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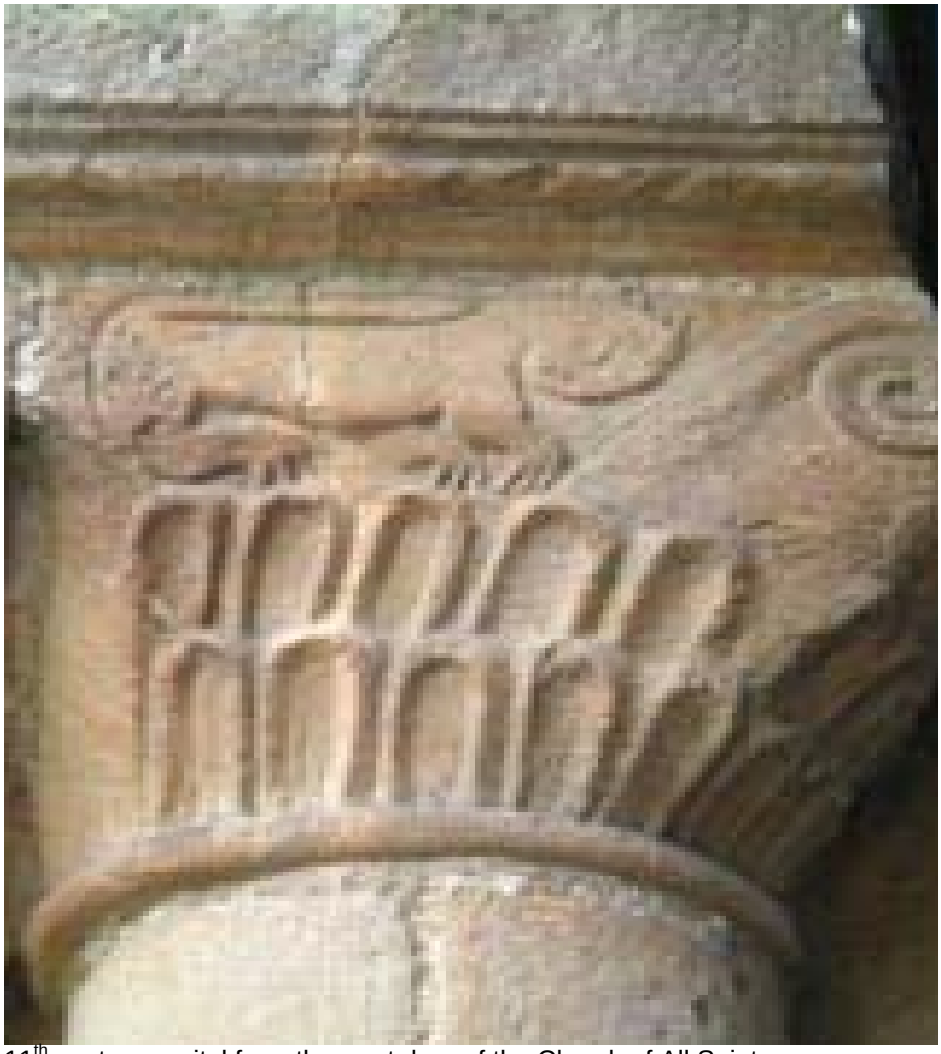

11th century capital from the west door of the Church of All Saints

NETHERAVON CONSERVATION AREA STATEMENT

July 2002

Planning Services

Development Control & Conservation

Forward Planning & Transportation

Building Control & Property Management

NETHERAVON CONSERVATION AREA STATEMENT

PURPOSE OF THE DOCUMENT

The purpose of this Statement is to identify and record those special qualities of Netheravon that make up its architectural and historic character. This is important in providing a sound basis for the Local Plan policies and development decisions, as well as for the formulation of proposals for the preservation and enhancement of the character or appearance of the area. The Statement is an assessment of the Netheravon Conservation Area and is intended therefore for all those with an interest in the village, or undertaking work on its buildings, landscape, roads or public spaces. It is also essential reading for anyone contemplating development within the area. By drawing attention to the distinctive features of Netheravon it is intended that its character will be protected and enhanced for the benefit of this and future generations.

The Conservation Area was first designated in 1981 and this statement refers to the boundary of that date.

Main Subjects covered by this Statement page

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INTRODUCTION



The River Avon from
The Haxton Road Bridge

Location of the village

Netheravon is situated beside the river Avon in a shallow valley on the elevated and exposed eastern side of Salisbury Plain 5 miles south of Upavon and 4 miles north of Amesbury. Devizes and Salisbury are both approximately 12 miles distant.

The main A345 road passes down the west side of the village. The High Street lies on the valley road that leads north into the small villages of Haxton and Fittleton.

Geology

The village lies on valley and river gravel with alluvium at the lowest point. Underlain and surrounded by chalk the gravel terrace extends westwards and northwards along the valley that cuts through the chalk of the Plain by a now dry tributary of the Avon. The upper-chalk forms a wide U-shaped ridge around the valley.

ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE VILLAGE

There was a medieval community in the area of the park and archaeological remains have been found. Also evidence of prehistoric activity in the area is supported by the existence of a long barrow, some bowl barrows, a ditch and field systems.

Netheravon House is known to have been built near the site of a Roman villa. The bath and tesselated pavement of the villa were uncovered in 1907 and a further pavement in 1936.

Evolution

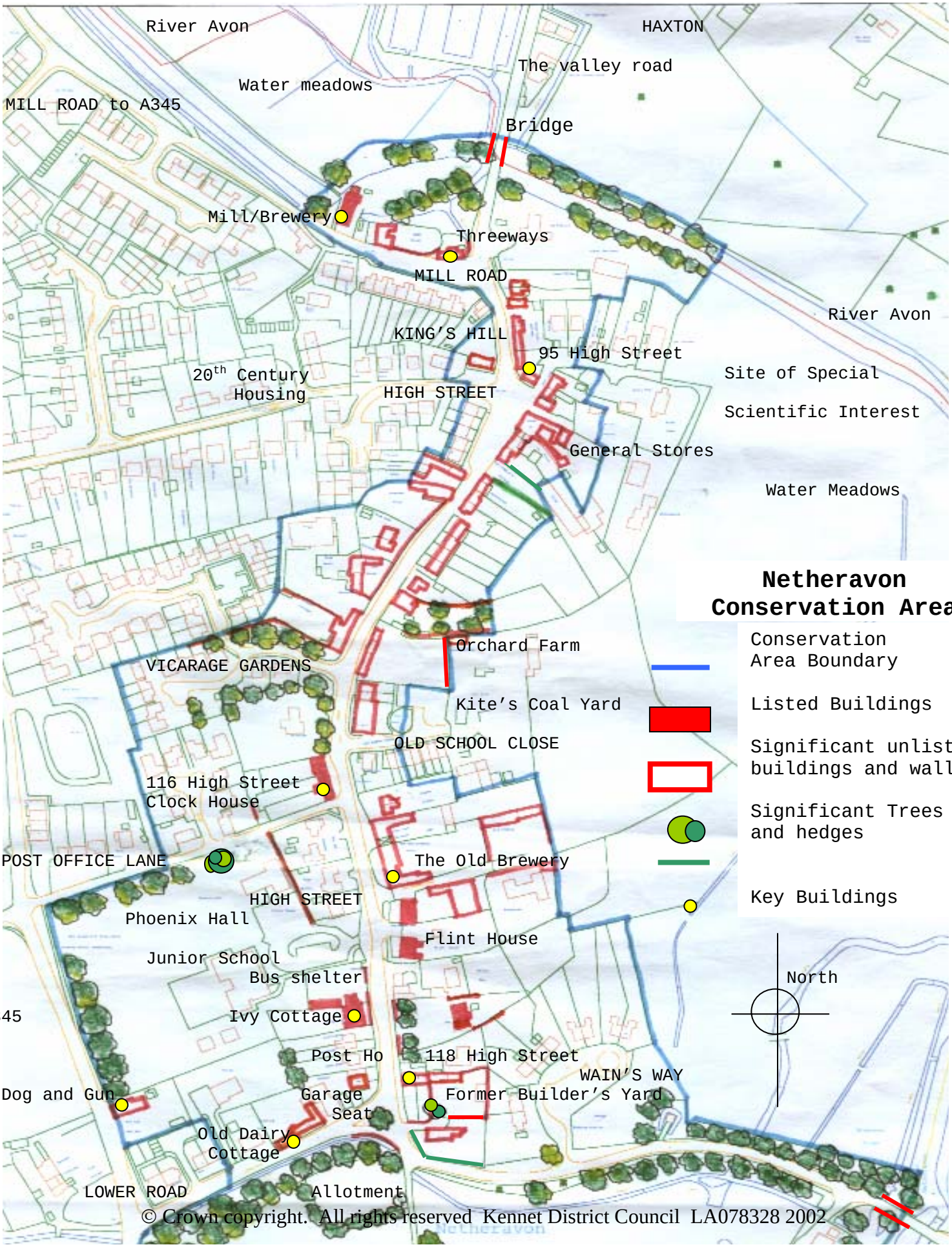
Netheravon once identified as Nigravre was already existing in 1066. The church and possibly a religious community existed even before that date. Three mills are mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086. In 1377 Netheravon had the highest number of Poll Tax payers in the 'hundred' and by the 16th century was the most highly rated.

There was once a settlement north of the church in the area of the Park, Lower Road and the southern High Street. Buildings including a vicarage and a prebendary house lay beside the present drive to the church. These were abandoned around 1800 for less marshy ground. All subsequent development has taken place away from the church.

Netheravon House was built in 1734 as a hunting lodge by The Duke of Beaufort for coursing, hawking and fishing. His kennels were situated in Lower Road at the part now known as Kennel Row.

During the 19th century the population increased from 403 to 582. In 1898 the War Department acquired most of the parish. Land available for agriculture reduced but with the influx of troops, their families and tradesmen to service their needs, the population rose to over 700 and by 1951 was 1032.

The valley road through Haxton, Fittleton and Enford probably originated in Saxon times. This road and the High Street were turnpiked in 1840 and became more important upon acquisition of the downland by the War Department. The latter closed the old road across the Plain to the west and replaced it with the present A345 road along the west side of the valley from Upavon to Amesbury.



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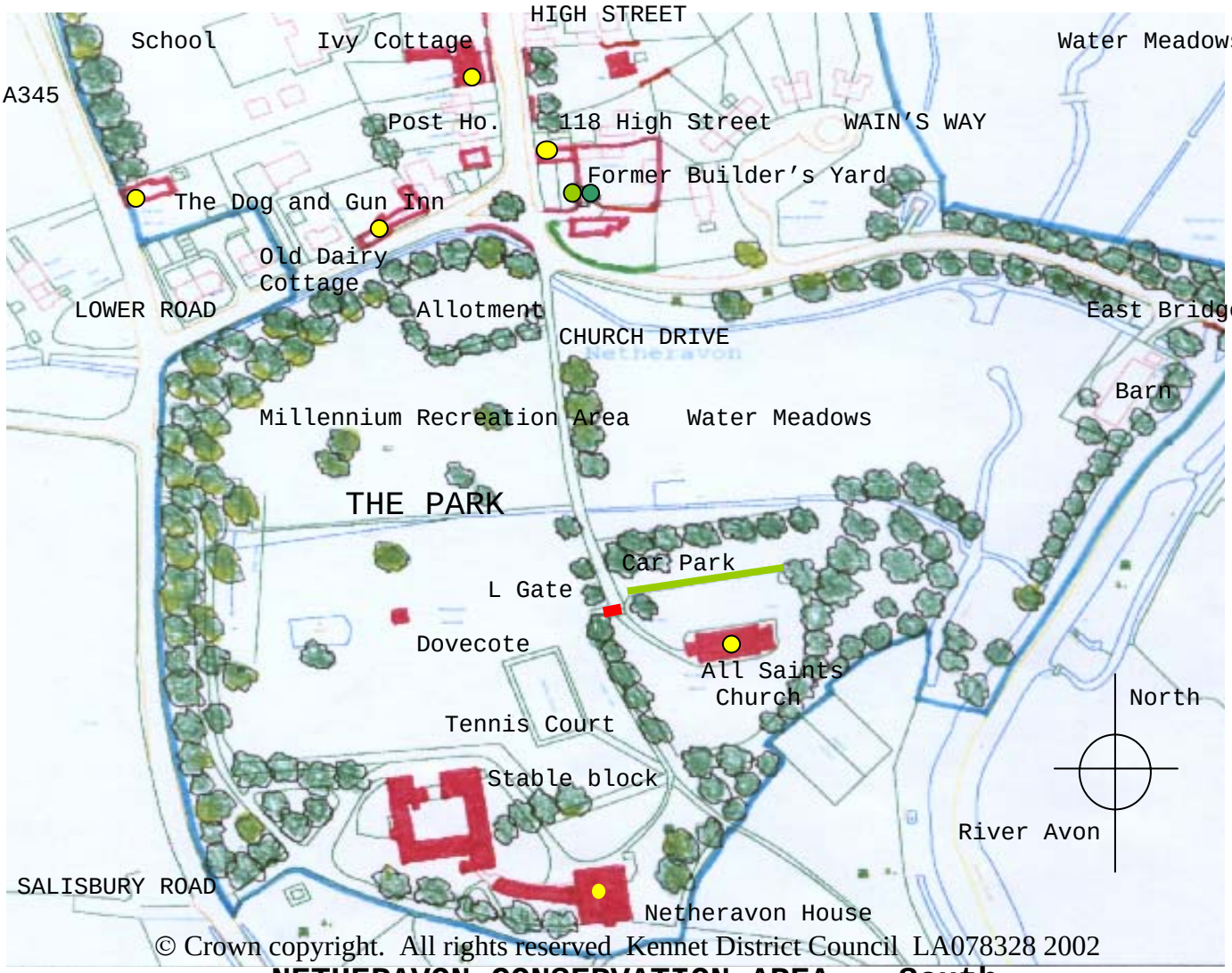
NETHERAVON CONSERVATION AREA North and Centre



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NETHERAVON CONSERVATION AREA South



Water meadows north of the River Avon looking towards Fittleton Church

Landscape Setting

Netheravon is situated beside the river Avon in a shallow valley on the elevated and exposed eastern side of Salisbury Plain between Upavon and Amesbury. There are water meadows to the north, south and east of the village. To the west beyond the Salisbury Road arable land slopes gradually up to the open Salisbury Plain. South lies the landscaped park including low lying water meadows and a sharp slope to a wooded plateau. The edge of the latter is the commanding location of Netheravon House. Trees and woodland are a feature of the village surroundings except to the west. Views into the village are restricted except from the west where the 20th century development is most in evidence.

To the north west the edge of the village rises relatively steeply up Mill Road above the course of the Avon. Further south however the gradient east -west across the village reduces to almost level at Lower Road. Here a ditch flows languidly along the southern edge of the village to join the Avon near the east bridge.



The Former Generator House Mill Road



Kings Hill Cottages.



Outside the General Stores. No.95 High Street, centre, is a key building in the High Street.



Narrowing in the High Street. Footway on one side only. Overhead wires.

The Conservation Area is of two main parts of distinctly different character.

One is the north part including the village in the area of Kings Hill, High Street and Lower Road.

The south part is largely composed of water meadows, woodland and the north facing hillside site of the 18th century house and stable block. On lower ground is the graveyard and 11th century parish church of All Saints and an 18th century dovecote.

Architectural and Historic Character

Kings Hill

The 1914 Grade II Listed former generator house, now Stonehenge Ales Brewery, of four storeys is unusual. Constructed of red brick and tile its industrial scale dominates the adjacent 18th century Mill House and the even smaller scale 17th century thatched cottage of 'Threeways'.

The roadside boundary wall of the Mill House and Threeways is an example of the roofed cob walls found in the chalk downland areas of Wiltshire. There are further examples of these increasingly rare cob walls in the village.

Downstream of the brewery an early 20th century steel beamed road bridge crosses the river to Haxton. Massive concrete caps distinguish the piers on the brick parapets.

To the east side leading up Kings Hill into the village the frontage begins with a single storey gabled ended timber shop. Next a terrace of cottages, several combined into two and one thatched, follows the gradient up to a widening and branching of the ways.

High Street

Buildings in the High Street are predominantly two storey residential of different types. These are 17th and 18th century thatched cottages and 19th and 20th century terraced slate or tiled villas and houses including modern detached infill development. There is a former brewery, a modern school and village hall, garage, shop and several buildings in employment use.

The widening continues in the High Street and the resultant space is important both visually and socially. It could be regarded as the current centre of the village. Here are the general stores, post office, fish and chip shop, a former Methodist Chapel and a cabinet maker. There is also a bus stop and space for limited on-street car parking.

Except for the modern framed glazed shop and 'takeaway' buildings are traditionally constructed in flint, chalk and brick with thatched or slated roofs. Most have rendered or white painted walls.



Cob walling with a thatched coping in a High Street rear garden.



White painted walls, a modern fashion, to terraces and houses in the High Street. The Trees in Vicarage Gardens are significant in the High Street scene.



Old Post Office Lane. A village lane with rural character. The island around the pole is an eyesore.



Old School Close. A road junction of suburban character.

Several 17th and 18th century thatched and flint cottages in this central area are of historic and vernacular interest. No.95 is a handsome thatched cottage in an important position marking a stop to the end of the High Street. Bounding the west side of the 'centre' is the edge of the mid-20th century housing development that forms the north western expansion of the village.

South from the 'centre' the street narrows between, on the eastside 18th century Owl, Saddlers and Chevertons cottages and on the west side the early 19th century red brick Horseshoe cottages. Without front gardens these form the street frontage in this area. Behind the High Street good privet hedges line the access to Netheravon Working Men's Club but overhead cables are obtrusive.
Thatched cottages have glazing bar casement windows. Later houses have glazing bar sashes. A few original plank and panelled doors remain.
Further down on the east side an early 20th century terrace No.s 101-106 have front gardens with several modern lobbies built over the front doors. The roofs are of concrete tiles but elsewhere grey/blue Welsh slate is a common covering for the mainly gabled roofs.
On each side a late 20th century house infills the frontage. These are generally in-keeping with adjacent buildings.

Good examples of thatched cob walls survive in long rear gardens. Brick frontage walls with gateways enclose neat front gardens as far as the former butcher's shop that is now converted to residential use. This adjoins Paddock House a well-proportioned late 19th century villa.

Vicarage Gardens is a modern housing redevelopment in the large garden of a previous vicarage. In the garden there is a cob wall in poor repair. A new vicarage also occupies part of this old garden. Mature chestnut trees TPO 106, sycamore and yews make a strong impact on the High Street scene.

Adjacent there is a terrace of three late 18th century Grade II listed cottages all roofed in thatch. It also has a fine range of horizontally sliding casement glazing bar windows. No.116 High Street, a former Post Office, supports a handsome Victorian Jubilee double bracket clock.

Old Post Office Lane retains much of its rural character. Mature trees extend on the south side as far as the A345 main road and on that side there is no footway. 20th century houses front on to the north side .

Opposite Old Post Office Lane is Old School Close. This is the site of the former village school, now redeveloped with a 2-storey terrace of flats in traditional style and materials. The building is in-keeping with its neighbours. The modern road junction is however unfortunately out of scale and the small Library building and its open green forecourt appear somewhat forlorn and isolated beside this wide open tarmac space.

.



The former Fox and Hounds Inn



Key Buildings at Old Brewery Corner. An interesting group of 19th century buildings.



The Post House. An early 20th century building that has good details and features appropriate to its corner site.



Yew Trees outside the Listed Building 'The Yews'

The new school, now on the west side of High Street, is within a playing field site shared with the Phoenix Hall. Adjacent the hall is a long cob wall concealed from the frontage by modern houses.

The east side of High Street continues with an overgrown garden to one of a pair of mid 19th century red brick villas that share a porch with a pagoda roof. One of the pair has its original glazing bar sash windows. Their neighbour is the former Fox and Hounds Inn, a chalk and flint building probably of the 18th century. It has many later features including a gable chimney stack, brick modillion eaves, and two Edwardian ridge stacks. There is a distinctive, though recent, long lean-to roof to the rear wing. However the double doors to the right of the façade are typical of a yard entry to an old inn that catered for horses.

Adjoining are several buildings of the Old Brewery group. The brewer's house is attached to the former malthouse on the corner of a lane. The lane passes a former single storey office wing of the late 19th century 2-storey brewhouse. It is a robust building in brick and tile with iron lintels, stone sills and key-blocks all much in evidence. A date stone on a gable wall records 1887 TWH.
At the end of the lane a former stables, slate roofed, is now a house. Adjacent boundary walls are of cob but now cement rendered. Kennels for otter hounds are understood to have once occupied part of the stable grounds.

High Street South
18th century cottages and 19th century houses continue a somewhat disconnected eastern frontage. Flint House incorporates a range of local materials in the construction of its walls including a remarkable flint façade. These houses are set back behind different kinds of frontage walls, fences and hedging. The Old Bank has no fencing and is generally of 20th century construction. As an isolated single storey building it contributes little to the quality of the frontage or the street scene.
The wide vehicular access to the modern village school and Phoenix Hall has concrete block walls to the wide access 'bellmouth' that includes the concrete bus shelter. There are no mature trees and overhead cables predominate. The quality of the High Street scene here is poor.

Further south however is Ivy Cottage, a Grade II listed farmhouse of the early 19th century in flint, brick and tile. It begins a variety of later 19th century buildings concluding in the Post House that firmly terminates the end of High Street. This villa has fine stone architectural details and features appropriate to turning the street corner in to Lower Road.

Opposite is Yew House, listed and of the late 18th century it is set back behind a frontage of small yew trees. Much altered it does have some cob boundary walls to the sides and the front. The latter with inserted late 18th century railings.



The tree group and wall to the ditch at Lower Road and Old Dairy Cottage



The Lower Road triangle, The Redwood Tree and commemorative seat is a landmark in the village.



The Dog and Gun Inn framed by and seen against a background of mature trees is a key building on the western edge of the village.

Contributing more to the street scene there is a pair of traditional 19th century cottages No.s 118-119. The side wall of No.118 fronting the street is of traditional materials including flint. To the rear these cottages adjoin a traditional shed that is part of a former builder's yard. Long lengths of good cob wall enclose the small yard. It is closely set within a close-knit residential context and accessed by a narrow drive bounded by yet another cob wall. The drive also serves Church View, a handsome early 20th century cottage with a front garden enclosed by a high evergreen hedge.
This hedge defines the corner of the road leading out of the conservation area towards the east.

Lower Road
In Lower Road a range of early 18th century, now largely brick-cased, timber framed thatched cottages are combined now into Old Dairy Cottage. This terrace including an outhouse projecting into the road is the only historic building in lower Road and vital to the quality of the area.

Towards Salisbury Road there is a drive to the modern telephone exchange. Just outside the Conservation Area is a variety of 20th century brick and tile houses known as Kennel Row.

Continuing from the junction a modern brick wall with piers and blue brick coping leads north along the Salisbury Road to the pleasant 19th century Dog and Gun Inn. This building has good sash windows, rendered walls and wide eaves to the shallow hipped slate roof. It faces south into its open fronted car park and in a background of tall mature trees it is a key building on the edge of the village in the view north from the main A345 Salisbury Road.

The triangular island at the junction on Lower Road is marked by a tall Redwood tree surrounded by a commemorative seat. The tree seems to be a poor specimen and may be adversely affected by several factors:- The proximity of the roadways and kerbing, the paving beneath and the fixings of the seat.

Two commercial single storey buildings stand forward on the roadside near the corner: P and W Decorators' offices and Rod Smith's Garage.
A brick parapet wall and white fence guard the roadside ditch. These barriers stand out clearly against the background of the woodland screen to the Park. Both wall and barrier are in poor condition from traffic damage. Eastwards towards the drive to the church there are also remnants of roadside railings. These too are bent and neglected.

Eastwards the road leads out of the Conservation Area at a bridge through riverside woodland. The bridge is in fact a series of culverts spanning the several watercourses between tree-covered islands. The parapet is continuous except for access to the sluice gates and to a path for fishing from the bank.



The Park with church, dovecote, Netheravon House and the Stableblock



The east road bridge



The watermeadows and Park from the east road



All Saints Church isolated from the village.

The Park to Netheravon House

The southern part of the Conservation Area includes most of the landscaped Park to Netheravon House. There is a stableblock and a dovecote. Also within the park and isolated from the village is the parish of All Saints church. It has an 11th century west tower that is particularly interesting. It may have been the central tower of a previous Anglo-Saxon building. The lower wall bases and capitals to the doorway pilasters incorporate Saxon motifs.

The church is reached by a long drive off High Street. Within the park there are groups and single specimen trees. Concealed by belts of trees to the north and west the park is visible only from the road east out of the village.

Ministry of Defence installations occupy part of the park that is outside the Conservation Area to the south.

On the north-facing hillside the four-storey 18th century house has a commanding view over the water meadows. The dovecote stands on the low ground. The north and west perimeter of the park is well wooded. The woodland however is in poor condition but is still sufficiently dense to keep the park secluded from the public roads to the south and west.

Within the park specimen trees include a single redwood. However most of the isolated trees are willow with some horse chestnut and ash. There are tall Scots pines in the eastern woodland near the river and yew trees are common among the trees to the east and west side boundaries of the churchyard. Four old limes are survivors of an avenue beside the drive between village and church. A grove of birch and lime screens the car park and a well maintained big privet hedge conceals the churchyard. A 19th century framed and braced oak lych gate leads into the churchyard while a footpath diverts towards the House.

Traditional iron park rails appropriately fence the drive on both sides. Towards the village there is an old allotment enclosure and an area that the Parish Council have adopted for recreation. There are additional allotments outside the Conservation Area.



Flint Cottage. Brick banding and quoins with chalk gable wall and knapped flint façade.



An 18th century flint cottage of single storey raised in the 19th century to two storeys in brick with slate roof



Key Building.
All Saints Church. Original 11th century freestone, flint and chalk tower with doorway.
Later flint and stone chequerwork buttress to the left-hand side.

Building Materials and Details

Traditional Walls :
Chalk and Flint. Flint with Brick dressings
Chalk with Brick dressings. Soft red facing brick
Flemish bond brick with limestone dressings
Cob boundary walls. Lime render on cob.

Traditional Roofs
Long straw thatch, Welsh slate, Plain clay tile, Double Roman clay tile.

Windows and doors
Timber windows and doors should be repaired or replaced in timber.
Any historic windows, wrought or cast-iron, should be repaired like for like.
Casement windows for cottages are with glazing bars but without top lights.
Sash windows for villas and houses. Early C19th century pattern have small panes. Late 19th century pattern have large panes.
Doors generally should be without glazing. Plank doors to cottages. Panel doors to late 18th and 19th century villas and houses.

Materials
Lime mortar, chalk and flint. Lime render including chalk aggregate. Painting of red facing brick walls detracts from the original character of the building and indirectly of village character.
To avoid penetrating dampness and to maintain traditional appearance flint or chalk walls to buildings should not be painted.
Causes of dampness in walls:- Most likely are leaking water pipes drains and rainwater goods. Less likely is rising damp up to 1.00m high or loose cement mortar jointing. Least likely is loose lime mortar jointing.

Architectural details of vernacular buildings include:-
19th century casing or fronting of timber framed cottages in brick.
Red facing brick modillion course at eaves or string course.
Roofs to cob walls should be of long straw thatch or clay tiles.

Key Buildings

These are buildings that are essential markers to the pattern of the streets and lanes or landmarks that endow the village with its particular and distinctive character. Shown on the above maps thus ○

The Stonehenge Ales Brewery
Threeways
95 High Street
116 High Street or Clock House
Old Brewery House and Maltings
Ivy Cottage
118-119 High Street
Old Dairy Cottage
The Dog and Gun Inn
Netheravon House
All Saints Church

PROBLEMS AND EYESORES



Key Building - 116 High Street



Key Building - Old Dairy Cottage Lower Road

Problem and Eyesore



The school gateway, bus shelter and overhead wires. There is a lack of defined frontage generally.

Traffic
The A345 Salisbury Road bypasses the village and carries most north-south through traffic. Within the Conservation Area traffic flows are light. Parking outside London House General Stores is not normally congested. Some obstruction may sometimes occur in front of adjacent cottages and the bus stop.
The narrowest part of the High Street is without footway on the east side.
Parking during pick-up and set-down outside the Primary School may also cause congestion and obstruct through traffic in the High Street.
Local walking could be encouraged by the provision of more dedicated footpaths to and from the residential areas and between the school and the General Stores should be the priority.

Public Open Space
The village is without a public sport and recreation area. Particularly for the benefit of children this is required via a safe traffic free environment to serve the north western housing area. The Millennium Recreation Area within the Park may be too remote from the major part of the village.

The School Entrance
High Street in the area of the school entrance has a weak frontage.
The concrete block walls and bus shelter are shabby, of poor design and materials.

The junction of Old School Close and High Street.
The width of the carriageway is out of scale with the Library Building beside it.

The junction of Old Post Office Lane and High Street.
The concrete and brick island surrounding the telegraph pole is shabby, poorly cobbled and incongruously high.

Cobwalls. Several walls throughout the village require urgent traditional repairs and particularly at Vicarage Gardens and adjacent the Phoenix Hall.

Roadside guard rails and parapet
The parapet wall and fence to the ditch opposite Lower Road triangle is damaged.
There are buckled and missing iron rails to each side of the drive up to the parish church.

Concentrations of overhead electricity and telephone cables are found in several parts of the Conservation Area. North and central High Street and Old Post Office Lane are particularly to be noted.

Non-native hedges
There are some instances of overgrown and non-native hedges to front gardens in the Conservation Area.

SIGNIFICANT UNLISTED BUILDINGS



The Old Brewhouse Capitall Roofing.


Old Bank


Kite's Coal Yard


The Millennium Recreation Area in the Park

In addition to the Listed Buildings several historic buildings that are not included on the list are worthy of local identification. Several have already been subject to alterations that detract from their original character and architectural interest. These include most commonly: re-roofing in concrete tiles, replacement windows of inappropriate design and the application of renders and paints to original fair faced wall materials.

17th –early 18th century
Threeways
Kings Hill Cottages
Kent Cottage
No.95 High Street
Owl Cottage
Saddlers Cottage
Chevertons
Orchard Farm off Kites Coal Yard
Old Dairy Cottage in Lower Road

Late 18th and early 19th century
The Mill House
Veranda Villa
The former Fox and Hounds Inn

Mid 19th century
Horse Shoe Villa and Pine Cottage
Old Brewery House
Methodist Chapel, Manse and gate piers
Red House, Sunnyside and Rosemount
107 High Street and cob walls
118 –119 High Street and cob wall.

Late 19th and early 20th century
The Old Brewery Brewhouse
Paddock House
The Dog and Gun Inn
The Post House

USES OF BUILDINGS
There is a range of religious, educational, social and employment uses of buildings within the Conservation Area. These should be maintained in those uses as far as possible for the vitality of the whole village.

Ecclesiastical Building
All Saints Church - Church of England

Retail
London House Stores
Fish and chip 'take-away'

Community and Educational
The Phoenix Hall
Primary School
Library - Mon and Thurs - Old School Close



Saddler's Cottage



The Cob wall and Orchard Farm off Kite's Coal Yard



The Former Fox and Hounds Inn



Key Building 118 – 119 High Street

Commercial and employment

Capitall Roofing - The Old Brewhouse
Rod Smith Garage Services - Lower Road
P and W Decorating- Lower Road
Kites Coal Supplies - Old School Close
RGV Engineering - Former British Legion Club
Englefield Cabinetmaking - Rear of Owl Cottage.
Zerol Ltd - Old Bank
Hairdressing Salon - Old Bank

Licensed Premises
The Dog and Gun Inn - Salisbury Road

AREAS OF POTENTIAL CHANGE

Kite's Coal Yard (adjoining the Conservation Area).
This area while decreasing in its present use could offer increasing opportunities for alternative employment use or residential use.

Netheravon House and stable block
Disposal of this property by Ministry of Defence should be followed by only minimum alteration to the buildings and preservation of their character and architectural interest. The condition of these buildings is good. No additional 'enabling development' would be appropriate.

The Park and Trees
In and around The Park protection of the tree stocks is most important and should be coupled with a maintenance programme and replacement of dead and dying trees. The water meadows should be protected from intensive agriculture.

The historically important drains and features relating to water meadow husbandry should be retained and where possible restored.

The Parish Council's recreation area should remain an area of grass. It should remain unfenced up to the drainage channel to maintain the integrity of The Park. A gate is required to match the existing park railings to the drive and to exclude unauthorised vehicles.

The Redwood tree in Lower Road requires more space to thrive and should preferably be relieved of the surrounding seat and paving.

The former builder's yard between Church View and No.s 118-119 High Street.
A new employment use should be encouraged. A studio use would seem most appropriate. Any redevelopment should be conditional upon the courtyard, its surrounding cob walls, the vehicular access and its cob wall being preserved or repaired unaltered.
Any new use should be sensitive to its residential neighbours and reconstruct the built form all as existing with minimum change and disturbance. Small vehicle parking and turning should be provided within the site.



New use for the redundant builder's yard at the rear of No.s 118- 119 High Street



Improvement potential to the frontage at Old School Close



The River Avon and adjoining meadows are Sites of Special Scientific Interest and also liable to flood



The Park and in the foreground water meadows

PROPOSALS. Detailed Suggestions

Maintain the existing varied uses of all the non-domestic buildings including social, religious and educational facilities within the conservation area.

Preserve, restore and maintain all the identified historic and key buildings including listed buildings. Seek to add further buildings to the list. Preserve and repair all identified existing lengths of cob wall.

Enhance the school entrance area by the provision of walls, gate piers and a bus shelter in more appropriate, design and materials.
Plant trees on the roadside verge or just within the grounds to screen the overhead cables and poles.

Enhance the character of the High Street at Old School Close with tree planting close to the back of the footway.

Carry out repairs to items in the public domain as listed under 'Problems and Eyesores'.

Netheravon adjoins the Avon river corridor and within a ground water protection zone. Also the north part of the park and the meadows adjoining the Avon are within an area of flood risk. The meadows adjoining the river to the east are Sites of Special Scientific interest.

THE PLANNING CONTEXT

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 places a duty on local planning authorities to determine which parts of their area are "Areas of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance" and to designate them as Conservation Areas. The Act, and advice given in Planning Policy Guidance Note15 - Planning and the Historic Environment, states that the local planning authority should formulate and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of all Conservation Areas and this assessment, published as the Netheravon Conservation Area is part of the process.

This Conservation Area Statement was adopted by the Council as Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) on 11 June 2002. SPG provides guidance on the interpretation and implementation of policies and proposals contained in the Local Plan.

Consultation procedures, consistent with advice contained at paragraph 4.7 of PPG15 – *Planning and the Historic Environment*, have been undertaken during the preparation of this Statement. Paragraph 3.16 of PPG12 – *Development Plans*, also states that adequate consultation is a requirement for adoption of SPG. The Council considers that the consultation undertaken meets with obligations for consultations set out in PPG12.

The Replacement Kennet Local Plan (March 2001) is at an advanced stage of preparation having been subject to two stages of Deposit and Public Inquiry. This SPG provides detailed background information for the interpretation of policies contained in the Replacement Local Plan, particularly Policies PD1, HC5, HC22, HC32a, ED9, ED11a, ED11b, HH8, HH9 and HH12.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUMMARY

Netheravon is notable for its Park with parish church and country house. The landscape setting of riverside and watermeadows is already protected by designations of SSSI and SAC (possible Special Area of Conservation).

Its built environment is however of only average quality and alone and without the park would not merit Conservation Area status. However in the north and south of the village there are vernacular and late period buildings of interest and group value. Unfortunately many have been marred by inappropriate alterations and may no longer be worthy of statutory Listing.

The western High Street in the area of the School drive entrance is of particularly low quality but is included for some of the notable east side buildings and to link the better groups to the north and south.

Some enhancement could be achieved by:-
Proper husbandry of the parkland.
Maintenance of historic features in private frontages.
Improvements to and maintenance of items within the public domain.

Bibliography

Wiltshire Victoria County History

Consultations

The Clerk and Councillors of Netheravon Parish Council.
Council for the Protection of Rural England
Wiltshire County Council
- The Director of Environmental Services
- The County Archaeologist

Wiltshire Buildings Record
English Heritage

Acknowledgement

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