breaking the eaves line, is pleasing to the eye, because the arrangement provides a uniform lintel level for all the windows on the main (south) front, both in the gabled sections & between them; it's practical too, giving more light inside. The exterior stone string course at sill level and continued at the same height indoors, ties the whole façade together and gives added interest. Very slightly bringing forward the central gable gently breaks up the south front and avoids monotony, and the sparing use of 'stonework' makes it all the more effective. The central air vent, nicely disguised as a decorative cupola makes a virtue out of necessity, as well as reassuring the people of Wimborne of the care built in to the design to promote effective air circulation in the interests of good health. These are the details of a thoughtful architect designing a bespoke building, rather than a standard off-the-peg production, and therefore deserving of recognition. The design is suitable for its original purpose, built to accommodate three hundred boys from the Wimborne & Colehill area, with six classrooms in a single storey building providing for classes of fifty or so, unless the staff room in the west wing was originally intended as classroom. The prominent inscription on the central gable makes it clear to passers-by that the existence of the school is due entirely to the work of Dorset County Council, giving public credit where it's due.

How unusual a survivor is it? W.J. Fletcher (of Wimborne) built a number of schools for Dorset County Council in the early C20th., but only this one and one other (in Sherborne) survive in anything like their original form; he worked on some Dorset churches too and designed a few other buildings. Fletcher features in the minutes of the Education Committee's Sites & Buildings Sub-committee at regular intervals over several years. The former Wimborne First

School's state of preservation was pretty good, at least until the recent acts of vandalism; alterations have of course been made, but the integrity of Fletcher's 1911 school is not adversely affected. The extension, post-1972, to the west of the main front (to provide a gym & a new entrance) fits reasonably well onto the original building, whereas other additions round the back are not an architectural enhancement to the site. The gate posts are to one side, because the entrances to the school were originally round the back on the north side, both surviving in situ.

Contribution to the local scene – Wimborne First School is a landmark building on the edge of the recreation ground, occupying a significant spot in the local landscape. Its roofline can be seen from the walk across the green space to the north, while the main front is clearly seen from the paths to the south and south-west (28 and 29). The gabled south front presents a carefully articulated outline and roofscape, thus avoiding a long, dull slab of a building, and sits comfortably in its landscape situation rather than trying to dominate it. The old school building is very much part of Wimborne; it is held in affection by generations of local people, with gratitude for the happy times they spent there. Starting out as a boys' school, it catered for girls as well in due course as the education system changed, became Wimborne Primary School and then Wimborne First School when local schools were rearranged into a three-tier system in the early 1970s.



## Wimborne Minster Model Town and Gardens

Wimborne Model Town and Gardens, King Street, Wimborne Minster, BH21 1DY

Asset type: Structure

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

To be included on the list, the asset must achieve one of these requirements:

- outstanding local interest in one criterion. This bar is set very high. Assets of this value may warrant consideration for national designation
- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/standards-for-inclusion-on-the-local-list>

### Assessment of significance for Wimborne Minster Model Town and Gardens

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
little	moderate	moderate	little	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Wimborne Minster Model Town and Gardens

Wimborne Model Town is the only representation of an actual town, set in a specific era, in the country. It is a 1/10 scale model of the town of Wimborne Minster depicting life in 1952, set on an accurate (within the limits of the need for ambulation by visitors) road and footpaths grid. The shop windows show, in detail, the products available at the time. In addition, displays in other buildings show the toys available at that time, through an interactive railway, and displays of "Life Before Lego", the 1950's shop and schoolroom, the Wareham Bears and the Beryl Dade Doll's House Collection.

The buildings were cast in sections from concrete to match the designs of the buildings that can be found in the town of Wimborne Minster. Over the years, lighting and sound effects have been provided by the use of electricity and computer control. The telephone in the public call box rings, and the public loos flush! Televisions light up in the buildings. The River Allen flows

through the town, using a pumped system. Volunteers keep the fabric of the buildings repaired, and the diorama shop fronts are removed and completely cleaned and refreshed over the closed winter period. On re-opening in the Spring, the whole site has been cleaned, repainted where necessary, and the gardens refreshed.

During the winter of 2021/2022, a new "Model of the Model" was created using 3D printing at 1/100 scale. This is now displayed so that the towers of the Minster are in line with those in the Model Town and in Wimborne Minster itself.

Because the Model Town is an accurate representation of Wimborne in 1952, it directly illustrates town life at that time. As well as the variety of shops and their products for sale, there are dioramas showing life at the time. These include televisions, family life and hotel rooms that can be viewed through windows. The site also has a river system depicting the River Allen, which serves the town mill. This information is expanded through the other displays at the site and by special interest days, such as railway and steam days.

The development of the model town was conceived by local garage proprietor, Charles Coffen, in about 1948 after a visit to the model village in Bourton-on-the-Water. It finally opened to the public in August 1952 at it's original site.

When the owners retired in 1974, it was sold on and run by Tony Salter until 1983, when the model town closed and fell into dereliction. The site was sold for development and, in 1986, the developers offered to gift the buildings to the town, provided they were removed promptly. In 1987 a charity was created to raise funds, and Sir Michael Hanham offered to lease a part of the Hanham Estate for the project of restoring the Model Town. The new site was twice the size of the old one and proved perfect for not only reinstating the Model Town but also for developing the other, supporting displays and activities. The work of moving the buildings, bit by bit, was inspired by Patricia Hymers and Pauline Batstone, who were joined by a group of enthusiastic volunteers.

It took almost eight years to landscape the area and provide services, and the Model Town itself was built in the last four years of that period.

The Model Town was fully re-opened to the public on June 1st 1991 and has been run by a board of trustees and a hard working band of volunteers since then.

Wimborne Model Town is an intrinsic part of the community of Wimborne Minster. It's history shows how closely bound the two are, and have been throughout it's existence, but particularly since it became an educational charity. It provides a focus for people, particularly the active retired community, to work together on it's maintenance and functioning, as it is run by volunteers. It is widely visited by local schools and groups, as well as by those from further afield, and is regarded with deep affection by many people in the local community.

# Winterborne Came



## Gardens and landscape at Came House, Winterborne Came

Winterborne Came, Dorchester, DT2 8NU

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

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- high local interest in one criterion and at least moderate in two others
- moderate or above in four or more of the criteria

The standards for inclusion are online at

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### Assessment of significance for Gardens and landscape at Came House, Winterborne Came

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
moderate	moderate	moderate	moderate	moderate	none

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Gardens and landscape at Came House, Winterborne Came

The

house, built of ashlar Portland Stone, was designed by the Blandford architect Francis Cartwright. The entrance was originally on the south front but a new entrance and conservatory were added to the house during the Victorian period. The park is on a modest scale with features from a number of periods, including shelter belts, drive, gate piers, conservatory and balustrading. The parish church and buildings are set in a peaceful landscape. The eastern boundary is marked by a pretty lodge

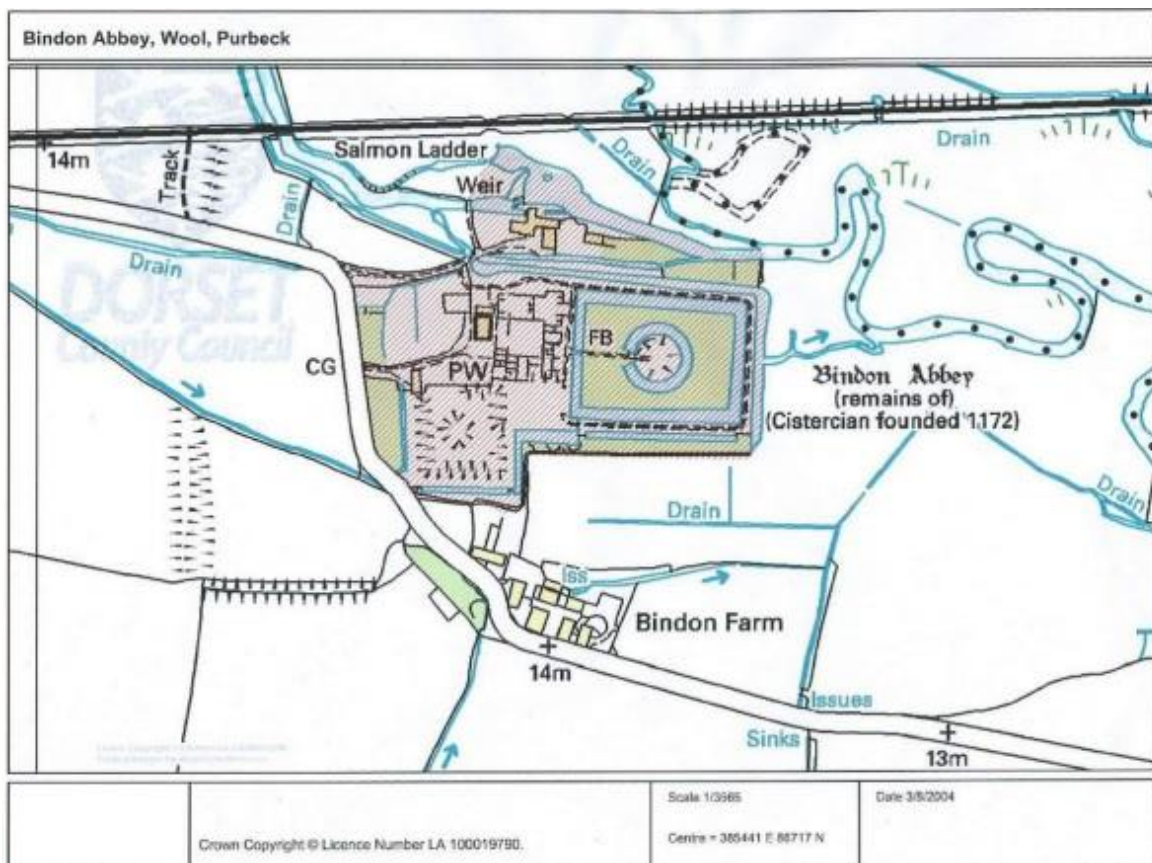
Came House is in a shallow valley to the south of Dorchester with access from the A352 to the east on what appears to be a private road through parkland rising on both sides. Came House is to the south on a wooded knoll with a balustraded area at the north front. The park

is encircled with shelter belts. The South Winterborne runs parallel to the public road through the park.

Came House was built for Sir John Damer, younger brother of the Earl of Dorchester of Milton Abbey

The garden and designed landscape makes an important aesthetic contribution to how the Grade I house and associated estate buildings are experienced.

### Location map for Gardens and landscape at Came House, Winterborne Came



# Wool





## Gardens at Bindon Abbey, Wool

Wool, BH20 6AS

Asset type: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

A level of significance has been assigned to each of the types of heritage value for the nominated asset. The details of the types of heritage value are available online at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/nominating-heritage-assets-to-be-added-to-the-local-list>

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The standards for inclusion are online at

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### Assessment of significance for Gardens at Bindon Abbey, Wool

Nominated assets have been assessed using the statement and location information provided by the nominators, supplemented by historic and contemporary maps, images and planning records.

Archaeological value	Architectural value	Historic illustrative value	Historic associative value	Aesthetic or artistic value	Communal value
high	high	high	moderate	moderate	moderate

### Nominator's statement as submitted for Gardens at Bindon Abbey, Wool

Rare 16th C water gardens with mount containing a subterranean chamber, combined with the ruins of a Cistercian Abbey. Later addition with 1790 mock gothic gatehouse. The present Abbey house was built in 1794 by the Weld family as a villa – like house of retreat.

A level site in water meadows south of the River Frome. 16th C gardens were created around the remains of a Cistercian Abbey with a gothic gatehouse to the west and formally laid out water gardens to the south and east of the abbey ruins. The moated water garden to the east is of rectangular shape with a further near complete system canals, sluices, island and mount with a subterranean room. The water features are fed by a complex set of drains and sluices some of which take water from the river. The Cistercian Abbey was begun in 1172 and remained a religious house until the Dissolution of the Monasteries when the land was acquired by the Howard family. An imposing house was created in the 16th C when the water gardens were laid out. In 1641 the second Earl of Suffolk sold the estate to the Weld family but the house was destroyed during the Civil War. The gardens and remains of the abbey lingered on and were used as the site of a secondary residence with additions of other small

buildings and the mock gothic gatehouse. The site is still the property of the Weld family and the gardens were cleared and restored after a period of inactivity when much secondary tree growth came about.

The tomb inspired Thomas Hardy for Tess of the D'Ubervilles.

### Location map for Gardens at Bindon Abbey, Wool

