

BOX PARISH NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN

**LOCALLY VALUED NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS
(LOCAL HERITAGE ASSETS
AND
AREAS OF LOCAL HERITAGE IMPORTANCE)**

NB: this will need amendment following correspondence with owners and occupiers of LHAs

Revised DRAFT

May 2025

1. Introduction

Box Parish has a rich and distinctive historic environment consisting of the physical remains (buildings, structures, archaeological deposits, gardens and landscapes) of the various activities which have taken place in the past. Many of these heritage assets enjoy a degree of protection from loss or damage during development by their formal designation as Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens or Conservation Areas. Designation under the first three of these categories means that the assets are defined as being of national importance. Nevertheless, a number of heritage assets within the parish are not formally designated, but are of local significance, valued by the community as contributing to local distinctiveness and identity ('sense of place') and adding to the quality of life enjoyed in the Parish.

The National Planning Policy Framework (December 2024) recognises that such sites also merit consideration in planning decisions. The guidance accompanying the NPPF defines non-designated heritage assets as 'buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified by plan-making bodies as having a degree of heritage significance meriting consideration in planning decisions but which do not meet the criteria for designated heritage assets'¹.

This evidence report specifically underpins a policy in the Box Parish Neighbourhood Development Plan [Policy BPNP3] 'Protecting and enhancing the historic environment and local heritage' which covers, amongst other aspects of the parish's heritage, Locally Valued Non-designated Heritage Assets. It provides an overview of the parish's rich heritage and notes the heritage assets currently protected by designation, and then identifies the reasons for the compilation of an additional list of Local Heritage Assets (LHAs) - sites which are not currently designated as Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, or Registered Parks and Gardens, together with two larger areas containing a number of heritage assets of broadly similar character identified as Areas of Local Heritage Importance (ALHIs). It describes the criteria for inclusion of buildings, sites and structures on the list of LHAs and ALHIs, the process by which the individual sites and buildings were identified by the local community and lists all the LHAs and ALHIs in the parish. A brief discussion considers a few recurrent themes which demonstrate the ways in which the LHAs and ALHIs reflect the unique history and development of the Parish and contribute to its local character. An appendix describes the assets further and states the basis on which they are considered to meet the criteria for inclusion on the list of LHAs and ALHIs.

Non-inclusion of a particular site on the list of Local Heritage Assets does not necessarily mean that a building or feature does not have historic, archaeological, or architectural significance. It is open to the public to nominate other buildings for consideration as a non-designated heritage asset to Wiltshire Council, independently of the Neighbourhood Plan.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment#non-designated> para 039

POLICY BPNP3 Protecting and enhancing the historic environment and local heritage

Box Parish has a rich and varied heritage which all development will be expected to recognise, respect and enhance.

Overview

All development should be informed by an understanding of and respect for the history and heritage of the settlements and rural setting of Box Parish.

In all instances the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (HER) should be consulted at an early stage in the formulation of proposals in order to ensure that unknown and potentially significant archaeological sites and other heritage assets are identified and appropriately considered during development.

Where consultation of the HER indicates the presence of, or potential for, archaeological deposits an archaeological desk-based risk assessment should be undertaken by a suitably qualified archaeologist

The specific policy requirements for designated heritage assets, locally valued non-designated heritage assets and areas of local heritage importance are set out below.

Designated heritage assets

Proposals that may affect the fabric or setting of designated heritage assets as shown on Map 4 will be expected to be accompanied by a heritage statement of the asset's archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic significance, produced by a suitably qualified heritage professional.

Conservation and enhancement of listed buildings and their settings in the wider landscape and development that enhances the character or appearance of the Parish's Conservation Areas such as restoration of traditional design details including window styles and materials will be supported;

Sensitive retrofitting of energy efficiency measures and micro-renewables on or within the setting of heritage assets, including retrofitting to listed buildings, and heritage buildings within the Parish's conservation areas will be supported where the works would safeguard the special characteristics of the heritage asset concerned and wider historic and landscape setting.)

Locally Valued Non-Designated Heritage Assets

The buildings, structures, features listed in Table 2 and shown on Maps 5 - 7 and detailed in the Locally Valued Non-Designated Heritage Assets Report (2025), are identified as Locally Valued Non-designated Heritage Assets.

Any development proposals that that could affect the character, setting or fabric of these should demonstrate that appropriate consideration has been given to:

- **the significance of the non-designated heritage asset**
- **its most distinctive and important features**
- **the elements of its setting and immediate surrounds that contribute to its significance**
- **the contribution the asset and its setting makes to the character of the local area (whether in a Conservation Area or not)**

Where loss of, or harm to, a significant heritage asset, irrespective of designation or listing, is unavoidable, mitigation (site investigation according to recognised professional standards and dissemination of the results) will be required proportionate to the asset's significance and the degree of impact.

Areas of Local Heritage Importance

Substantial weight will be given to protecting and enhancing buildings, townscape and landscape features that make a positive contribution to the identity and special character and appearance of the two 'Areas of 'Local Heritage Importance' identified and detailed in the Locally Valued Non-Designated Heritage Assets Report and the Box Parish Character and Design Statement and Code (as shown on Map 3 and in Table 3).

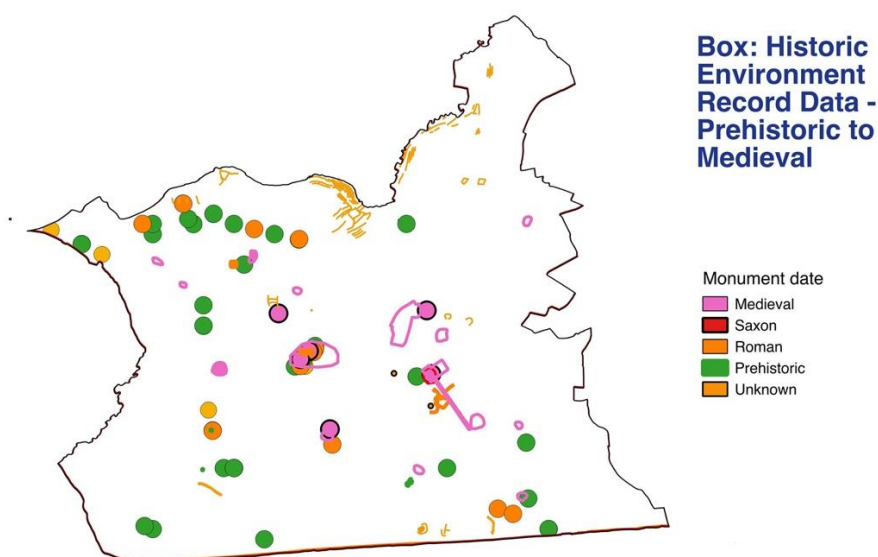
Proposals should demonstrate appropriate regard for the characteristics that contribute to the significance of the Area's local architectural and historic interest as set out in the Box Parish Character and Design Statement and Code.

•

2. Box Parish: an overview of its heritage

Compared with the chalk lands of South Wiltshire there is a comparative dearth of evidence for prehistoric activity within the parish. Such activity as has been recorded suggests a relatively modest level of human activity, although absence of evidence need not signify evidence for absence. The following prehistoric site types have been recorded:

- The earliest evidence for human activity within the area of Box Parish consists of scatters of flint implements dating to the mesolithic period (roughly 9,900 – 3800 years BCE) and the succeeding neolithic period (to around 2200 years BCE).
- A few burial mounds (barrows) constructed around the late neolithic and/or bronze age. Only one of the Box examples, one of two on Totney Hill, has been excavated, although not to modern standards (below, LHA 28); three others have been scheduled as Ancient Monuments.
- A small number of Iron age coins from the century before the Roman conquest of AD43 have been discovered as a result of metal detecting.



During the Roman period (AD43 until the early fifth century AD) an extensive villa, one of the largest in southwest England, was constructed on a terrace close to the By Brook. Such an establishment would not have existed in isolation, and there are other sites within the parish where Romano-British activity has been demonstrated, including other potential villa sites at Hazelbury and Cheney Court. Box was close to two Roman roads; the Fosse Way, from Exeter to Leicester, touches the western boundary of the parish, whilst the main road from Bath to Silchester was later adopted as the southern boundary of the parish.

There is very little direct evidence, other than a few late Saxon coins and metal finds, for activity within the parish between the end of the Roman period and the Norman conquest in 1066. It is possible that Box was initially within the territory of a minor sub-Roman polity

centred upon Bath. The Roman road from Bath to Silchester is referred to in a charter of 1001 AD and was also the boundary between the hundreds of Chippenham and Bradford.

Domesday Book (1086) refers to settlements at Hazelbury (*Haseberie*) and Ditteridge (*Digeric*); neither Box nor Rudloe is mentioned until the twelfth century. St Thomas's church was in existence by the twelfth century and the settlement of Box is likely to have been forming in its present position by then. The economy was primarily based on agriculture, although documents confirm that stone quarrying was being undertaken, with quarries being granted to Stanley Abbey, near Chippenham, before AD 1189, and to the canonesses of Lacock Abbey before AD 1241. Mills were constructed along the By Brook before the Norman conquest in 1066, and it is likely that the By Brook was adapted to provide mill races.



St Christopher's church at Ditteridge, with its finely carved doorway of about AD 1100 is the oldest standing building in the parish

Estate maps of 1626-30 by Abraham and Francis Allen show the settlements of Box, Ashley and Ditteridge in something like their present layout, although with far fewer buildings, and we do not know when nucleation of these settlements had first taken place. Vestiges of the medieval open fields are still evident at this time, although piecemeal enclosure of the open fields had been going on for some time and continued into the eighteenth century.



Ashley, as shown on Abraham Allen's map of 1626 (Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre 318/2H); remnants of the narrow medieval strip fields are visible to the west of the hamlet

Extant documents from the seventeenth century onwards (primarily deeds, wills and probate inventories) show a vigorous land market, an agricultural economy based on mixed farming, and a significant number of inhabitants involved in stone-quarrying, some of it undertaken at a relatively small scale. The expansion of the toll road network enhanced the parish's communications with the wider world.

During the nineteenth century the construction of the Great Western railway, and in particular Box tunnel, then the longest railway tunnel in the world, revealed the extent, depth and quality of the oolitic limestone deposits below Box. The quarrying industry expanded in extent and intensity, with surface quarrying being extended underground. An influx of labour to work the quarries led to an increase in housing. The numerous short terraces of houses, all built in the local stone, are typical of this period of expansion, whilst larger residential buildings were constructed along the main roads during the second half of the nineteenth century.

During the twentieth century the intensity of quarrying slowed as the Box quarries were gradually exhausted, but the extensive network of underground quarries in Box and Corsham found new uses during WW2 including aircraft production and munitions storage. New temporary workers' housing was constructed at Boxfields, which continued in use until the 1960s. At Rudloe Manor an extensive estate was purchased by the Air Ministry in 1940 to house No 10 Group Headquarters. The prefabricated buildings at Boxfield were replaced by the 1960s by new estates at Rudloe, also accommodating RAF personnel, and the

community at Rudloe continued to grow in the 1970s and is once again the major growth area within the parish.

3. Designated features

Designated heritage assets are those elements of the historic environment which have been formally recognised as being especially significant and meriting protection. There are several categories of heritage designation. Some, such as World Heritage Site and Registered Battlefields, are not relevant to Box Parish, but there are four categories of designation (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas) which do apply to the Parish².

Designation usually involves a more rigorous consent regime for development or works which might have an impact on the asset's particular significance and the contribution which it makes to the historic environment; thus works to a Scheduled Monument will require Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC), whilst works to a Listed Building will require Listed Building Consent (LBC). SMC and LBC are required in addition to any necessary planning consent.

The National Heritage List for England is the official, up to date register of all nationally protected historic buildings and sites in England including listed buildings, scheduled monuments, protected wrecks, registered parks and gardens, and battlefields.³

Four sites in the parish are designated as *Scheduled Monuments*:

- The Blind House
- Box Roman Villa
- Three barrows 160m SE of Hatt House
- a very small area of the underground quarries, with in-situ cranes, tracks, tools and graffiti.

240 buildings and structures are designated as *Listed Buildings*. There are three grades of listing:

- Grade I buildings are of Exceptional interest. Nationally the top 2.5% fall into this category
- Grade II* buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest; 5.8% of listed structures are in this category
- Grade II buildings are of special interest and comprise the remaining 91.7% of listed buildings.

Four buildings in the parish are listed as Grade I:

- St Christopher's church, Ditteridge;

² Scheduled Monuments are designated ('scheduled') under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are designated under the provisions of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The Register of Historic Parks and Gardens was established under the provisions of the National Heritage Act 1983

³ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>

- Hazelbury Manor;
- St Thomas à Becket's church, Box;
- Chapel Plaister medieval chapel.

Nine are listed as Grade II*:

- East portal of Middlehill railway tunnel
- West portal of Middlehill tunnel
- West portal of Box tunnel
- Hill House farmhouse
- Cheney Court
- Rudloe Manor⁴
- Murals in MoD Corsham Quarry Operations Centre
- Coles farmhouse
- Drewett's Mill

The remaining 227 are listed at Grade II⁵.

One site is on Historic England's *Register of Historic Parks and Gardens*, where it is listed as Grade II:

- Hazelbury Manor Gardens

Four areas are designated by the Local Authority as Conservation Areas under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990:

- Box
- Ashley
- Ditteridge
- Middlehill

Notwithstanding the duty placed upon local planning authorities to formulate and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of conservation areas⁶, no Conservation Area Appraisals have been undertaken in respect of the four Conservation Areas within Box Parish. The parish would urge Wiltshire Council to make good this deficit.

Locations of all Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas are shown on the following plans:

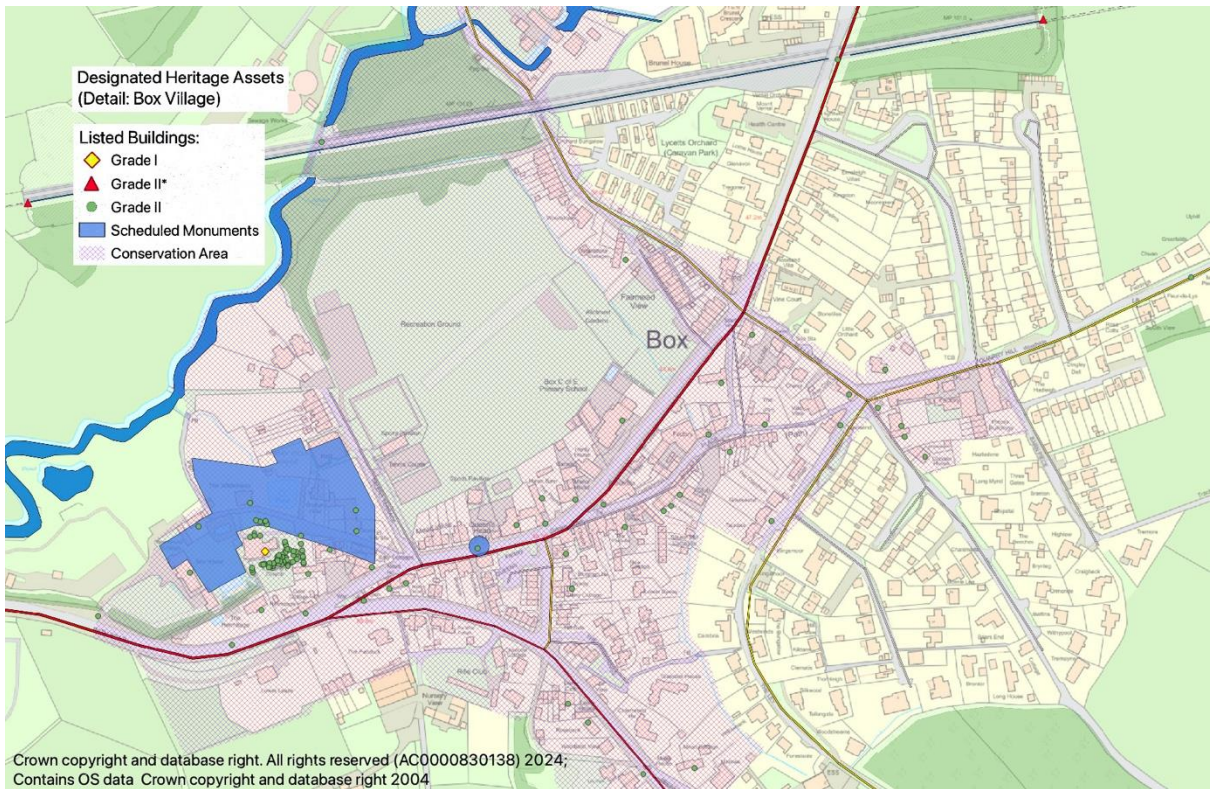
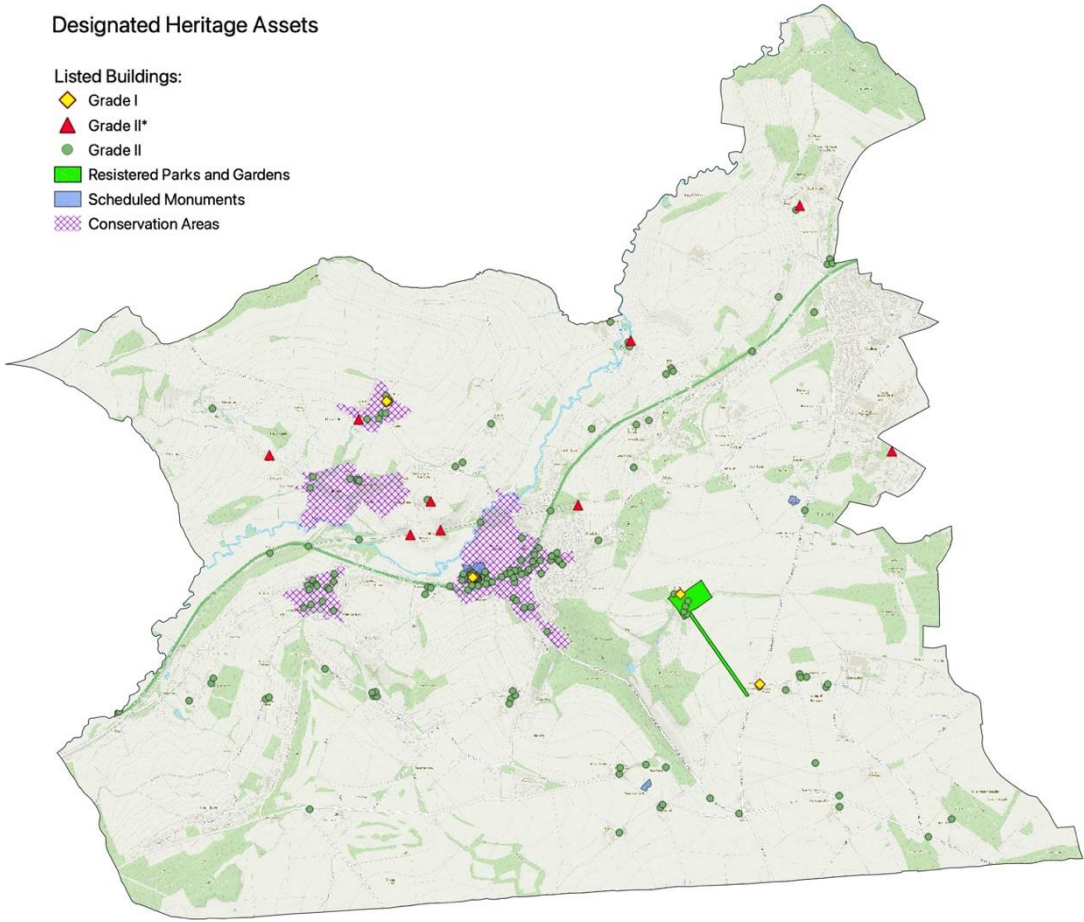
⁴ Rudloe Manor has for some years been on the 'Heritage at Risk' register maintained by Historic England (<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/har-2023-registers/sw-har-register2023/> p.191); a programme of renovative works is currently in progress to bring the building back into use as a family home.

⁵ [\[Link to spreadsheet\]](#)

⁶ Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, para 71(1)

Designated Heritage Assets

- Listed Buildings:
- ◆ Grade I
 - ▲ Grade II*
 - Grade II
 - Registered Parks and Gardens
 - Scheduled Monuments
 - ▨ Conservation Areas



4. Local Heritage Assets: rationale and criteria

82.4% of respondents to the survey conducted in 2019 identified heritage and built environment as being 'important' or 'very important'. The identification of Locally Important Non-designated Heritage Assets gives the local community the opportunity to recognise heritage assets which are important to the local history, development and distinctiveness of the Parish and which need due regard in decisions about development and land-use change.

The National Planning Policy Framework provides an explicit rationale for recognising such sites:

202. Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.

203. Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account: a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b) the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring; c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and d) opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

216. The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

[Additionally, footnote 75 states that

Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.]

What are the criteria for the local list?

The criteria for the Local Heritage Asset list are based on the four conservation principles laid out by Historic England⁷:

- Aesthetic (Designed and Casual) - the visual elements of an asset. It does not have to be 'beautiful' to be of value.
- Communal (Commemorative or Social) - the meanings of a place, and how people relate to it through experience or memory.
- Historical (Associative or Illustrative) - how a place in the present can connect us to past people, events and aspects of life.
- Evidential - the potential of a place to provide evidence about past human activity.

The Local Heritage Asset list will include these conservation principles in the criteria for an asset being included on the list. It will also focus on **local** rather than national importance.

Local Lists are suggested within the Government's National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) to include non-designated heritage assets which merit consideration within the planning process.

The Steering Group followed the guidance issued by Historic England, Local Heritage Listing Advice⁸, which sets out the importance of identifying Heritage Assets that are locally valued but non-designated, along with the North Somerset Draft Local List handbook (April 2021)⁹.

The full criteria are set out in the table below:

Criterion	Explanation and examples
Age	The age of an asset helps to understand more about the feature.
Rarity	This can include unusual assets such as cast-iron bridges and traditional signage or more common ones of unusual architectural style or materials. It could be something that is rare for the local area (not nationally rare) and so has local importance.

⁷ Historic England (2008) *Conservation Principles, Policy and Guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment* <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/conservation-principles-sustainable-management-historic-environment/conservationprinciplespoliciesandguidanceapril08web/>

⁸ Historic England 2021 *Local Heritage Listing: Historic England Advice Note 7 (2nd edn)* <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/local-heritage-listing-advice-note-7/>

⁹ <https://www.n-somerset.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2021-08/NSC%20Local%20Heritage%20List%20Handbook.pdf>

Visual / aesthetic interest	Local areas are often set apart by design that was developed through the use of local materials, giving areas their characteristics and sense of local importance.
Group value	Groupings of assets with a clear visual, design or historic relationship (including farmyards, terraces, group form and layout), contribution to street scene, roofscapes and perception.
Archaeological interest	There may be evidence to suggest that a site is of significant archaeological interest.
Historic Association	Associated with an historical person or event of acknowledged note (including important local figures or events, for example landowner, commemorative event, charity, ecclesiastical or other community group and former resident). Buildings or assets related to a local person or event of importance may be added to the local list
Designed Landscape Interest	Designed landscapes such as parks and gardens which are celebrated locally and are of high quality can be added to the local list.
Social and Communal Value	Assets which add to the collective memory of a local place can be valuable in understanding the social value and the sense of community in the local area.
Other? Extra?	There may be some completely new other, or additional, factor thought to be of significance, such as artistic interest, an asset with artistic interest exhibiting some degree of creative skill (including sculpture, painting, decoration, advertisements, memorials, gates, railings, door surrounds, finials and signage). Key landmark buildings or structures and buildings that strongly contribute to a view or roofscape vista.

5. How the Box Parish Local Heritage Assets list was compiled.

The Neighbourhood Development Plan Steering Group asked the wider community for suggestions for a list of Local Heritage Assets through various channels. Articles were placed in the Parish Magazine and on the Box People and Places local history website¹⁰ late in 2022. This led to the formation of a small but enthusiastic *ad hoc* working group, which put up posters throughout the parish publicising the list and asking for suggestions. The list was widely publicised at the engagement events in Box and Rudloe in the spring of 2023.

WANTED Hidden Heritage Assets List

Suggest unrecognised sites in Box, Rudloe and area to protect our Heritage



We need suggestions of buildings, structures, gardens and spaces to compile a list of our most important treasures. Send your ideas to record all of our heritage.

For further details please see:

www.boxpeopleandplaces.co.uk/protectingheritage

Alternatively ask at Council Offices or see December Box Parish Magazine

A list of locally important heritage assets to be part of Box Parish Neighbourhood Plan

¹⁰ <http://www.boxpeopleandplaces.co.uk/protecting-heritage.html>



Photos Varian Tye

A pro-forma was used to capture data for each site. This had fields for

- Asset name
- Address
- National Grid Reference
- Type (eg building, earthwork)
- Date of construction (if known)
- Owner (if known)
- Short description, including materials, style, features of interest
- Photograph(s)
- Brief explanation of how the asset matched at least one of the selection criteria (age, rarity, visual/aesthetic interest, group value, archaeological interest, historic association, designed landscape interest, social and communal value)
- Additional information
- Wiltshire Historic Environment Record reference (where a corresponding entry existed)

Methodology

Potential heritage assets were identified by the ad hoc working group from several sources:

- Entries for Box parish in the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record were reviewed for possible candidates for the LHA list, and a visit to the Historic England Archives in Swindon was made to identify assets provisionally Listed as Grade III before that (non-statutory) category was abolished in 1970.
- The working group also systematically looked at some four hundred buildings and sites within the parish in order to assess their potential suitability for inclusion on the list; this involved external inspection from public rights of way wherever possible and a review of relevant literature.
- A number of the sites had featured on the Box People and Places website, which was a very helpful source of information in respect of former occupants and social context. The recent (2021) publication by D Pollard on the Bath Stone quarrying industry¹¹ was of particular value in understanding the significance of the many features connected with that industry. Historic maps on the ‘Know your Place’

¹¹ D Pollard (2021) *Digging Bath Stone: a quarry and transport history* Lydney, Lightmoor Press

website¹² were consulted to give further precision as to the date of particular buildings.

- Suggestions from the community responses to the posters and website articles were also considered.

The resultant 'long list' was carefully reviewed against the Historic England criteria in order to draw up a shortlist. Almost all the non-designated buildings constructed within the parish prior to the first world war were included on the initial list. Many had lost much in the way of historic integrity over the years. In some cases representative examples of similar buildings were selected (eg LHA 15 Fairmead View, representative of the terraces of dwellings constructed by the Bath and Portland Stone Firms around 1900). In other cases buildings contributed to local distinctiveness and character without fulfilling the Historic England criteria-

The shortlisted assets were mapped onto a Geographical Information System using the widely available QGIS software; the majority of assets were mapped as polygons but a few 'small' sites such as merestones (parish boundary markers) were marked as point data. This enabled the data to be compared with other spatial datasets, including historic mapping, and Digital Terrain Models from Environment Agency Lidar data which showed the extent of many quarry features.

During review of the non-designated heritage assets two larger areas were identified containing multiple assets that provided those areas with locally distinctive character, with a degree of architectural coherence, an overall good level of preservation and clear heritage significance. These have been identified as Areas of Local Heritage Importance (ALHIs). Here the Group Value criterion for inclusion in the non-designated heritage assets list was of particular significance. The first of these ALHIs, Box Hill, contains an extensive range of buildings associated with the nineteenth century stone quarrying industry, which is almost entirely unrepresented amongst the parish's formally designated assets. The second, Wadswick and Chapel Plaister, contains a number of traditional buildings associated with agricultural activity, and whilst some of these are formally designated as listed buildings, it is intended that the identification as an ALHI will acknowledge that the area possesses architectural distinctiveness and significance without necessarily fulfilling the criteria for Conservation Area status.

A number of potential Key Views were also identified during the course of the survey work, recognising the important relationship between local heritage assets and the landscape context which provides their setting. (see Key Views topic paper).

Owners and occupiers of sites on the list were contacted for confirmation that the information for each asset was correct and to invite additional comment.

6. Summary List of Local Heritage Assets

¹² <https://maps.bristol.gov.uk/kyp/?edition=wilts>

Sixty Local Heritage Assets have been identified and mapped. A summary list is given below, together with maps.

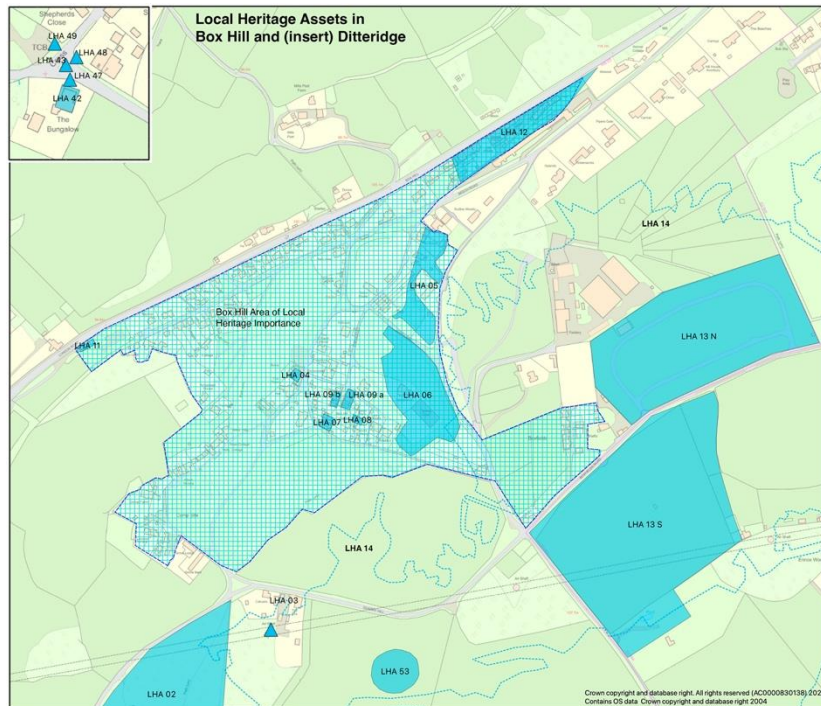
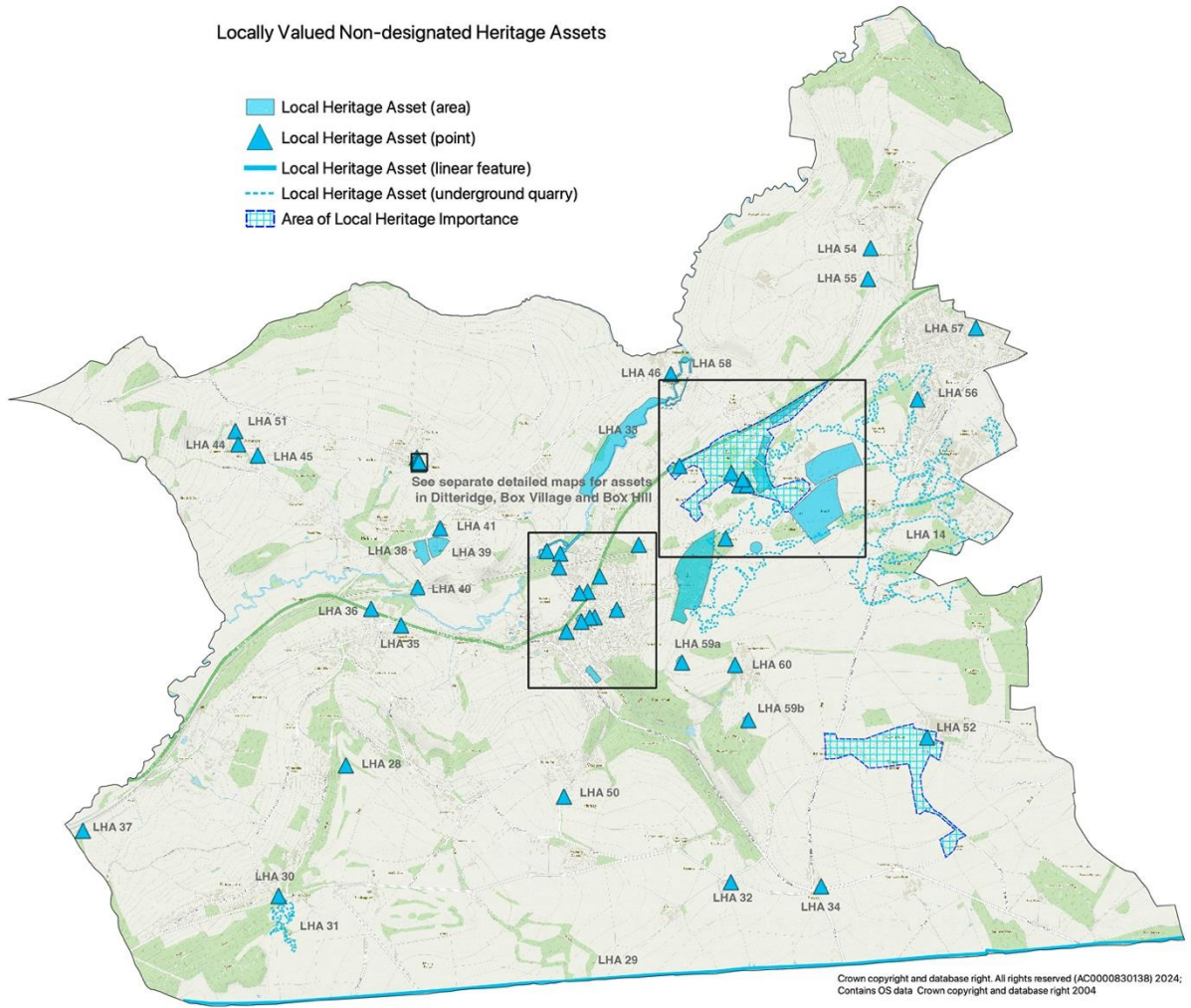
Where several adjacent historic buildings have been proposed as suitable for the list (eg terraces of workers' housing) they are considered as a single Heritage Asset.

List of Local Heritage Assets within Box Parish

Local Heritage Asset Number	Name and location of asset
LHA1	Candle factory and Manager's House, Quarry Hill
LHA2	Quarry Woods
LHA3	Airshaft, Box Hill
LHA4	Quarryman's Arms, Box Hill
LHA5	Tynings Quarry, Box Hill
LHA6	Tanglewood Quarry, Box Hill
LHA7	Box Hill Villas, Box Hill
LHA8	Laura Place, Box Hill
LHA9	The Court, Box Hill
LHA10	Pill box overlooking western portal of Box tunnel
LHA11	Fogleigh Stables (also known as Bay Tree Stables), A4
LHA12	Clift Quarry Works, consisting of Adult House, Clift House, Clift cottages and stables, and the tunnel entrance to Clift Quarry, A4
LHA13	Boxfields settlement
LHA14	Underground Quarries (Box Hill Workings)
LHA15	Fairmead View, Box village
LHA16	Box Mill and Real World Studios
LHA17	Box Mill Leat and Weir
LHA18	Mill Lane Bridges
LHA19	Box Mill Railway Underbridge
LHA20	The Post Office and House, Box village
LHA21	Milestone on southern side of A4, Box village
LHA22	Glovers Cottages, Glovers Lane
LHA23	1 and 2 Market Place
LHA24	10-14 Market Place
LHA25	Box Brewery and associated buildings, Market Place
LHA26	Methodist Chapel and adjacent schoolroom (Ebenezer Chapel)
LHA27	Council Houses at The Ley, Box
LHA28	Round barrow on Totney Hill
LHA29	Roman Road along southern boundary of parish

LHA30	Swan Inn Public House
LHA31	Swan Quarry
LHA32	Old Jockey Farm
LHA33	Water-meadow remnants on By Brook, between Drewetts Mill and Box Mill
LHA34	Crossroads Farm (previously New Horse and Jockey Inn)
LHA35	K6 Phone box, Ashley
LHA36	Northey Arms Public House and The Avenue
LHA37	Farleigh Down Tunnel Loading Platform & pill box
LHA38	Ardgay House and Lodge
LHA39	Heleigh
LHA40	Middlehill underbridge ("Dirty Arch")
LHA41	Rose, Iley and Russetts Cottages (now 4, 5 and 6)
LHA42	The Bungalow, Ditteridge
LHA43	Anson War Memorial, Ditteridge
LHA44	Merestone at Alcombe Manor
LHA45	Merestone west of 18 Alcombe
LHA46	Merestone 100m south of Saltbox Farm
LHA47	Merestone outside The Bungalow, Ditteridge
LHA48	Merestone on east side of Church lane junction with Road Hill
LHA49	Merestone South East of Cheney Court Farm
LHA50	Merestone outside West Cross, Henley Lane
LHA51	Merestone North of Alcombe Manor
LHA52	Bailiff or Manor Farm, Wadswick
LHA53	Site of Old Hazelbury Church
LHA54	Pill box at RAF Rudloe Manor
LHA55	Folly Cottage
LHA56	Rudloe House (Rudloe Farmhouse)
LHA57	Wall plaques, Rudloe
LHA58	Mill race, Drewetts Mill
LHA59	Prospect Mounds at Hazelbury Manor
LHA60	Stone circle at Hazelbury Manor
	Areas of Local Heritage Importance
ALHI 1	Box Hill
ALHI 2	Wadswick and Chapel Plaister

Locally Valued Non-designated Heritage Assets





7. LOCAL HERITAGE ASSETS: KEY THEMES

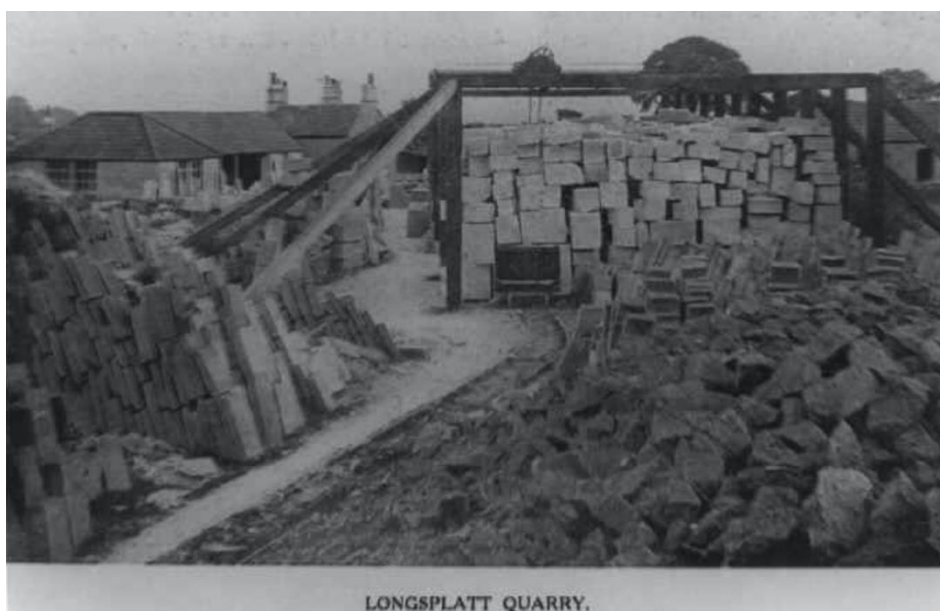
The list of Local heritage Assets reflects the development of the parish outlined above. The compilation of the list underscores the importance of a few recurrent themes, represented by particular assets on the list (and some which are not), which make a distinctive and significant contribution to the overall historic character of the Parish. These themes would not necessarily be evident from scrutiny of the range and nature of the assets formally designated, emphasising the importance of identifying and protecting assets according to local, as well as national, significance:

- Quarrying industry (surface and underground quarries, workers' housing and other quarrying infrastructure)
- Transport and communication (particularly railway infrastructure)
- Watercourse features (mills and associated waterworks, watermeadows)
- Military archaeology (pillboxes, underground facilities, sites of temporary workers' accommodation)

Quarrying Industry

Local Heritage Asset No.	Location	Asset name
LHA2	Quarry Hill	Stone quarries in Quarry Woods
LHA4	Box Hill	Quarrymans Arms
LHA5	Box Hill	Tynings Quarry
LHA6	Box Hill	Tanglewood Quarry
LHA7	Box Hill	Box Hill Villas
LHA8	Box Hill	Laura Place
LHA9	Box Hill	The Court, Box Hill
LHA12	Box Hill	Clift Quarry Works (Adult House, Clift House, Clift cottages and stables, quarry entrance)
LHA14	Boxfields	Underground quarries
LHA15	Central Box	Fairmead View
LHA31	Kingsdown	Swan Quarry
ALHI.1	Box Hill	Box Hill Area of Local Heritage Importance

The historic assets concerned with the quarrying industry are of particular importance. Quarrying here has been important since at least the medieval period. Whilst the tradition that St Aldhelm selected Box stone for construction of Malmesbury Abbey during the seventh century is not supported by any evidence and can be traced no further back than the C17th, quarrying was certainly being undertaken on sufficient scale by the C12th for quarries to be a significantly valued resource to be granted to monastic foundations. By the mid-C19th the extent of extraction had increased dramatically; the construction of the railway not only revealed the extent of the Bath Stone deposits at Box, but also provided the means to transport the material to far-flung places.



LONGSPLATT QUARRY.
Stone stacks at Longsplatt quarry, worked 1890-1920. (Photo D.Pollard)

Quarries occur at several locations within the parish, with a particular concentration in the area around Box Hill, which give this area a distinctive identity and sense of place. Although not currently a designated Conservation Area, Box Hill represents a rare example of an industrial landscape with a surviving historic stone quarrying settlement and evidence of both open hill and underground quarrying works. Grand houses at Fogleigh House and Rudloe Park were built by the quarry-owning Pictor family (the most powerful dynasty of Bath Stone quarry-masters). The humbler and simpler design of the architecture of the working quarrymen's cottages, public house, historic work places, educational institutes, places of worship and the social history of the area are of interest in their own right. Almost none of these features is protected by statutory designation (as listed buildings or scheduled monuments). In 1900 Box Stone Federations Ltd asserted that the workings, then over 60 miles long, were the most extensive anywhere in the world. At least 35 miles of passages and chambers are identified as having been created by hand at Box¹³. Box Hill is identified as an Area of Local Heritage Importance (see below).



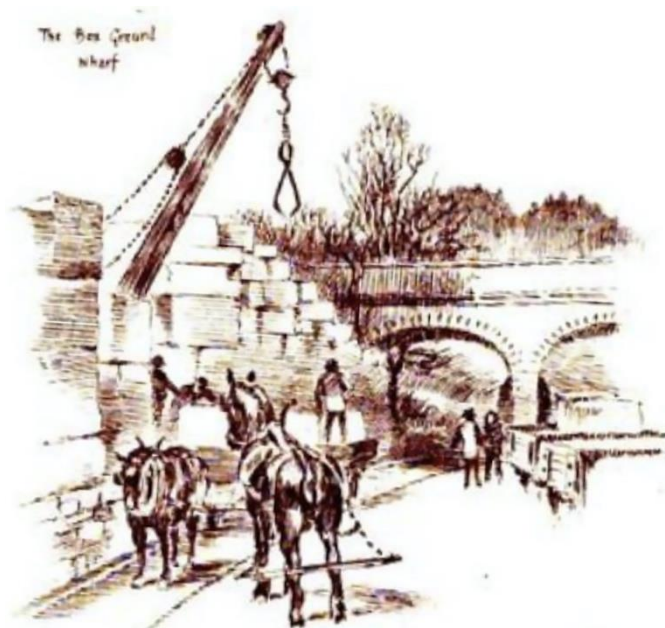
Graffiti within Clift quarry includes this representation of the underground steam locomotive. An account in The British Architect of 1883 (vol 19, p143) states that "Without exception, we do not think we have seen a more thoroughly ugly bit of machinery than the steam infant Hercules, which is to convey us into the interior of the hill before us" (photo D. Pollard)

¹³ Cotham Caving Group 2002 *Box Free Stone Mines* (third edition).

Transport and communication

Local Heritage Asset No.	Location	Asset name
LHA1	Quarry Hill	Candle factory and manager's house
LHA3	Quarry Hill	Airshaft above Box Tunnel
LHA19	Mill Lane, Box	Box Mill railway underbridge
LHA21	London Road, Box	Milestone plate at Elmsleigh Villas
LHA29	Southern parish boundary	Roman road
LHA32	Kingsdown	Old Jockey Farm
LHA34	Box Fiveways	Crossroads Farm (previously New Horse and Jockey Inn)
LHA36	Ashley (A4)	Northey Arms and The Avenue
LHA37	Ashley	Farleigh Down Tunnel, loading platform and pill box
LHA40	Middlehill	Middlehill railway underbridge ("Dirty Arch")

Brunel's tunnel at Box was the longest railway tunnel in the world when completed in 1841, and is probably the most widely-known of all the heritage assets within the Parish. The iconic western portal of the Box tunnel, designed by IK Brunel, was seen to best advantage from the bridge over the (re-aligned) London Road, from which 'the quality' travelling towards the resort of Bath in their coaches were treated to a view of the future, where trains vanishing into the tunnel promised an exciting new world of technology and speed. The view is still an important, even iconic, feature of the parish (see Key Views paper; KV01). The west portal of the main Box tunnel and both portals of Middlehill tunnel are all listed grade II*.



Drawing by T. Raffles Davison, 1883, showing stone being unloaded from the tramway at Pictor's Wharf, for onward distribution via the Great Western Railway

The arrival of the railway was second only to the quarrying industry in terms of the impact on the landscape of the Parish. Apart from the tunnels there was a wealth of other railway

infrastructure. Many features, including the railway station (built by George Myers, one of the leading builders of the late C19th) in 1852¹⁴, and the stoneyard at The Wharf, at the end of the Box Hill Tramway from Clift Quarry Works (LHA 12), are no longer extant, but a number of elements of railway infrastructure survive, ranging from the impressive bridge (LHA 19, as seen on the flyer asking for suggestions for the LHA list), very likely designed by Brunel, which forms a landmark entry to Box village from the direction of Ditteridge, to the individual short sections of what may possibly be the original broad gauge iron rails¹⁵ incorporated into a number of fences along the side of the railway. These last were thought to be too numerous to add to the LHA list, but nevertheless contribute to local character.



Short sections of iron rail, of the 'bridge rail' section devised by Brunel to match the iron-working technology then available, rather than the familiar 'bull head' section in current use. These were probably cast in the late 1830s, and incorporated into boundary fences after the original broad gauge was replaced by standard gauge in 1892

Assets relating to road travel also make a contribution to the parish's historic distinctiveness. The Roman road from Bath to Silchester (LHA 29) has been an important component of the landscape for over nineteen centuries and still marks the parish boundary. More recent are two buildings associated with providing services to travellers along the turnpike roads which developed in the C18th (LHA 32 and 34) and the milestones which indicated the distance endured on difficult and dusty roads; most of the latter are listed but one near the centre of Box village (LHA 21) is not.

Watercourse features

Local Heritage Asset No.	Location	Asset name
LHA16	Mill Lane, Box	Box Mill and Real World Studios
LHA17	Mill Lane, Box	Box Mill leat and weir
LHA18	Mill Lane, Box	Mill Lane bridges
LHA33	By Brook	Water-meadow remnants on By Brook, between Drewett's Mill and Box Mill
LHA58	Drewett's Mill	Mill race and associated waterworks, Drewett's Mill

¹⁴ P. Spencer-Silver (1993) *Pugin's builder: the life and work of George Myers*. Hull, University of Hull Press

¹⁵ https://www.broadgauge.org.uk/history/bg_track_sig.html (track profiles) accessed 13.5.2024

The By Brook is one of the major features of the parish's natural topography. Its present form owes much to human intervention. There are a number of watermill sites along its length¹⁶, including two in Box Parish (Box Mill and Drewett's Mill); a third (Cutting's Mill, just south of Meadowbrook Cottages at Middlehill) was destroyed by construction of the Great Western Railway. A further two mills (Weavern Mill and Widdenham Mill) are situated just beyond the borders of the parish, but the configuration of the associated waterworks is similar. Watermills were used as both fulling mills and flour/grist (corn) mills. The arrangement of waterworks was identical although fulling mills required more power. Box Mill (LHA 16) functioned as both flour mill and fulling mill at different times. The configuration of the By Brook was altered in order to accommodate the mills, with mill race channels being excavated to divert the river; in the case of Box mill a degree of canalisation is evident for some distance upstream of the mill (LHA 17). Drewett's Mill (formerly Croc Mill, named after the family which held it in the C12th) is almost certainly one of the two mills referred to in Domesday Book, and the waterworks associated with the mills will have been constructed in the medieval period if not the late Anglo-Saxon period. It is somewhat incongruous that the buildings at Drewett's mill, Listed grade II*, presently enjoy a level of protection not afforded to the associated waterworks (LHA 58). There is documentary and archaeological evidence, albeit limited, for watermeadows in Box by the early C17th (LHA 33); watermeadows in the north of Wiltshire seem to have been constructed on a smaller scale than those in the south, in the valleys of the Salisbury Avon and its tributaries; the remnants in Box are an unusual survival, as well as being included on English Nature's Priority Habitats Inventory.

Military

Local Heritage Asset No.	Location	Asset name
LHA10	Box Hill	Pillbox overlooking western portal of Box Tunnel
LHA13	Boxfields	Boxfields estate
LHA14	Boxfields	Underground quarries
LHA37	Ashley	Farleigh Down Tunnel, loading platform and pillbox
LHA43	Ditteridge	Anson war memorial
LHA54	Rudloe Manor	Pillbox at RAF Rudloe Manor

The contribution which Box made to the two world wars is under-represented in the formally designated assets.¹⁷ Box war memorial was not listed (grade II) until 2017; the Anson memorial cross at Ditteridge (LHA 43) must now be one of England's very few memorials to the first world war which is not listed. Relatively little in terms of physical evidence for these conflicts survives, and some of what does remain is underground in the

¹⁶ K Tatem (undated) *A history of the By Brook* Environment Agency

¹⁷ It is also under-researched; the Defence of Britain Archive, which contains the results of a national survey undertaken by several hundred volunteers from 1995-2001 under the auspices of the Council for British Archaeology, contains no entries relating to Box (<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/dob/index.cfm>).

quarries, ideally suited for the manufacture of munitions and other equipment, although most of the military underground sites were in Corsham. The Boxfields estate (LHA 13) of prefabricated houses, constructed in 1942 for the workers in the underground factories, now survives as an archaeological site, the buildings having been cleared in 1964. Another extensive area of buildings existed at Thorney Pits. Concrete pillboxes, some evidently of unorthodox design, survive at Rudloe Manor (LHA 54), protecting the headquarters of 10 Group Fighter Command, based in the C17th Manor House (and subsequently RAF Provost and Security Services and Nos 1 and 1001 Signals units). Another pillbox (LHA 10), with an unusual continuous embrasure, overlooked the western portal of Box Tunnel.

One of the more striking examples of this ‘unloved heritage’ is Farleigh Down Sidings (LHA 37) where the dilapidated remnants of the railhead for ammunition from Monkton Farleigh ammunition depot (Europe’s largest WW2 underground ammunition depot¹⁸) survive, together with a long underground tunnel, protected by two pill boxes, that adjacent to the loading platform being of an unusual two-storey design. Much of the ammunition used for the D-day landings was transported through here. The much-vandalised structures are an unusual survival of a key site in the nation’s war effort.

8. Acknowledgements

The Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group would like to thank all those who sent in suggestions for the Local Heritage Assets list. They are particularly grateful to the small group of individuals who undertook systematic survey of the parish; their knowledge, enthusiasm and diligence ensured that this report is based on a sound body of evidence. Nina Pollard and Neil Parkhouse of Lightmoor press kindly gave permission for use of photographs from the late David Pollard’s collection, published in his *Digging for Bath Stone: a quarry and transport history* (2021).

¹⁸ <https://www.pinterest.co.uk/pin/821625525748314483/> accessed 11/5/2024

BOX PARISH NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN

**LOCALLY VALUED NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE
ASSETS**

(LOCAL HERITAGE ASSETS

&

AREAS OF LOCAL HERITAGE IMPORTANCE)

APPENDIX

**LIST OF ASSETS IDENTIFIED WITH DESCRIPTIONS AND
ASSESSMENTS**

The following information is provided for each Local Heritage Asset:

Local Heritage Asset No.

Name

Location within the parish

National Grid Reference

Category

Date of construction

Photographs

Summary of description & significance

Evaluation against Historic England criteria

Additional references (where appropriate)

Numbers prefaced by MWI indicate a corresponding entry in the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record.

D. Hawkins (2011) *Subterranean Britain: Bath Stone Quarries* Monkton Farleigh, Folly Books

Kidston: Kidston GJ (1936) *History of the Manor of Hazelbury*

Pollard: Pollard, D (2021) *Digging Bath Stone: a quarry and transport history*, Lydney, Lightmoor Press

LHA 01 Candle factory and Manager's House (Hill View House) Quarry Hill, Box

ST82806859 (factory);

ST82856861 (house)

Buildings

Mid-C19th (possible C18th origins)



Manager's house (l) and former candle factory (r): Quarry Hill (formerly Price's Works)

Summary of description & significance:

The factory (ST82806859) is shown on the Tithe Plan and described on the Tithe apportionment (1838) as 'Dwelling House and Candle Manufactory', owned by Thomas Vezey. Buildings are also shown here on an 1832 estate plan, and although it is difficult to determine with certainty whether they are the same structures, it is likely that the buildings were present before construction of the GWR was envisaged, as Thomas's father James is described in his will as a tallow chandler in 1829, whilst the Bath Chronicle in November 1835 carried the account of a fire at Mr Vezey's soap and candle manufactory¹⁹. It may have been extended or altered before work began on the GWR in December 1839, in advance of the additional demands for candles for construction of the tunnel (consumption of one tonne of candles per week is widely quoted in the extensive literature on Box Tunnel). An earlier (C18th?) cottage is incorporated into one of the later workshops behind the Candle Factory. The stone boundary wall fronting Quarry Hill, east of the candle factory, is also part of the historic fabric although extremely damp and oil-stained.

The adjacent two storey house, Hill View House, (ST82856861) was evidently constructed in 1847 and was likely built for the owner or manager. Both buildings, along with several undistinguished C20th concrete and metal clad buildings, were until recently part of a tennis

¹⁹ Joseph Vezey of Box 'Sope Boiler and Chandler' was appointed overseer of the will of William Rawlings, freestone mason, dated 15 June 1797 (Wilts & Swindon History Centre, P3/R/58C).

ball factory operated by J. Price and Sons. The site had been converted for the manufacture of rubber goods in the 1930s.

The factory has Bath stone rubble stone walls, attractive arched windows and doors with stone surrounds, with a loft door on the first floor, metal windows and timber doors. The house was used as a works office and laboratory; it is somewhat dilapidated but essentially intact, constructed of Bath stone ashlar with a slate hipped roof. The timber sash windows and front door appear to be original to the house. There is a stone boundary wall to the main road with a door through the wall with a stone surround. Traditional materials and fenestration detail are retained at present.

A Heritage Impact Assessment accompanies a planning application currently under consultation (PL/2023/09195); the application envisages retaining, restoring and augmenting the historically significant elements of the site, along with a programme of Historic Building recording.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria:

Relatively early (for Box village) industrial building complex, pre-dating but associated with construction of the Box Tunnel. Historic Significance (association with Tunnel construction); Industrial archaeology significance

Additional references:

MWI 75907

Driscoll S 2023 *Former Quarry Hill Works, Heritage Impact Assessment*.

PL/2023/09195

LHA 02 Quarry Woods Quarry Hill
ST832688 (approx. centre of polygon)
Industrial Earthworks
Mid-19C



L: 1st edition 25" OS map c. 1885 (reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland under (CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0) licence) overlain on digital terrain model derived from Lidar data (© Environment Agency copyright and database right 2024. All rights reserved.) R: Entrance to underground workings in one of the quarry faces.

Summary of description & significance: Nineteenth century industrial quarry landscape: An area of old surface quarry workings, some in-filled, with quarry faces still evident and historic footpaths likely to have been used by quarryman. Occasional wall foundations visible. The underground workings, formerly accessed from this site, form part of a wider network of quarries at Box Fields and Clift Quarry (see LHA14). Access to the disused underground quarries has been blocked because of safety concerns, graffiti damage, and the designation of the site as SSSI/SAC for internationally significant bat populations within the disused underground quarries. Heritage Asset at Risk.

The best preserved and most extensive survival of a surface stone quarry; the underground workings form part of the largest underground freestone quarry in the world. In their derelict form, now grown over with woodland, they are an attractive asset.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Group value: part of industrial landscape linked with many of the buildings in the Box Hill area. Archaeological significance.

Additional references:

MWI 1789

Pollard pp 237-55

LHA 03 **Airshaft** Quarry Hill
ST83416899
Building
1841



Summary of description & significance: Squat circular stone structure over 25' diameter airshaft (others in wood S. of Tunnel Inn, now sealed, Ennox Wood & Tips Coverts, with two further shafts in Corsham parish).

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Part of Box Tunnel infrastructure. Historic association (Brunel's Great Western Railway) and Industrial archaeological interest.

Additional references:
CG Maggs (2003) *The GWR Swindon to Bath Line* Stroud, Sutton publishing, p 76

LHA 04 Quarryman's Arms Box Hill
ST8345169342
Building
early 19C



Summary of description & significance: Public House, formerly beer house for quarry workers. 1840 tithe appears to show the existing historic rear two-storey section. HER record (MWI77275) claims early C18th origins. The single-storey range facing the road is perhaps of later date and is shown noted on the 1886 OS map. Limestone, slate roof, timber sash windows, stone surround to front door with stone hood on stone brackets, coped stone gables and stone stacks. Stone boundary wall. 20th century extensions to rear and side of the historic section of the building. Community asset. Contains a collection of quarrying tools.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: An important element of the mid C19th quarry infrastructure (group value), the quarry workers' beer house is still a public house and a much-valued community asset.

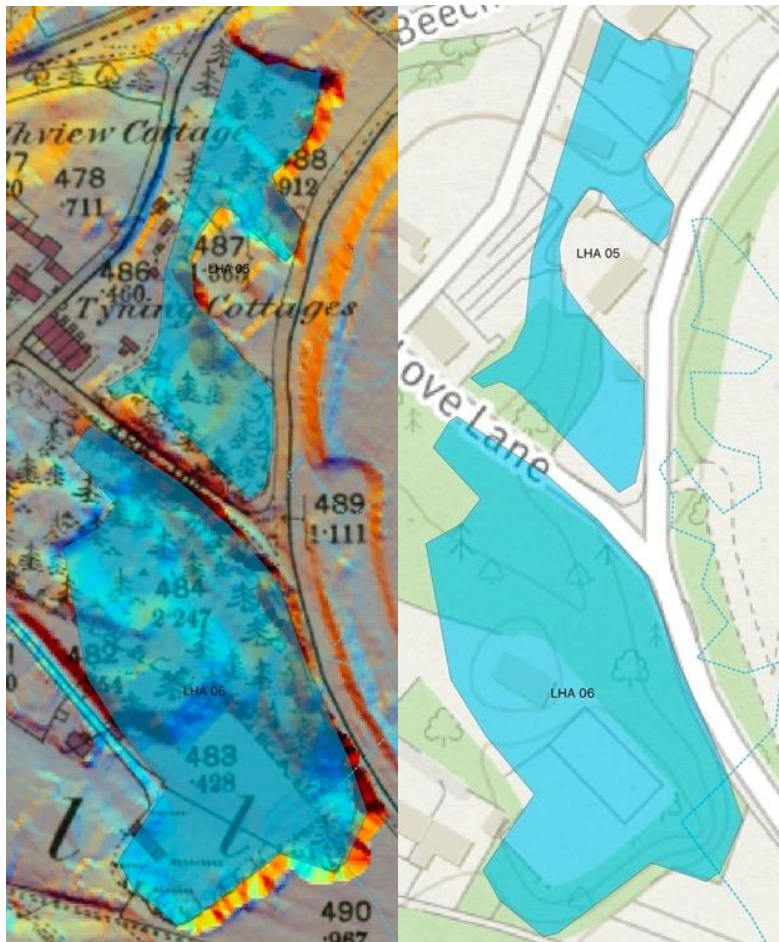
Additional references:

MWI 77275

Pollard p. 447

Bob Hancock, *A Wiltshire Lad*, 2019, p.4-6

LHA 05 **Tynings Quarry** Box Hill
 ST83626950
 Former quarry
 possibly 17C



L.: Digital terrain model derived from Lidar data (copyright © Environment Agency copyright and database right 2024. All rights reserved.) with 1st edition 25" OS data from c.1886 (reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland under (CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0) licence). R: Current OS mapping with extent of LHA06 and LHA 07 (Based on the Ordnance Survey map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office Crown Copyright and database rights 2024. Licence No. xxxxxxx) Tynings Quarry is shown just north of Love Lane; Tanglewood (LHA06) is on south of the lane.

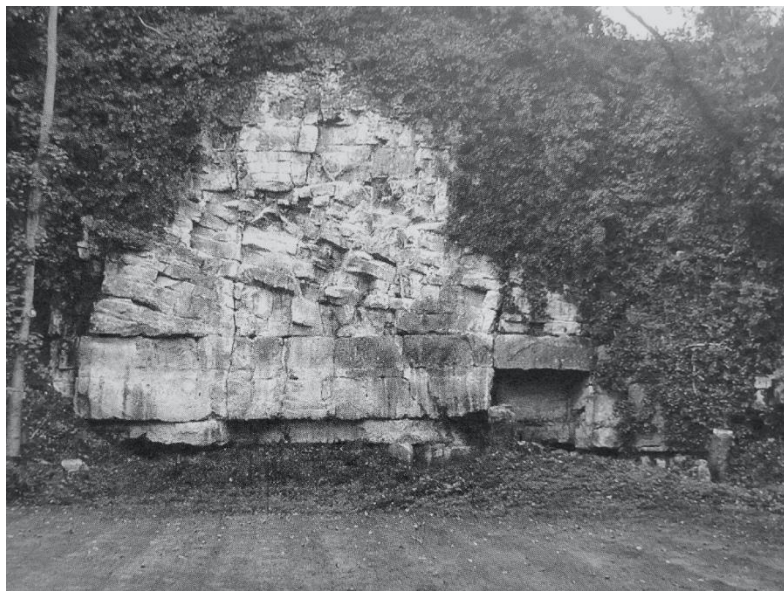
Summary of description & significance: Site of open stone quarry. Pollard asserts that this was the quarry mentioned in C17th probate records of the Sumsion family. By the middle of the 19th century the west facing escarpment of Box Hill overlooking the village of Box was a mass of more or less worked-out open quarries stretching over a length of approximately a kilometre, with the great Hazelbury quarry in the centre, and set back on the hill top.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Early (C17th) quarry site. Significant industrial archaeology.

Additional references:

Pollard pp 237-55
 Hawkins p129

LHA 06 **Tanglewood Quarry** Box Hill
ST83626927
Former quarry
19C, possibly earlier



Tanglewood Quarry, showing exposure of the Box Ground beds at the base, overlain by Twinhoe beds and wedge-bedded stone and corngrit beds (Lower photo David Pollard collection)

Summary of description & significance: Site of open stone quarry, with later adit (horizontal entrance passage) to underground workings. Now in grounds of house, with tennis court and impressive cliff face. Origins may be in C17th. Formerly known as Deep Quarr

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Significant industrial archaeology.

Additional references:
Pollard pp 237-42

LHA 07 **Box Hill Villas: Sidan Cottage (1 Box Hill Villas), 2 Box Hill Villas, The Old Post Office)** Box Hill
ST83493 69277
Buildings
early 19C



Summary of description & significance: Natural limestone, stone coped gable, stone mullion windows, stone porch, stone stacks. 20th century windows. Large two storey 20 century extension to the south on Sidan Cottage, timber vertically planked door and casement windows with central glazing bar on 2 Box Hill Villas, C20th flat roof extension, uPVC windows and conservatory to front of Old Post Office.

Quarry workers cottages built 1840s by Thomas Strong (see also LHA 08 – 09). Contribute to local character, despite C20th alterations to fenestration and extensions.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Selected for Local List as being representative of the workers' cottages built by Thomas Strong from the 1830s for his quarry workers - they are the earliest surviving quarrymen's cottages in the parish which can be identified as having been constructed by a named quarry owner specifically for his workers.

Additional references:
Pollard pp 241, 477-8

LHA 08 **Laura Place** Box Hill
ST 8354 6929
Building
early 19C



Summary of description & significance: Terrace of (originally) four cottages. Laura Place, although the name is later, is the earliest of the Thomas Strong cottages, appearing on the 1838 Tithe plan. Quarry workers cottages built in the 1830s by Thomas Strong. Contribute to local character, despite C20th alterations to fenestration and extensions (see also LHA 07 & 09).

Natural limestone, upvc and timber windows. Coped stone gables and stone stacks. Front gardens may have been part of stone extraction / haulage area.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Selected for Local List as being representative of the workers' cottages built by Thomas Strong from the 1830s for his quarry workers - they are the earliest surviving quarrymen's cottages in the parish which can be identified as having been constructed by a named quarry owner specifically for his workers.

Additional references:
Pollard pp 241; 477-8

LHA 09 The Court (2-4 Albert Cottages & The Court) Box Hill
ST 83505 69307: ST 83523 69306
Building



Summary of description & significance: Two short opposing terraces of quarry workers' cottages with communal yard between, constructed by Thomas Strong in the early 1840s. Those to the east (The Court, formerly Tisbuts Place, were originally back-to-backs lacking internal amenities; those to the west (originally Albert Place) are shown on a plan of the mid-C19th as not being back to back and slightly larger.

Bath stone, timber and uPVC windows, coped stone gables, stone stacks. C20th alterations include enlargement of some of the original window openings and extensions. 1 Albert Place has been almost entirely rebuilt and is not included on the Local Heritage Assets List.

Quarry workers cottages built 1840s by Thomas Strong (see also LHA 07-08). Contribute to local character, despite C20th alterations to fenestration and extensions.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Selected for Local List as being representative of the workers' cottages built by Thomas Strong from the 1830s for his quarry workers - they are the earliest surviving quarrymen's cottages in the parish which can be identified as having been constructed by a named quarry owner specifically for his workers.

Additional references:

Pollard 2021, 241; 477-8

LHA 10 **Pill box overlooking western portal of Box tunnel**
ST 82951 68959
Building

Box Hill



Summary of description & significance: A variant Type 22 (FW3/22) pillbox; part of Kennet and Avon Canal stopleveline, according to Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record. Type 22 is hexagonal, this one is closer to Type 27 (octagonal, with porch protecting entrance) but with continuous embrasure, the roof being supported by steel pillars. Lacks the central well of Type 27, which is usually found on or near airfields, with a light anti-aircraft weapon in the central well.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: One of the more visible remnants of the parish's WW2 heritage. Historic/ military archaeology value

Additional references:

MWI 31548

LHA 11 **Fogleigh Stables (aka Bay Tree Stables)** Box Hill
ST83166937
Building
Mid 19C

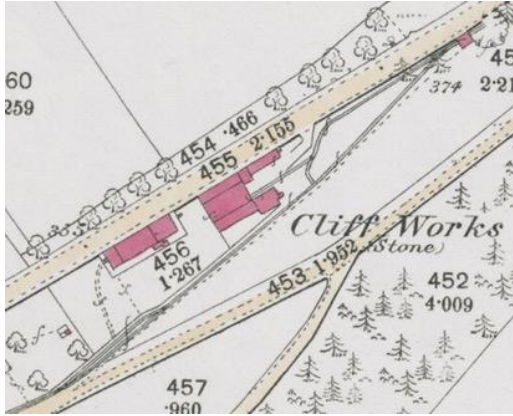


Summary of description & significance: Buildings either side of enclosed courtyard; one bay to left (hay barn) and two to the right (stables) (as viewed from London Road). Natural limestone with natural slate pitched roofs and stone coped gables. Doors and window openings have natural stone surrounds. Stone wall, facing Box Hill, with stone gate piers and enclosed yard beyond. Post-dates 1838 Tithe plan.

Stables probably associated with Fogleigh estate, but possibly belonging to a building some 50m to the east which had been demolished by the time of the 2nd edn 25" OS plan (c. 1900). In original condition but dilapidated. Planning application for conversion to domestic residence recently approved (21/01894/FUL); character largely retained.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Relatively unusually good survival of a small agricultural building in something like its original form: rarity, group value (with nearby listed Fogleigh House)

LHA 12 **Cliff Quarry Works**, consisting of Adult House, Cliff House, Cliff Cottages, stables, workshop, quarry entrance with stone stacking yard, route of tramway and site of engine shed.
 Box Hill
 ST 8368 6963
 Buildings
 mid/late C19th



a



b



c



d



e



f

- a: 25" OS plan 1886 (reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland under (CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0) licence);
- b: Cliff Quarry cottages and stables (photo Varian Tye);
- c: Cliff Quarry House and Adult House;
- d: Adult House;
- e: Cliff Quarry House;
- f: Quarry Entrance (photo Carol Payne)

Summary of description & significance: Complex of quarry buildings along the A4 at Clift Quarry, where the Pictor family quarried c1856 – 1968. An important survival, along with quarry workers' housing, from the heyday of what was an important element of Box's economy, employing many of its residents.

Adult House: Oriel window reminiscent of CJ Pictor's windows at Fogleigh House. Gothic style, natural ashlar limestone, slate roof, stone stacks. Stone mullioned windows. Impressive stone pointed arch entrance to main road. Probably used first as offices then converted to adult education centre. Designed by James Hicks of Redruth who also designed Box School, Fogleigh House for CJ Pictor and Rudloe Park Hall for HRN Pictor. (Pollard page 248).

Clift House: Natural ashlar stone with raised plinth. Natural slate roof with stone coped gables and stone stacks. Impressive raised and pointed stone arched entrance on columns with stairs up to timber painted panelled door. 20th century UPVC windows.
Clift Cottages and stable: Stables, locomotive shed & stacking yard, with workshops and offices. Natural stone, clay roll and tiled roofs, stone stacks and 20th century alterations including new windows, doors alterations to original openings and extensions. Buildings now converted to residential use.

Quarry Entrance and stacking stone yard. Arched stone entrance once gained access to the extensive underground Clift Quarry. No access now allowed. Former stacking stone yard in front of entrance leads to the workshop at its western end. Cottages on either side of yard. Stone stored in yard before being transported from the site.

The Clift Works quarried Box Ground Stone which was renowned for its high quality and was owned by the locally prominent Pictor family who became the most powerful dynasty of Bath Stone quarry masters. The works were sold to Bath and Portland Stone Firms Ltd in 1932. A six ton quarry crane constructed in 1864 and thought to be the oldest surviving crane built by Stothert and Pitt of Bath worked in the stone yard. It has now been restored and relocated to the former Stothert and Pitt works in Bath on South Quay. The works were an important component of the local quarrying industry, being worked from the 1850s to 1968; in 1893 there were fifty men employed in nine underground workings. A tramway, constructed in 1864, took stone down to The Wharf on the mainline railway. As the quarry was worked down the dip slope of the stone beds a small locomotive was necessary to haul stone out of the quarry. In 1870 excursions were run into the quarry, using the locomotive, to defray costs incurred in building Box Hill Wesleyan Methodist Chapel near the Quarryman's Arms. An account in The British Architect in 1883 notes that there were 150 wagons and a steam locomotive 'Hercules'.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: A rare example of upstanding historic quarry buildings and features associated with an underground quarry not converted by the MOD, which also retains quarry features of importance. Industrial archaeological interest. Group value of the buildings with the underground quarry. Visual and aesthetic interest.

Additional references:
MWI 77276 (quarry)

Pollard pp 248-251

Hawkins pp132-134

Anon.1883 'Visits to Great Industries, No 6. The Bath Stone Quarries of Messrs Pictor and Sons' *The British Architect and Northern Engineer* vol 19 pp 143146

LHA 13 Boxfield settlement Boxfields Road

ST84006940 (approx centre of northern site) and ST 8391 6914 (approx centre of southern site)

Site of settlement

1940s



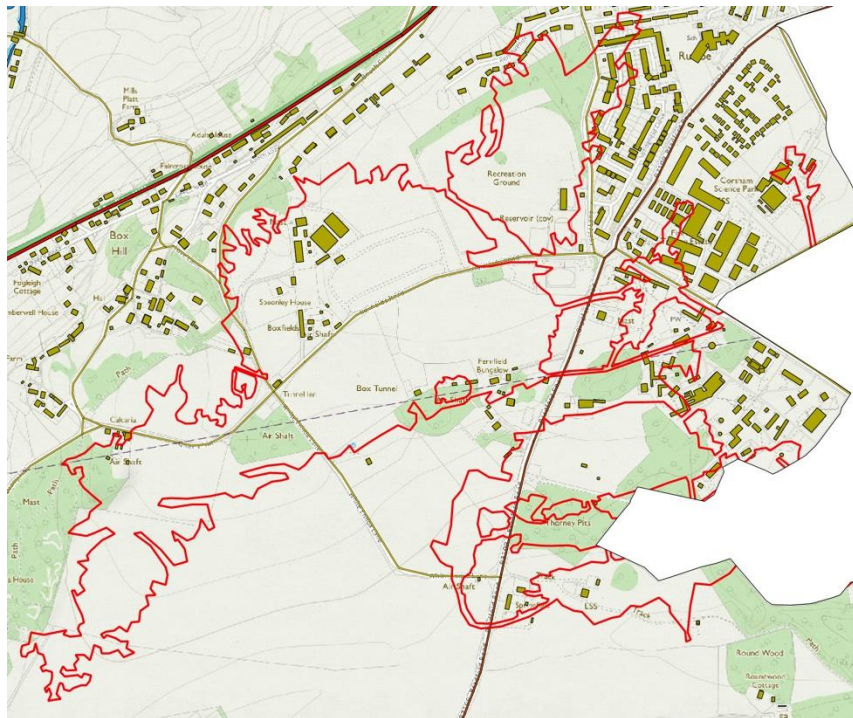
Summary of description & significance: Site of mid-20th century settlement. 260 prefabricated houses were constructed either side of Boxfields Road in 1942 to house those working in the Box and Corsham quarries, which had been turned over to military use. The buildings were cleared in 1964, apart from Box Highlands School which continued in use until 1984. The site represents a significant episode in the history of Box. Settlement visible on aerial photographs (also Google Earth historic layer). The tarmac road which served the houses is the only evident surface remnant, but there are likely to be associated archaeological deposits. Another area of prefabricated buildings for accommodation was constructed at Thorney Pits; these were used to accommodate Hungarian refugees after the 1956 uprising. Boxfield is selected as representative of WW2 temporary accommodation, with less subsequent disturbance and better documentation.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Archaeological and historic value. The relatively short lifespan of the settlement may add significance, being a single-phase settlement, inviting comparisons with other short-occupation sites such as navy camps and squatter colonies.

Additional references:

Historic England Air Photo Collection: RAF_UK_1821 4 Nov 1946;
https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/record/raf_106g_uk_1415_rs_4038
<http://www.boxpeopleandplaces.co.uk/boxfields.html>
R. McNamara (2020) *The Boxfields Bungalows*

LHA 14 Underground Quarries (Cliff Quarry, Box Fields and Lower Hill Series)
Boxfields & Rudloe
ST8469
Quarry Site
19C



[Presently no access for photography; in addition to the many illustrations in Pollard and Hawkins, there are some excellent photos of the 'West Lung' Scheduled area in the archives of Historic England at

[https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/photos/results/?search=west+lung&searchType=HE+Archive+New. \]](https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/photos/results/?search=west+lung&searchType=HE+Archive+New.)

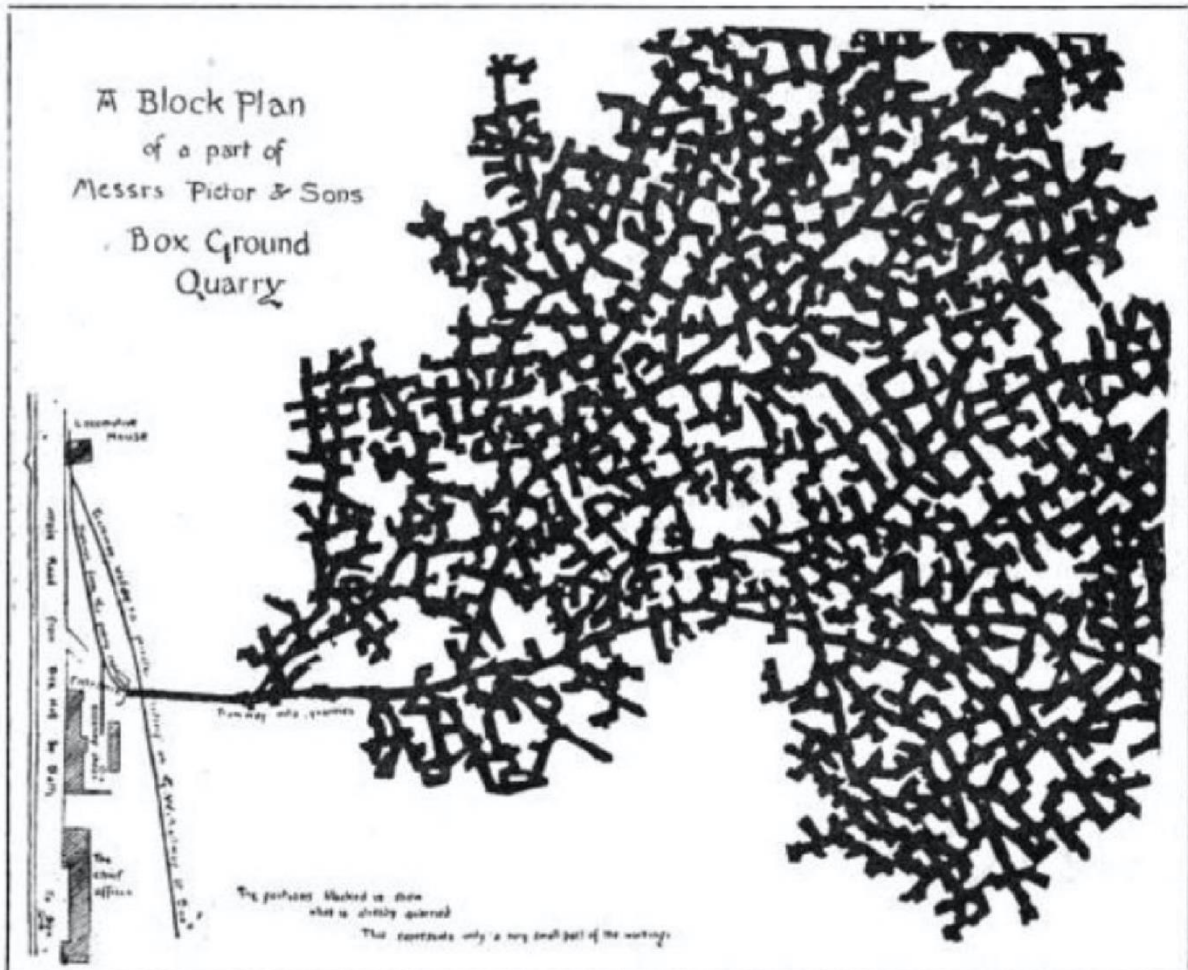
Summary of description & significance: Underground Box Hill Quarries which include passageways and quarrying artefacts /features such as cranes and historic graffiti. Only a small area of underground quarry in Box is Scheduled as an Ancient Monument and this forms the Western Lung of Spring Quarry, Corsham²⁰. Unlike Spring Quarry none of the underground LHA quarries were converted by the MOD. They remain as constructed for quarrying in the 19th and 20th century. The quarries include the spectacular underground feature The Cathedral. The Cathedral is a rare example of an early stone quarry which was worked from the surface down and dates from the 1820s. Extensive literature.

Significant survival of extensive underground quarry workings mainly C19/C20, together with surviving underground plant and graffiti. Allegedly the most extensive surviving underground stone quarries in the UK. Includes the spectacular underground chamber known as The Cathedral.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Industrial archaeological interest. Cotham Caving Group (Box Freestone Mines, Third Edition) notes that in 1900 Box Stone

²⁰ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1409858?section=official-list-entry>

Federations Ltd stated that the workings, then over 60 miles long, were the most extensive anywhere in the world. At least 35 miles of passages and chambers are identified as being created by hand at Box.” The Box Hill quarries are a Heritage Asset at risk and also lack detailed archaeological research and recording.



Plan of workings entered from Clift Quarry, showing Pictors' works on the left hand side, accompanying an article in *The British Architect*, 1883. The note at the bottom of the plan states that 'This records only a very small part of the workings'.

Additional references:

MWI 31707

Pollard, 244-255

Hawkins, 132-159

Anon.1883 'Visits to Great Industries, No 6. The Bath Stone Quarries of Messrs Pictor and Sons' *The British Architect and Northern Engineer* vol 19 pp 143146

LHA 15 **Fairmead View** Box village
ST82636869
Terrace of buildings
c 1900



Summary of description & significance: Terrace of ten cottages, built by Bath & Portland Stone Firms for their quarry workers and subsidiary industries. The houses along the terrace step down in pairs towards the north.

Natural limestone, clay roll tiled roof, stone stacks. The end terrace cottages have hipped roofs. Stone boundary wall with stone gate piers facing road. Some properties retain their original painted panelled timber doors and door furniture such as their "bat" letter boxes. Lean-to canopies on timber supports to paired entrances. 20th century alterations include replacement UPVC windows. Properties face onto a public footpath/right of way (Box 16), with gardens and informal car parking on opposite side. Representative of the three terraces built c.1900 by Bath & Portland Stone company (the others being along the High Street, and the Mill Lane Cottages).

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Historic & aesthetic interest

Additional references:

Pollard p 480

<http://www.boxpeopleandplaces.co.uk/fairmead-view-high-street--mill-lane.html>

LHA 16 **Box Mill & Real World Studios** Mill Lane, Box
ST82526887
Buildings
18-20C



Photo Varian Tye

Summary of description & significance: The mill buildings in their present form date largely from c1868. They were constructed for William Pinchen, the latest in a series on the site recorded from at least the mid-16th century, although it is highly probable that this is the site of one of the mills recorded in Domesday Book. The mill was used as a fulling mill as well as a corn mill, and is thus a physical reminder of the importance of the cloth industry in northwest Wiltshire. The adjacent houses add group value.

The striking studio buildings were constructed in the late 1980s for the present owner. Recording studios have been used by many world-famous artists, including Amy Winehouse, Arctic Monkeys, Beyoncé, Björk, Deep Purple, Paul Simon, The Pretenders, Van Morrison, Robert Plant, Tom Jones and many others, and have played a significant role both in putting Box on the map and drawing creative people to the village to live and work.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Significant item of industrial archaeology, along with the following entry (LHA 17), together with a much more recent building which has played a significant role in the nation's cultural life and which is internationally renowned.

Additional references:

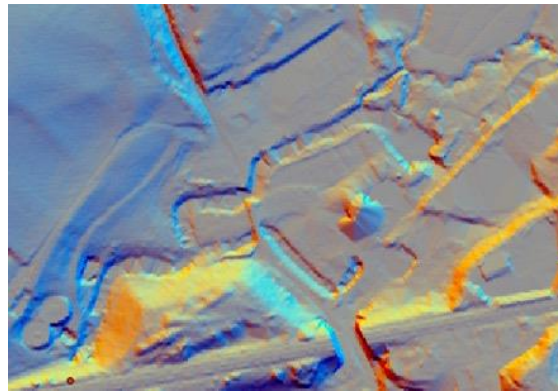
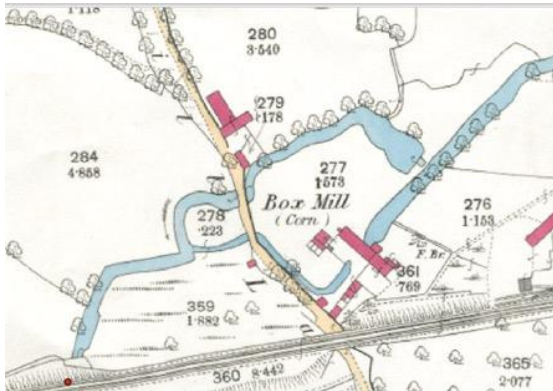
<http://www.boxpeopleandplaces.co.uk/box-mill.html>

<https://realworldstudios.com>

MWI 77272

K Tatem (undated) *A History of the By Brook* Exeter, Environment Agency

LHA 17 Box Mill Leat, tailrace and Weir Mill Lane, Box
ST82566895
Millworks
Medieval - 18/19 C



L: 1st edn 25" OS plan c. 1885 ((reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland under (CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0) licence) copyright National Library of Scotland); R: Digital terrain model from 2019 Lidar data (copyright © Environment Agency copyright and database right 2024. All rights reserved.)

Summary of description & significance: Watercourse, sluice gate abutments and tailraces. The level of the By Brook upstream of Box Mill is noticeably higher than that of the surrounding fields, the water being canalised by means of banks. The configuration of watercourses, leats and bridgeworks (see LHA 18) has not changed significantly since the early C17th (Allen maps) although the weirs, sluices &c have all been rebuilt. If, as is likely, Box Mill is one of those recorded in Domesday Book, the modifications to the natural watercourse likely date to the medieval or late Anglo-Saxon period. Configuration of waterworks in relation to mill buildings is similar to other mills along the By Brook: Cuttings Mill (destroyed during construction of railway), Drewett's Mill (see LHA 58), Widdenham Mill, Weavern Mill (the last two lying just outside Box parish).

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: as above (LHA 16); archaeological significance.

Additional references:

K Tatem (undated) *A History of the By Brook* Exeter, Environment Agency

LHA 18 Mill Lane Bridges Mill Lane, Box
ST82463 68924 and ST82470 68907
Building
17C or earlier



L: Bridge over By Brook. R: Bridge over Box Mill tail race. Photos Varian Tye

Summary of description & significance: 20th century concrete and metal balustrade to historic stone arched bridge over By Brook . The Allen 1626 map shows a bridge with cutwaters; this bridge is likely medieval in origin. The stone bridge over the historic Box Mill Tail Race may be a rebuild of that shown on the Allen maps. Historic bridge, integrated with mill waterworks.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Age; visual interest, group value with LHAs 16 and 17

Additional references:

Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre: 318/2H; 318/3ms (Allen maps)

LHA 19 **Box Mill Railway Underbridge** Mill Lane, Box
ST 8252 6883
Bridge
c1839



Summary of description & significance: A physical remnant of the earliest phase of the Great Western Railway and part of the parish's railway heritage. Impressive structure. Part of a series of historic railway structures along this length of the Great Western Railway, including Middlehill Tunnel east and west portals (both Listed Grade II*), Box Road Overbridge (Listed Grade II), Box Tunnel western portal (Listed grade II*). Several sections of the original broad gauge track have been incorporated into nearby boundaries. Possibly designed by Brunel, who is known to have designed many elements of the Great Western Railway infrastructure.

Limestone ashlar with voussoirs, stone string course and wing walls. Extensive later repairs in red and purple brick.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Landmark structure at entrance to Box village. Historic association (Brunel's GWR) and industrial archaeological interest.

Additional references:

MWI 45081

LHA 20 The Post Office & House
ST 82676870
Building
1832 & 1930s

London Road, Box



Summary of description & significance: House built 1832 for Lt.Col. Northey. Shop: simple single-storey 1920/30s style building with a nod to art deco (parapet over door). Natural ashlar stone, flat roof, timber windows and door entrance. Built at an angle to address the corner site, possibly in the 1930s.

At various times the building has incorporated a tailor's shop, telephone exchange, mail sorting office, gift shop, jewellers, newsagents, tobacconists, micro café, hairdressers and greengrocery. One of the last three shops in Box village and an important community hub.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Significant community value

Additional references:

<http://www.boxpeopleandplaces.co.uk/box-post-office.html>

LHA 21 Milestone in Elmsleigh Villa boundary wall on southern side of A4

London Road, Box

ST 82739 68791

C19th



Summary of description & significance: All milestones within the parish are Listed Grade II, apart from this example. It is shown in its present position on the 1st edition 25" OS map (1885). The pattern of the lettered plate is identical to that on the milestone near Clift House, at 7 miles from Bath; however, the Clift House milestone has a rounded upper edge; the Elmsleigh Villa stone is rectangular ashlar and it is possible that the stone has been cut down, or the plate reset, which may be why it is not statutorily Listed. Milestones were compulsory on turnpikes from 1767, providing information to travellers on direction and distance, and enabling coaches to keep to time. The turnpike road from Hartham through to Bath along the present A4 was completed by 1761, although some re-alignment was undertaken immediately prior to construction of the railway line.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: The Box milestones are tangible reminders of the development of the local transport network. This one is something of an anomaly in not being Listed. Visual & historic interest.

LHA 22 Glovers Cottages Glovers Lane, Box
ST82727 68573
Building
pre1840



Photo Carol Payne

Summary of description & significance: Terrace of three cottages. 1&2 Natural limestone, clay roll tiled roof, stone stack with stone copings on gables. Stone mullion windows with 20th century UPVC windows and 20th century porch. (3 later than 1 & 2?) Natural limestone but painted, clay roll tile roof, stone stack with stone copings on gable. Sash windows with a modern porch. This may be the "three cottage 45 yards east of Chequers Inn" formerly listed Grade III (24/52) (Historic England Archive).

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Aesthetic interest & group value (with LHA 23)

LHA 23 1 & 2 Market Place Market Place, Box
ST82720 68581
Building
pre1840



Photo Carol Payne

Summary of description & significance: Terrace of cottages adjoining 3 Glover's lane and also including the statutorily listed nos 3-7. Number 1 Natural limestone, slate roof, stone stacks. 20th century windows and porch. 2 bedrooms, living and kitchenette. Number 2 Natural limestone painted, slate roof, stone stack. Timber casement windows and timber door. 5 rooms in total

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Adjacent buildings of similar date and construction are Listed grade II. Aesthetic interest & group value (with LHA 22).

LHA 24 **10-14 Market Place** Market Place, Box
ST82655 68538
Building
early19C



Photo Carol Payne

Summary of description & significance: Terrace of five cottages. Natural limestone, stone chimney stacks (including tall stack shown above). Timber sash windows and 20th century UPVC replacements, timber doors.

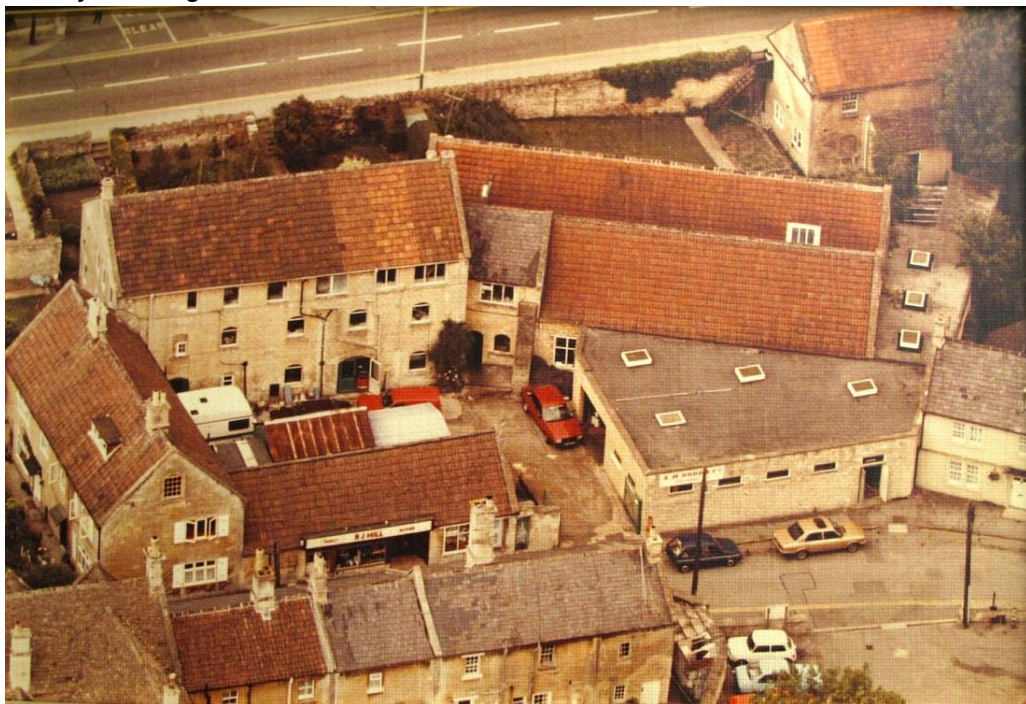
Frogmore Cottage features a timber shopfront reflecting its former use.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Form a group with nos 3-7 (Listed grade II), 1&2 Glover's lane. Aesthetic interest & group value.

LHA 25 **Box Brewery and associated buildings, Market Place, Box**
ST82636856
Early/mid 19C



Main brewery building, with datestone over entrance



Brewery building complex showing Cornerways, Brewery, Brewery House and former butcher's shop. Photo John Dodd (dec'd)

Summary of description & significance:

Range of former brewery buildings in natural limestone, clay roll tiled and some slate roofs, gables with stone copings. The main brewery building was constructed in 1864 (datestone over entrance) by the locally important Pinchin family, whose connection with Box goes back to at least the 17th century. At this date the complex seems to have consisted of the buildings identified as 'Brewery' and 'Brewery House', along with the buildings in front of the brewery ('Cornerways' and the former butcher's shop) fronting on to Market Place. The southern part of Brewery house, along with the buildings fronting Market Place, may be older than the 1864 Brewery building, as buildings of similar size and alignment are shown on the 1838 Tithe Plan. They are therefore likely to be, along with the candle factory at the bottom of Quarry Hill, amongst the earliest surviving industrial buildings in the parish.

Brewing ceased in 1924 upon the buildings' acquisition by Ushers of Trowbridge. In 1927 the premises were sold to a consortium led by Thomas Vezey. The store rooms were converted into two cottages in 1935 and the remaining buildings were sold to Murray and Baldwin, manufacturers of tennis racquets in 1936. During WW2 aircraft parts such as cockpit canopy frames were also manufactured, and subsequently utility furniture. Murray and Baldwin went into liquidation in 1954, having mortgaged the property to Mrs Carew of Weymouth. In 1959 Mrs Carew sold the Brewery building to John Dodd and his father who moved their engineering business from London to Box in 1962. The two cottages were sold separately, as was the building immediately in front of the main brewery building, which was to become a butcher's shop until 2023. The single-story building to the right of the entrance from Market Place, proposed for demolition, post-dates the arrival of the engineering works, although a structure, probably an open-fronted cart-shed, is shown occupying the same footprint on the 25" OS plans of 1886 and 1921; this had been demolished by the time the 1938 plan was compiled.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: One of the earliest surviving industrial buildings in the parish, and something of a landmark within the context of Market Place

Additional references:

<http://www.boxpeopleandplaces.co.uk/box-brewery--pinchin-family.html>

<http://www.boxpeopleandplaces.co.uk/box-brewery-after-1924.html>

LHA 26 Methodist Chapel and adjacent schoolroom (Ebenezer Chapel)

London Road, Box

ST82581 68510 (Church); ST82575 68505 (Schoolroom)

Buildings

1897 (chapel); 1905 (schoolroom)



Photos Carol Payne

Summary of description & significance: Both buildings designed by AJ Pictor, a member of the prominent family of quarry masters and Methodist laymen. Chapel built 1897; interior reconfigured 2002. Natural limestone, gable end facing main road with stone copings and stone finial. Pointed arch stone windows with tracery. Windows on ground floor located either side of pointed stone arched entrance porch with stone tracery fanlight above modern timber doors. Stone pilasters at corners on front elevation with stone buttresses to side elevations. Stone boundary wall with gate piers, former entrance between gate piers closed off to allow for ramp behind which provides access to front doors.

Former Methodist Hall & Schoolroom, built 1905 on the site of the former (1834) Ebenezer Chapel, and in residential use since 2002. Now used for holiday lettings. Natural limestone, slate roof, with gables facing main road and Chapel Lane. Stone arched mullion windows, some having stone transoms, with drip mould above. Pointed stone arched entrance porch with timber door. Low stone boundary wall with railings above.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: The pair are a witness to the importance of nonconformity, and especially Methodism, in the development of Box, as well as the close connections between Methodism and the prominent Pictor family. The pair are also landmark buildings in a prominent position, framing the key view up past the Poynder fountain towards Quarry Hill, and forming the focal point of the view to the southwest down the London Road from the bottom of Bulls Lane. The chapel is used for a variety of community purposes, in addition to Sunday worship.

Additional references:

<http://www.boxpeopleandplaces.co.uk/methodism-in-box.html>

LHA 27 **Council Houses** The Ley, Box
ST8269868257
Buildings
1938



Photo Carol Payne

Summary of description & significance: Row of five attractive architect-designed former semi-detached council houses built with “modern” facilities in the inter-war period. Natural limestone. Hipped concrete tile roofs. Projecting gable in front elevation roof on the two end properties in the group. Stone stacks. UPVC windows. Flat moulded hoods over brackets. Designed to take advantage of the hillside location by stepping up the slope. Possibly all had hedge boundaries to the front road to offer rural conformity and enhance their appearance. All the original rear stacks have been removed.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Important and attractive example of inter-war council housing (architectural and social significance)

Additional references:

<http://www.boxpeopleandplaces.co.uk/building-a-new-society.html> (includes rear view of council houses in 1938)

LHA 28 **Round barrow on Totney Hill**
8137 6777
Earthwork
probably 3rd millennium bc

Kingsdown Golf Course, Kingsdown ST



Summary of description & significance: The earth or stone mounds known as barrows are prehistoric funerary monuments, the majority being constructed during the late neolithic and bronze ages. They usually covered one or more burials, and sometimes acted as a focus for later funerary activities. Five barrows are known within the parish; of the group of three southwest of Hatt House which are Scheduled as Ancient Monuments, two have been covered by upcast from a modern reservoir mound and the third is not visible from any public road or footpath.

The Totney Hill barrow is situated on Kingsdown Golf Course. Although not particularly prominent it is the most visible prehistoric feature in the parish. Excavation by Shaw Mellor in 1934 recovered remains interpreted as being from at least ten individuals, a sherd of a collared urn, and what were originally thought to be Iron Age sherds, since re-evaluated as Middle or late Bronze Age. Although much degraded the mound is currently some 14m across and 0.15m high.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Most significant prehistoric feature visible in the parish; arguably merits Scheduling as Ancient Monument (archaeological significance)

Additional references:

MWI 323; MWI 336

A. Shaw-Mellor, 1935, 'Excavation of a circular mound on Totney Hill, Kingsdown, Box, August, 1934' *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine* vol 47, 169-176

LHA 29 **Roman Road** Southern parish boundary
ST 80518 66498 to ST 85881 66839
Earthwork
C1st AD



Summary of description & significance: The Roman road from Bath to Silchester forms the southern boundary of the parish. It is visible as a low earthwork some 5m wide for most of its course along the parish edge, although obscured in several places by drystone walls and hedges. The earthwork may have subsequently been incorporated into the boundary between the Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms of Mercia and Wessex, marked to east and west by the earthworks known as Wansdyke. By the late Anglo-Saxon period the course of the road formed the boundary between the hundreds of Chippenham and Bradford on Avon. It is referred to as *Kinges imare* (the King's boundary) in a charter of AD 1001 in which King Æthelred II granted the monastery at Bradford on Avon and its extensive associated lands to Shaftesbury Abbey.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: The feature has been a significant feature of the landscape for some nineteen centuries, marking a series of administrative boundaries (historic/archaeological significance)

Additional references:

MWI 1751

P. Sawyer (1968) *Anglo-Saxon Charters, an annotated list and bibliography* Royal Historical Society S 899 <https://esawyer.lib.cam.ac.uk/charter/899.html>

LHA 30 **Swan Inn** Kingsdown
ST810670
Building
By 1822



L: Swan Inn (photo Jane Hussey) R: Iron bands around the building

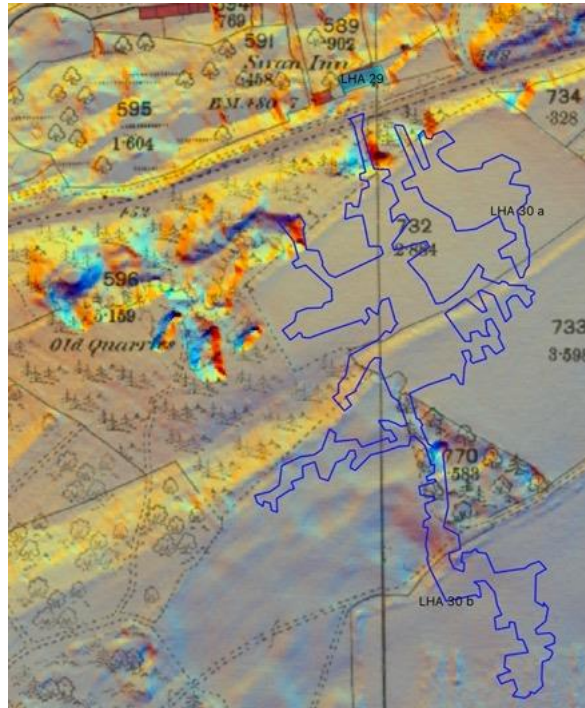
Summary of description & significance: A prominent and attractive historic public house on the old turnpike road through Kingsdown. The Swan Inn provided for carriage travellers and the quarry settlement along Lower Kingsdown Road. Views over the By Brook Valley obtained from this area and along Lower Kingsdown Road. Natural limestone, concrete tiled roof with stone stacks and 20th century footlights. Mansard roof with stone copings and stone stacks. Stone mullion windows with timber painted sash and casement windows. Flat stone hood mould with stone brackets over a 20th century front door.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Unusual structure; stability of the building secured by iron bands around the building, and chains beneath the road to anchor-points in the quarry opposite (architectural significance)

Additional references:

<http://www.boxpeopleandplaces.co.uk/the-swan-inn.html>

LHA 31 **Swan Quarry** Kingsdown
ST81026689 (approx centre underground workings)
Quarry
?Late C18th



Digital terrain model of surface workings derived from 2019 Lidar data (copyright © Environment Agency copyright and database right 2024. All rights reserved.) overlain with 1st edn 25" OS plan c. 1885 ((reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland under (CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0) licence) copyright National Library of Scotland) and extent of underground workings, from Hawkins 2011, p 68

Summary of description & significance: Surface and underground quarry; quarry cliff face remains still visible. Kingsdown Quarry was one of the few quarries not requisitioned by the Government during the Second World War (along with Clift Quarry), and was unaltered during WW2. A relatively small site compared to Box Hill quarries but nevertheless important in the history of stone quarrying. Artefacts remaining underground such as a historic crane and thought to be the last quarry in the UK to remove stone by horse and cart. Hoof marks and cart tracks still survive today. Myers & Co were digging stone at Kingsdown until 1866 but it is not certain which quarry he owned.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Well-preserved and relatively early underground quarry. Good preservation of underground features as not requisitioned by Government. Rarity; industrial archaeology interest.

Additional references:

Pollard, pp 229-231

Derek Hawkins, Subterranean Britain Bath Stone Quarries, pages 68 – 78

<https://discover.re/mines-caves/underground-wiltshire-swan-mine/>

LHA 32 **Old Jockey Farm** Kingsdown
ST834671
Building
C18/19th



Photo Carol Payne

Summary of description & significance: Formerly Ostler's residence, associated with the adjacent Old Jockey House (Listed Grade II) of 1737, formerly an inn on what was the main road from London to Bath, turnpiked in 1745. This route diminished in importance with completion of the new Bath to London turnpike, along the route of the present A4, in 1761, and the construction of the Devizes Road from Box village to Fiveways by 1840. Natural limestone, slate roof, stone copings to gable end, stone stacks. Timber sash windows with stone surrounds. Central stone porch with pitched roof. Dove holes in gable end to former possible grain store. Dry stone boundary walls. Range of outbuildings with clay pan tiled roofs, include wooden 1950s milking parlour and stone barn with horse troughs. Retains a number of original features.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Visual/aesthetic and historic interest.

Additional references:

<http://www.boxpeopleandplaces.co.uk/the-new-road-1761.html>

<http://www.boxpeopleandplaces.co.uk/old-jockey-farm.html>

LHA 33 Water-meadow remnants on By Brook, between Drewetts Mill and Box Mill

By Brook

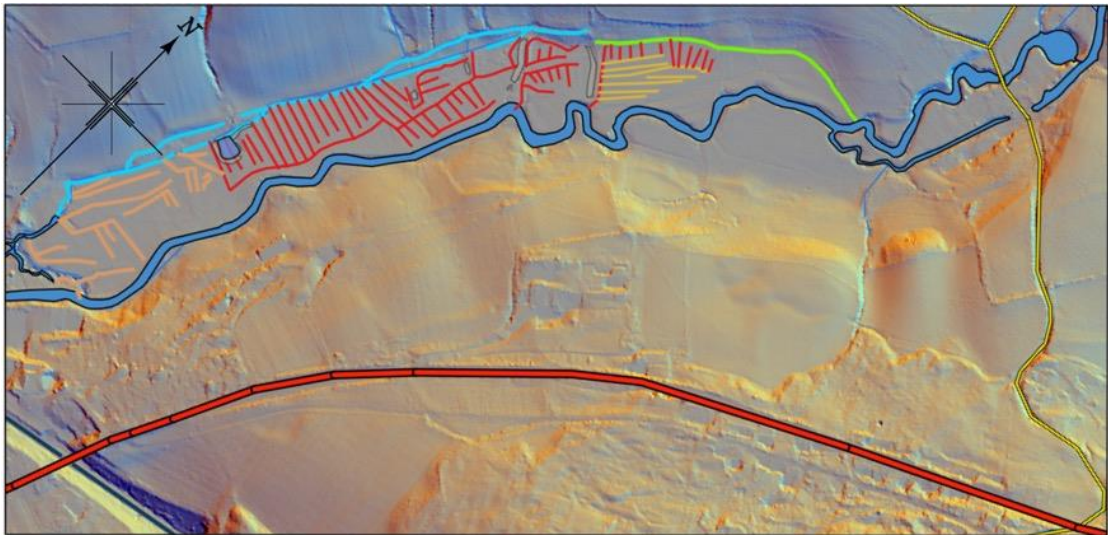
ST 8310 6973 to ST 8268 6920

Earthwork remnants

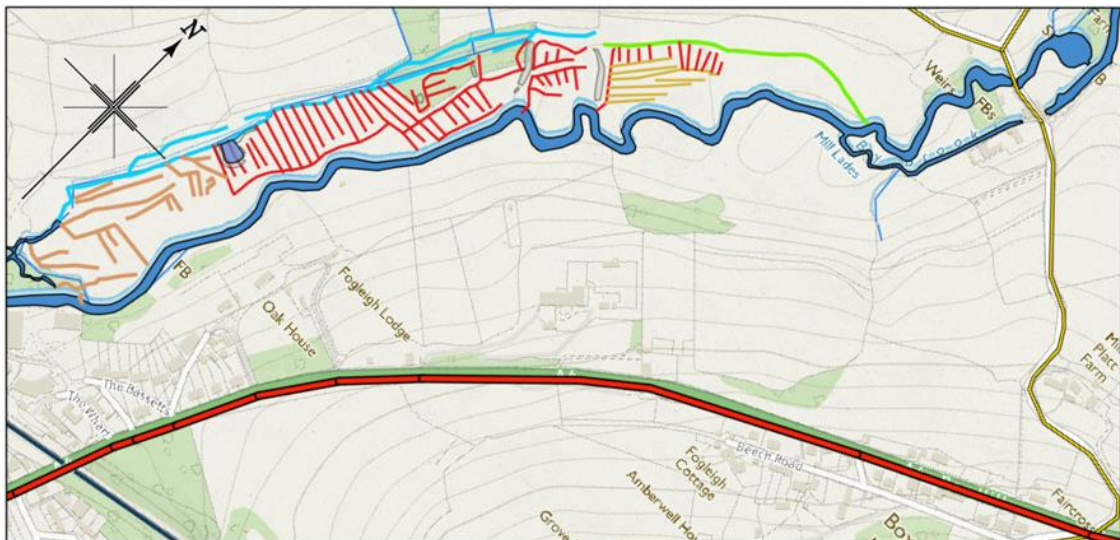
early modern (??C17 to C19)



a



b



c



d

a General view of water meadow channels from east

b Water meadow features and digital terrain model derived from 2019 Lidar (copyright Environment Agency): green = carrier channel; red = probable water meadow channels; orange = probable later drainage features

c Water meadow features and OS mapping (Crown copyright..)

d Masonry remnant of sluice, eastern side of By Brook

Summary of description & significance: The 1624 Inquisition Post Mortem of Hugh Speke, the then lord of the Manor, refers to 'one close called Water meade containing 6 acres'. Although parts of a watermeadow are plainly visible on the ground, much is only visible on Lidar. It is not comparable with the classic watermeadows encountered along the Salisbury Avon, and indeed it is not straightforward determining what is original watermeadow, what more recent drainage, or what is watermeadow adapted to drainage. The identification of the watermeadow is not in doubt, as the main carrier drain is clearly identifiable, forming the northwestern limit of the watermeadow, and where this channel diverts from the By Brook (ST 8310 6973) the stone blocks of what was a sluice on the main By Brook may be seen when the water is low (as it was in the summer of 2020 whilst works were undertaken on the dam above Box Mill); the stone blocks are visible on both sides of the By Brook and are only present here - the rest of this stretch of the river has no such blocks in the bank. The area shown is the extent of the watermeadow, which extends south to approx. ST 8268 6920. There are further features to the south, closer to Box Mill, but these are more likely to be more recent drainage features.

'Floated' water meadows were developed from the late C16th onwards, becoming an integral part of the agricultural economy, particularly where sheep farming was undertaken. Flooding meadows protected the ground from frost and encouraged an 'early bite' of grass in early spring, which could be revived by flooding later in the year. It is impossible to determine whether these features represent Hugh Speke's Water Mead; the maps commissioned in 1626 and 1630 by Hugh Speke's heirs from Abraham and Francis Allen provide field names but not for the area in question. The water meadows may have fallen out of use by the early C19th; correspondence from William Smith (geologist, surveyor and water engineer) to Sir William Northey indicates that Smith had been engaged to fill in ditches to improve the drainage on Northey's land, but the precise location of these works is not known.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Although much degraded, a rare survival of a floated watermeadow in North Wilts (archaeological/ designed landscape interest)

Additional references:

GS Fry and EW Fry (eds) 1901 *Abstracts of Wiltshire Inquisitions Post Mortem*, 1 Charles I, p. 1, No. 39. (Speke IPM)
Oxford University Museum of Natural History William Smith collection WS/C/2/0/277. (Smith – Northey correspondence)

LHA 34 Crossroads Farm (previously New Horse & Jockey Inn
ST839671
Building
pre-1840

Box Fiveways



Photo Varian Tye

Summary of description & significance: Prominent building on crossroads, briefly an inn during the 1840s to take advantage of trade lost by the Old Horse and Jockey Inn (see LHA 32) when the Devizes Road out of Box village was completed.

Natural limestone, hipped slate roof with stone stacks, former outbuilding to the right with stone dormer. Central stone porch on front elevation with pitched roof, gable facing road with stone copings. Alterations include such works as UPVC sash windows and extensions. Attractive dry stone boundary wall to road.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Attractive landmark building at crossroads (visual/ aesthetic interest)

Additional references:
MWI 68526

LHA 35 **K6 Phone box** Ashley
ST816685
Building
1935



Photo Carol Payne

Summary of description & significance: Introduced to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of King George V and is sometimes called the Jubilee Kiosk. Restored 2018 for use as an informal library; 30 residents attended the opening party. The K6 phone box at Ditteridge is Listed Grade II.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Valued as community asset (informal library)- social and communal value.

Additional references:

<http://www.boxpeopleandplaces.co.uk/phone-and-post-boxes.html>

LHA 36 **Northey Arms** Bath Road, Ashley
ST815686
Building



L: Original main entrance, facing the site of the former railway station. R: The present entrance from the Bath Road (a4) was formerly the back entrance. Photos Carol Payne

Summary of description & significance: Built as an upmarket hotel in 1841 as The Railway Tavern along with The Avenue and the A4 dog-leg road from Ashley Lane to Shockerwick Bridge (sometimes called Station Road), all intended to provide access to the new Box Railway Station. The original main entrance was opposite railway station rather than the Bath Road. Known as the Northey Arms by 1859, named after the family who were lords of the manor from 1726 to 1923. In the 1930s it was owned by the music-hall personality Maisie Gay.

Natural limestone, clay roll tiled roof, stone copings to gable ends, stone stacks, Crenelated parapets to former main entrance on north elevation. Stone mullion windows with drip moulds and stone transoms on south elevation. Casement and sash windows. Historic outbuilding to the former Railway Station east of the public house and set at right angles to the main road. Well-preserved element of the original GWR infrastructure. Contributes to local character.

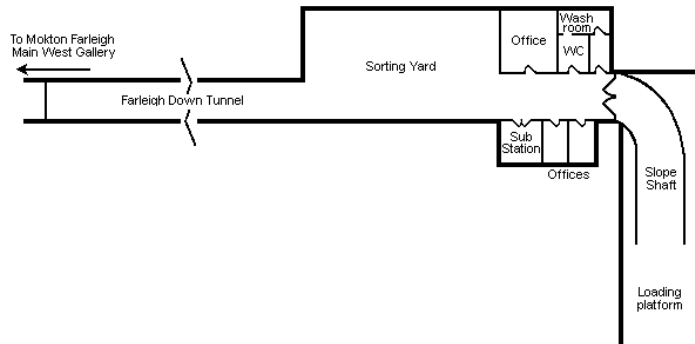
Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Historic association (Brunel's GWR). Visual and architectural interest on main road into Box.

Additional references:

<http://www.boxpeopleandplaces.co.uk/northey-arms-1934.html>

LHA 37 Farleigh Down Tunnel, Loading Platform and pill box Ashley
 ST 79945 67410; ST 7990 6740

Buildings: railway structure/ tunnel/ pill box
 1937



Photos (2015) and plan Julian Carosi.



Current state of loading platform (now entirely roofless) and tunnel entrance (left) and pillbox (right)

Summary of description & significance: Part of a 1000' (300m) long transit shed and railway platform built by GWR in November 1937, to be used as a railhead for loading ammunition from Monkton Farleigh Ammunition depot (outside Box Parish), in anticipation of possible hostilities. An aerial ropeway was originally incorporated. Damaged, partly demolished and derelict, but of significance for its role in WW2 - much of the D-day ammunition would have come through here. Tunnel includes remnants of a conveyor belt.

Robust fencing has recently been erected around the loading platform and tunnel in an attempt to prevent further vandalism.

Also unique round-ended two-level pillbox; concrete and brick, approx. 6m x 5m, with steel ladder to roof platform to right of entrance, protecting railway sidings. Some vandalism (painted graffiti)²¹.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Rare survival of ammunition loading platform. The two-level pillbox is apparently of unique design. Important WW2 survival (historic interest). Buildings at risk.

Additional references:

MWI 63892 (pillbox only)

<https://www.thetimechamber.co.uk/beta/sites/military/uk-sites/farleigh-down-sidings-wiltshire>

LHA 38 Ardgay House & Lodge Middlehill
ST817689
Building
1863



Summary of description & significance: A grand Victorian Country house built by Thomas Woodgate, set in large landscaped grounds with fine views to the surrounding countryside. Natural limestone, slate roof, stone support brackets to stone coving at eaves, and stone stacks. Painted timber sash windows, some located in tripartite window openings, with central vertical glazing bar and blinds. Raised stone terrace with stone balustrade. Stone boundary wall with tall stone gate piers and decorative cappings at the entrance from the main road. Historic outbuilding in natural limestone with slate roof adjacent entrance. Located in large garden overlooking open field.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Imposing and large mid- C19 villa. Visual/aesthetic interest.

²¹ The loading platform was protected by a further pillbox at a higher elevation some 150m to the southeast at ST 80056 67314. This pillbox (MWI 31573) is of the more common Type 22 design (hexagonal, constructed of brick with concrete roof and gun-loop lintels, with a brick porch/blast wall along one side) and is not included in LHA 37.

LHA 39 **Heleigh** Middlehill
ST818689
Building
Various



Summary of description & significance: Earlier house (Middlehill Farm or Panton's) on site dates to 17th century. Remodelled in the late 18th. 19th and 20th century alterations; present imposing structure largely late C18/ C19? Natural ashlar limestone, slate and concrete tiled roofs, stone stacks. Pronounced overhanging eaves. Timber sash windows located within curved arched window openings on the first floor. Central stone porch with stone bays on ground floor with stone transoms and casement windows

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Together with adjacent Ardgay House constitute a pair of fine Victorian Villas. Visual/aesthetic interest.

Additional references:

<http://www.boxpeopleandplaces.co.uk/heleigh-house.html>

LHA 40 **Middlehill underbridge ("Dirty Arch")** Middlehill
ST81766871
Railway structure
1838-41



Summary of description & significance: Another of the historic railway structures along Brunel's Great Western Railway. Limestone ashlar with voussoirs and wing walls. Extensive later repairs in red and purple brick. A public footpath (Box 2) passes under the bridge

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: A physical remnant of the earliest phase of the Great Western Railway and part of the parish's significant and very important railway heritage. Historic association (Brunel's Great Western Railway) and Industrial archaeological interest.

LHA 41
ST818690
Buildings
pre 1838?

Rose, Iley and Russetts Cottages (now 4, 5 and 6)

Middlehill



Summary of description & significance: Rose Cottage: Ashlar limestone, Gambrel slate roof, stone stacks, timber sash windows. 20th century alterations including single storey extension.

Iley: Natural rubble limestone, clay roll tiled roof. Stone mullion windows with drip moulds. Flat stone hood moulds on stone brackets above the door entrance. Timber casement windows. 20th century alterations include works such as timber front door and 2-storey rear extension.

Russetts: Ashlar and rubble limestone, slate roof with stone stacks. Sash windows. 20th century alterations include works such as single storey conservatory extension.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Grade III Listed in June 1952. Visual interest.

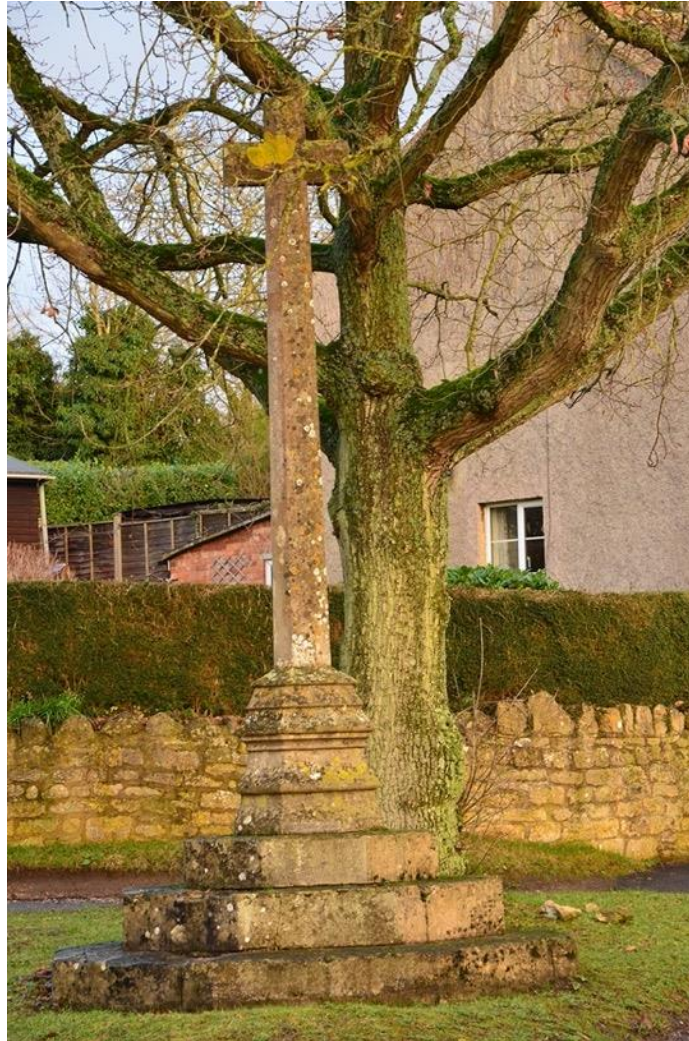
LHA 42 **The Bungalow** Ditteridge
ST817694
Building
Early C20



Summary of description & significance: Distinctive if eclectic building, allegedly built by George Edward Northey, who was to become Lord of the manor on his father's death in 1906 on his return from New Zealand in 1885. The Bungalow was probably influenced by colonial houses in New Zealand. Painted timber weather-boarding with clay tiled roof, brick stack and decorative timber panels to gables. Veranda with oak posts and timber balustrade. Timber windows.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Unusual landmark building in the centre of the hamlet, opposite the minute village green; visual/aesthetic interest

LHA 43 **Anson War Memorial** Ditterridge
ST 81766940
Memorial cross
c.1919



Summary of description & significance: Short-armed stone cross with moulded base on octagonal stepped plinth, inscribed *Sursum corda*. A list of the names of those commemorated is no longer visible. Landmark feature which contributes to the tranquility of this hamlet. Erected after 1918 by the Northey family, Lords of the manor of Box, whose son George Anson Northey had been killed during one of the initial engagements of the war. The oak tree immediately behind the memorial was planted in 1910 to commemorate the 25th wedding anniversary of George Edward Northey, who lived at nearby Cheney Court (Listed Grade II*).

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Landmark on the tiny village green of Ditteridge. Arguably eligible for national listing. There are cracks in the stonework which might benefit from sensitive conservation work. Visual & Historic interest.

LHA 44 **Merestone at Alcombe Manor** Alcombe
ST 80796951
Boundary stone
Early modern (C17/18th?)



LHA 45 **Merestone w. of 18 Alcombe** Alcombe
ST 80896947
Boundary stone
Early modern (C17/18th?)



LHA46 **Merestone 100m s. of Saltbox farm** Drewetts Mill
ST 8312969882
Boundary stone
Early modern (C17/18th?)



LHA 47 **Merestone outside The Bungalow, Ditteridge** Ditteridge
ST 81767 69413
Boundary stone
Early modern (C17/18th?)



LHA 48 Merestone on east side of Church lane junction with Road Hill

Ditteridge

ST 81769 69421

Boundary stone

Early modern (C17/18th?)



LHA 49 Merestone SE of Cheney Court Farm Ditteridge

ST 81769 69421

Boundary stone

Early modern (C17/18th?)



LHA 50 Merestone outside West Cross, Henley Lane Henley

ST82553 67618

Boundary stone

Early modern (C17/18th?)



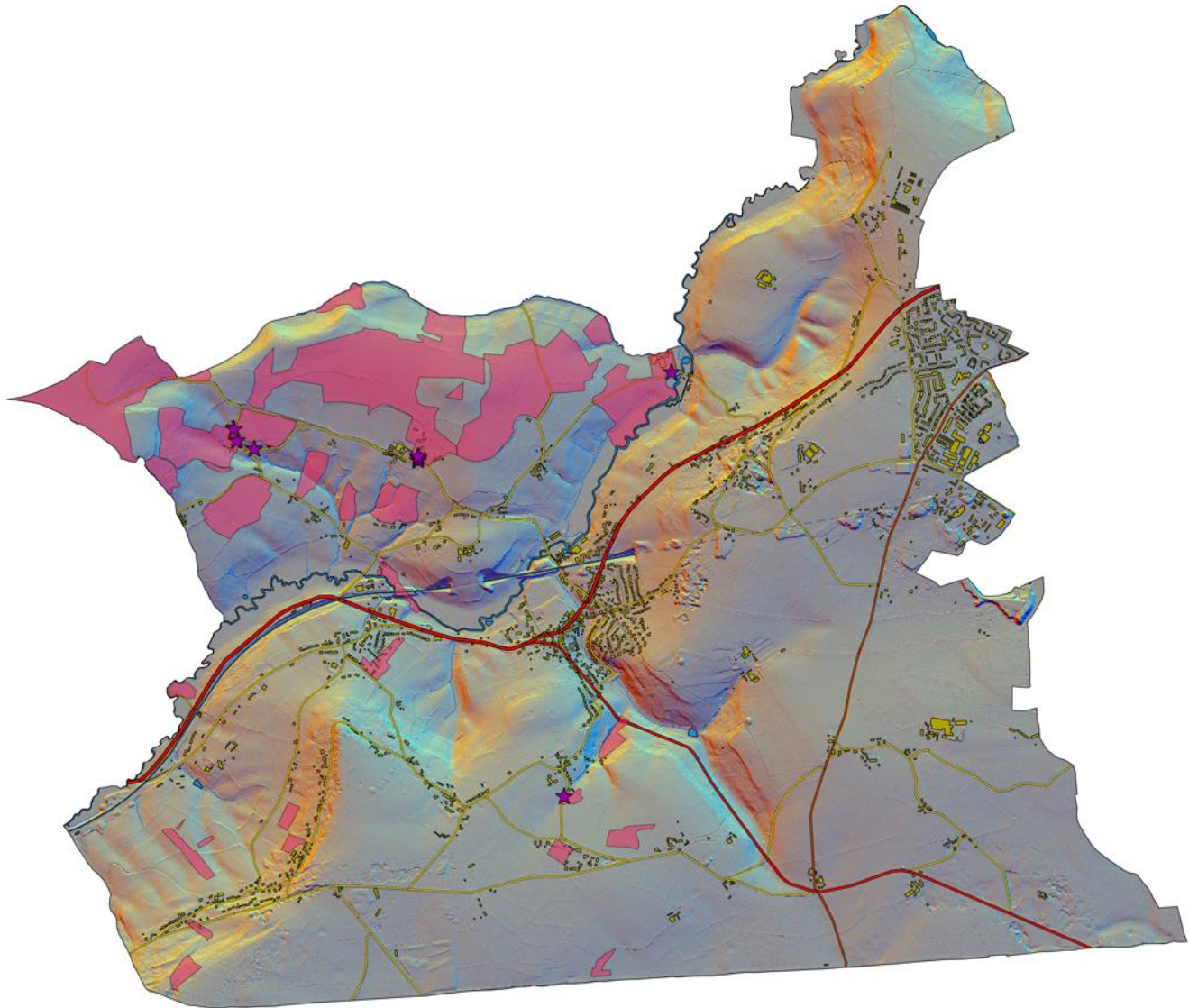
LHA 51 **Merestone N. of Alcombe Manor** Alcombe

ST80786975

Boundary stone

Early modern (C17/18th?)





Location of merestones (purple stars) in relation to extent of Ditteridge parish as indicated on 1838 tithe plans (pink areas).

Summary of description & significance (LHA 44-51): Merestones are boundary markers, usually indicating the boundaries of a parish. There are references to stones on estate boundaries in Anglo-saxon charters, although the majority of those which survive, as in the case of the Ditteridge merestones, probably date to the early modern (C16th-C18th) period.

The parish of Ditteridge lay wholly within the parish of Box, into which it was incorporated in the late C19th. The Ditteridge boundary is immensely complex; by the time of the Tithe survey there were some 27 separate areas making up the parish. Most of these were north of the hamlet of that name (Abraham Allen's map of 1626 of Ditteridge Great Field includes areas which by C19th were in Box parish), but there are pockets of Ditteridge land, some of minute extent, throughout the western part of Box parish. Anecdotal evidence suggests that there were at least two dozen merestones surviving within relatively recent memory, and there are likely to have been many other merestones to mark this complex arrangement; many will have fallen victim to road widening and reconfiguration of property boundaries.

The surviving merestones are tangible evidence of a complex parochial and manorial history.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria (LHA 44-51): Relatively unusual and vulnerable survivals of complex manorial history (historical interest)

Additional references:

<http://www.boxpeopleandplaces.co.uk/ditteridge-parish.html>

LHA 52 **Bailiff Farm (also known as Manor Farm) Wadswick**
ST8450767923
Buildings
??C17; C19/20



L: Manor Farm from Box footpath 53; the earlier farmhouse is behind the C19th extension at the front. R: Manor Farm from Wadswick (left of picture), with single storey farm buildings to the rear and barn to the right. Drystone walls are a feature of this area of the parish. Photos Varian Tye

Summary of description & significance: 19th century farmstead of regular courtyard plan". Possibly originating from the 17th century and substantially altered and extended in 19th and 20th centuries. Natural stone, clay roll tile roof with stone copings to gables and stone stacks. Earlier section of farmhouse to the rear. Two storey stone bays on front elevation with 20th century windows. Barn built 1828. .

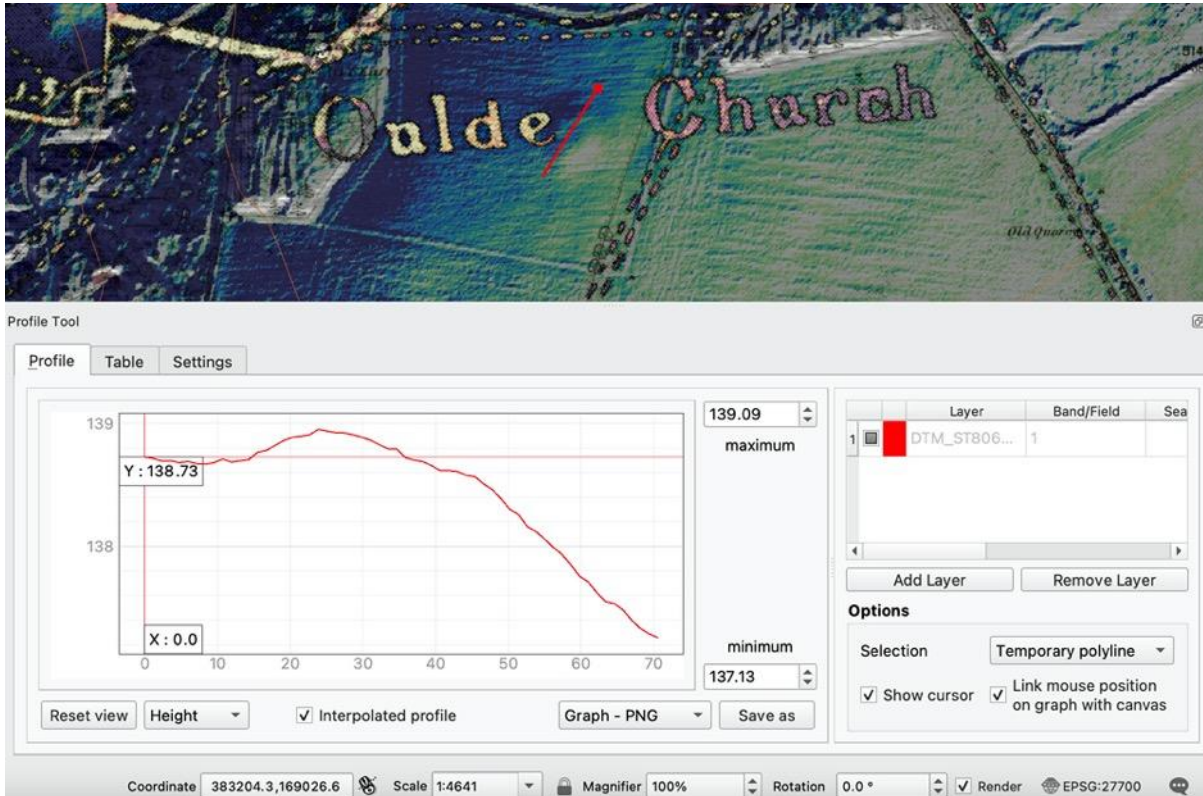
Evaluation against Historic England criteria: C19/C20 farmstead with possible C17 origins. (aesthetic & archaeological interest)

Additional references:

MWI 68521

PL/2021/08476 (planning application for barn conversion)

LHA 53 **Old Hazelbury Church** Hazelbury/ Quarry Hill
 ST83596894
 Earthwork: Putative site of former church
 ?C11th



Digital terrain model from 2019 Lidar data (copyright © Environment Agency copyright and database right 2024. All rights reserved.) with extract from Thomas Holloway’s 1907 copy of Francis Allen’s 1630 map *The Plott and description of the Mannors of Haiselbury Box and Ditchridge* (Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre X6/5HC). The church site is identified as the mound immediately after the letter ‘e’ of ‘Oulde’. Below is a cross-section corresponding to the red line on the map; the vertical axis is considerably exaggerated.

Summary of description & significance: A low mound, just visible on Lidar survey data, is identified as the probable site of the former church of Hazelbury, mentioned in Domesday Book, which appears to have finally gone out of use during C16th. John Bonham had left a cow to the church – although not his best one – in 1503 (TNA PROB11/13/474), which seems to be the last reference to the church as any sort of functioning entity; its decline, and that of the settlement which it served, was probably much earlier.

In 1835 it was stated that it was customary for a new rector [of Hazelbury, which retained some vestigial ecclesiastical distinction from Box until the C20th] to read prayers in Hazelbury Manor House and have a portion of ‘mould’ [earth] given into his hand in a ground called the burying place. It is practically certain that this burying ground was the churchyard of the old Church, the site of which is now represented by a slight mound in a field described in old maps as “The oulde Church Field” near the manor House (Anon, 1940, WAM 49 p116).

It is impossible to locate the ‘oulde church’ (actually Owld Church on Abraham Allen’s 1626 map, which shows what appears to be a tree on or very close to the position of the mound

shown on the lidar) with absolute certainty on the basis of the early C17th Allen maps. Kidston (1936, p101) asserts that 'a trial digging at the highest point ... some years ago revealed traces of its foundations' but provides no evidence to support this identification. Manipulation of lidar DTM data shows a low barrow-like mound some 30 x 40m and c0.2m high centred upon ST83596894, which may correspond with the rather imprecise descriptions in WAM and Kidston. This is within a field called 'Old Church' in the 1838 Tithe apportionment. There is upcast from the excavation of tunnel shafts in the vicinity and further fieldwork would be desirable to confirm the identification. The Allen maps notwithstanding, the relationship between the placename and an area of what seems to have still been open field (or perhaps common land, since there is no individual map by Allen for Box Field, unlike the other remaining areas of open field) at the beginning of the C17th, rather than adjacent to the Manor House, is interesting, suggesting the construction of the church in a public space rather than on private manorial land. [NB Other earthwork features to the south of the mound on the Lidar do not correspond with those on Allen maps or later mapping, and are likely to be medieval if not even earlier although several of the boundaries on the Allen maps can be identified, if much degraded].

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Probable site of medieval church in use from C11th to C16th, with associated churchyard. Of archaeological interest.

Additional references:

TNA PROB11/13/474 (John Bonham's will)

Kidston p101

Anon, 1940, Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine 49 p116

LHA 54 **Pill box at RAF Rudloe Manor** Rudloe Manor
ST84197056
Buildings
WW2



Summary of description & significance: One of five concrete pill-boxes on the perimeter of RAF Rudloe Manor. [ST8407470685 (MWI 77647); ST84197056 (MWI 77648); ST84209 70795 (MWI 77649); ST 8431870625 (MWI 77650); ST84281 70774 (MWI 77651)]. MWI 77648 is of cast concrete, octagonal, with chamfered wall tops and short access tunnel on N. side. Wide embrasures, now blocked.

During WW2 Rudloe Manor was sector HQ for 10 Group Fighter Command, protecting western England; it subsequently became HQ of RAF Provost and Security services and ns 1 and 1001 Signal Units.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Those within the curtilage of the Grade II* Listed Rudloe Manor may be considered as curtilage buildings. That adjacent to the road (MWI 77648) is put forward as Local Heritage Asset due to its prominence/visibility. Its historic significance is as a reminder of importance of Rudloe during WW2

Additional references:
MWI 77648

LHA 55
ST841703
Building
C19

Folly Cottage

Rudloe



Photos courtesy of Varian Tye

Summary of description & significance: Attractive and historic C19th cottage on hillside; natural limestone, stone tiled roof, decorative stone stacks, gables to dormers in the roof with ornate timber barge boards and timber finial. Stone mullion and transom windows with metal side hung casements, some with leaded lights.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Attractive C19th Cottage; the ornate barge boards, stone roofs and decorative stacks make this an unusual 'Cottage ornée' (Visual/aesthetic interest)

LHA 56
ST844697
Building
C19th

Rudloe House (Rudloe Farmhouse)

Leafy Lane, Rudloe



Photo courtesy of Varian Tye

Summary of description & significance: This is a late C19 replacement of a house, with outbuildings to the north, shown on the Tithe plan of 1838. Natural limestone, stone copings to gable ends, slate roof with stone stacks. Timber sash windows with central stone porch on stone pillars on front elevation. 20 century alterations. Stone boundary wall to garden. C19 residence of Robert Newman Pictor, quarry-owner. The original open field setting has been substantially altered by modern housing developments which now surround it. However, it still provides a tangible and important physical reminder of the former agricultural history and character of this area before the later C20th development of Rudloe.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: The oldest building within the main Rudloe housing estates. (rarity, in this particular context)

Additional references:

MWI 68517

LHA 57 Wall plaques, Rudloe Outside nos 60-66 and 36-42 Long Close Avenue and 2-12 Leylands Road, Rudloe

(a) ST8475170156; (b) ST8481970133; (c) ST8488069982

Wall plaques

1960s



(a)



(b)



(c)



Photos (a) and (b) courtesy of Carol Payne. The fourth image shows stone (c) in context, set into the low wall in front of the block of flats on Leylands Road. Stones (a) and (b) are set into near identical walls on Long Close Avenue

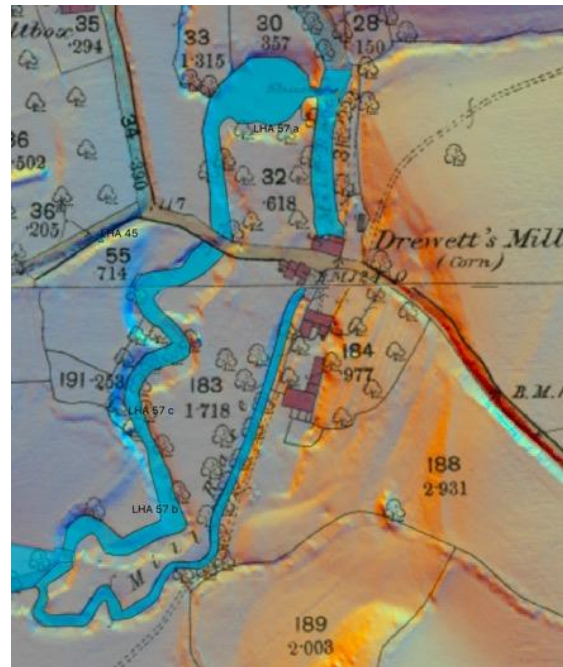
Summary of description & significance: Stone wall plaques incorporated into new housing estates; inscriptions asked questions about local history and were an attempt to provide a

sense of place to newcomers. The plaques are set into the low stone boundary walls in front of the blocks of flats.

Vulnerable to loss/ 'tidying up'.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: The plaques were a deliberate attempt to foster "sense of place" (aesthetic/visual interest)

LHA 58 **Mill race and associated waterworks, Drewetts Mill** Drewett's Mill
 ST83226995 to ST83096971
 Earthworks/ waterworks
 medieval



Top Millrace and pond. Bottom left: extract from Abraham Allen's 1626 map (Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre 318/2H); bottom right: digital terrain model from 2019 Lidar data (copyright © Environment Agency copyright and database right 2024. All rights reserved), with 1st edn 25" OS plan c. 1885 (reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland under (CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0) licence) copyright National Library of Scotland); the configuration of buildings, boundaries and waterworks has been unchanged for at least four centuries

Summary of description & significance: Pond and mill race associated with Drewett's Mill (Listed grade II*). The present configuration is identical to that shown on the 1626 Allen map.

Mill (formerly Croc's or Croke's mill) is recorded in Domesday Book; the waterworks in their present form are thus pre-1626 and likely medieval if not late Saxon in origin.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Medieval waterworks intimately associated with medieval mill (archaeological interest); group value with Drewett's Mill (listed grade II*), Mill Cottage and Mill House (both listed grade II)

Additional references:

K Tatem (undated) *A History of the By Brook* Exeter, Environment Agency

LHA 59 Prospect Mounds at Hazelbury Manor Hazelbury
(a) ST 8318 6833; (b) ST 8353 6802
Earthwork
late C20th (1980s)



Summary of description & significance: Although of relatively recent date, these prominent circular mounds with paths spiralling to their summits are in the style of the prospect mounds which became a feature of landscape gardens from the C16th. They were constructed in the 1980s by the then owner Mr ID Pollard to compensate for the siting of Hazelbury House, set so far back from the valley edge that the view down the valley towards Bath could not be enjoyed. They are outside the area of the Hazelbury Gardens designated by Historic England as a Grade II Registered Park and Garden but complement the designed landscape. Indeed the prospect mounds, along with the stone circle (LHA 60) represent the most recent chapter in the evolution of what, in the opinion of the historian of Wiltshire's gardens, Professor Mowl, 'has to be ranked among the great gardens, not just of England, but of Europe'.

Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Complement the Grade II designed landscape (Designed Landscape interest)

Additional references:

MWI 44964

T. Mowl (2004) *Historic Gardens of Wiltshire* Stroud, Tempus Publishing, pp 153-6

LHA 60 **Stone circle at Hazelbury Manor** Hazelbury
ST 83466830
Stone circle
Late C20th



Summary of description & significance: Another component of Ian Pollard's garden (cf LHA 59), c.1985, the circle of seven Scottish megaliths within a circle of juniper is a modern take on the 'eye'-catcher' in self-conscious imitation of prehistoric monuments such as Avebury, and complementing and extending the features in the adjacent Registered gardens, along with LHA 59.

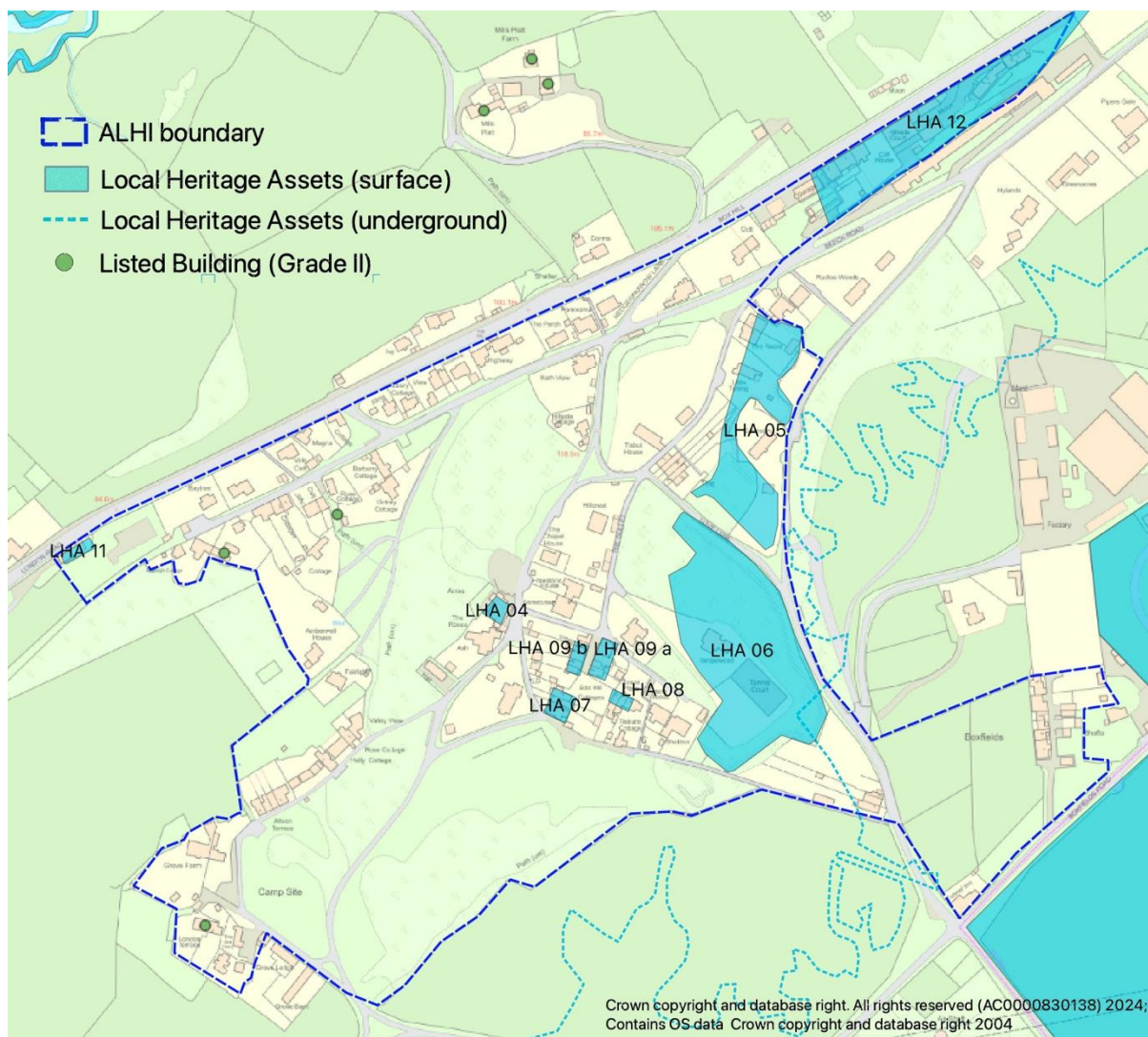
Evaluation against Historic England criteria: Complements the Grade II designed landscape. (Designed landscape interest)

Additional references:

T. Mowl (2004) *Historic Gardens of Wiltshire* Stroud, Tempus publishing, pp 153-6

AREAS OF LOCAL HERITAGE IMPORTANCE

ALHI 1: Box Hill



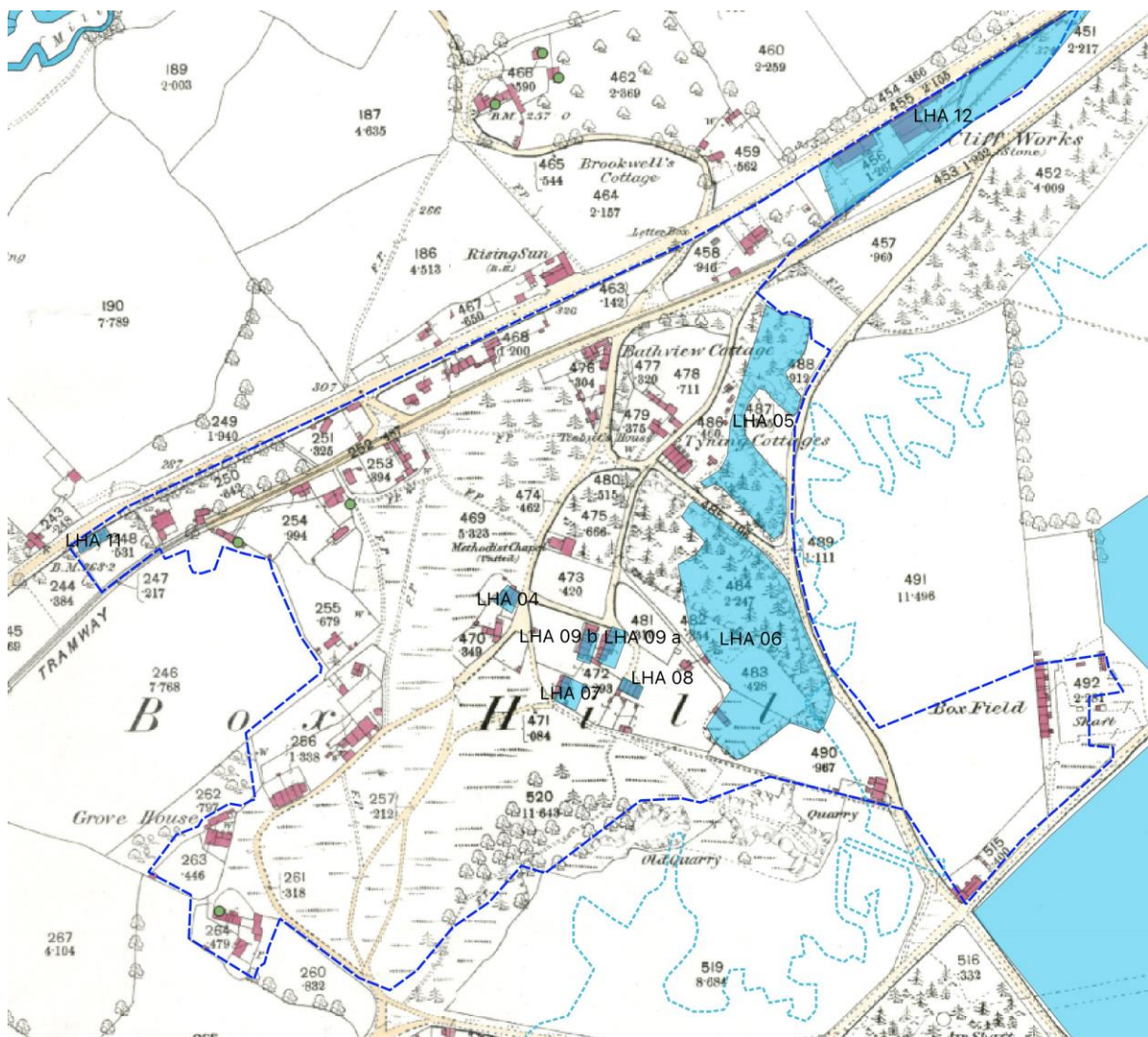
Stone quarrying in Box is documented by the late twelfth century, with quarries being granted to the Cistercian Stanley Abbey, near Chippenham, by 1189, and to the canonesses of Lacock Abbey by 1241. Quarrying may have started earlier, although there is no reliable evidence for quarrying prior to the Norman conquest. The location of these early quarries is unknown. In 1222-23 Hazelbury stone was being taken to Winchester for use in the castle²². Extensive area of quarries at Box Hill are shown on the 1626 Allen map as Haselbuy Qaurs²³. The workings in Quarry Woods (LHA2) are later, but certainly in existence before 1832. Much of the nineteenth century settlement at Box Hill is constructed in or on these early modern surface and hillside workings, largely worked out by the 1830s, and the industry began to move underground during the early C19. The excavation of Box Tunnel, which demonstrated the presence of extensive deposits of fine limestone, will have provided

²² Pollard p237, quoting HM Colvin (1971) *The Building Accounts of King Henry III*

²³ 'Haiselbury Quoeres' on the 1904 copy of the 1630 map

Thomas Strong, unfortunately with neither date nor provenance, although probably of roughly similar date, showing some sixteen cottages, those in Tisbuts Place being back-to-back, together with the Quarrymen's Arms (*sic*) and a blacksmith's shop.

Many of the buildings shown on the 1840 Tithe plan still exist, including Ash Cottage & The Roses (adjacent to the Quarryman's Arms); Magna (on what is now the A4, but originally facing onto Beech Lane, and still with its stone roof, although much altered, and which functioned as a shop during mid C20th, and Jessamine on Beech Lane. Barberrry Cottage, of 1834 (datestone), was one of the earliest houses on Beech Lane, occupied 1840-92 by William Davis, basket-maker.



Box Hill as shown on the 1st edn 25" OS plan c. 1885 (reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland under (CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0) licence) copyright National Library of Scotland)

The Tunnel Inn, c1840, was recorded as a beer-house in the 1841 census, run by John Neate (b.1781) and used as navvies' lodgings during construction of Box Tunnel and reputedly as the mortuary.

The development of Box Hill continued through the nineteenth century. A newspaper reporter in 1870 commented about improvements on Box Hill *brought about, not so much by the renovation of old buildings, but by the erection of new ones. Here (a visitor) would see ... a number of small cottages, each and every one of which has attached to it a garden of good size on the ground that of yore was nothing but waste land, naked and bare. Across a field known as The Great Tynings, a visitor would see a long row of cottages, more than half of which have recently been built. Turning a corner is a house purchased by money saved from the pot house (presumably 'Tisbuts)*²⁷.

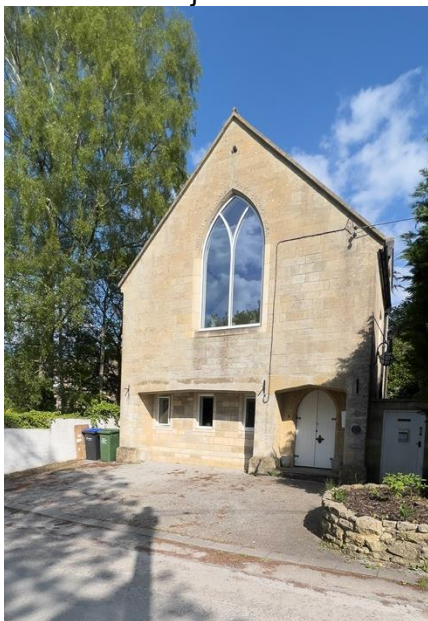


Examples of nineteenth century quarry workers' terraces. Top: Boxfield cottages (?late 1840s). Middle: Berry Cottages, late C19th (left); The Tynings, pre-1886 (right). Bottom: Albion Terrace (c1875-81).

Amongst these mid nineteenth century buildings are:

²⁷ The Wiltshire Independent, 24 February 1870.

- Box Field cottages, first shown on the 1st edition OS 25” map of 1886, but likely earlier, since Box Field Quarries is listed as a group of houses on the 1851 census²⁸. This is a terrace of 9 cottages, some now amalgamated and the longest of the Box Hill terraces.
- 1-4 Albion Terrace, built c. 1875-81²⁹
- 1-5 The Tynings , a terrace of cottages built by Pictor and Sons by 1886 and possibly earlier³⁰. Slightly larger than the earlier cottages, they were of ashlar with slate roofs; three bedrooms over a living room, kitchen and back kitchen with an outside closet (and in one instance a pigsty)
- Berry Cottages – a short terrace in limestone ashlar with gable ends facing the lane, possibly built by John Neate, brother of Frederick Neate of Hillcrest³¹.
- The United Methodist Church of 1868, close to the Quarrymans Arms, which included a schoolroom. It was built by the quarry owners, many of whom had a strong connection with Methodism, and part-funded by public subscription³² (the chapel is now much altered with loss of historic integrity)
- Tisbuts House, an attractive double-fronted house in ashlar with slate roof, timber sash windows and front door, with the usual stone chimney stacks and gable copings, set within a stone boundary wall with attractive gate piers. It was reputedly built by William Maslen, quarrymaster, stone merchant and teetotaler, who saved for it by resisting the pleas of his friends to join them for a drink saying ‘Tis but a penny’. The adjacent Maslen Lane is named after him.



Former chapels on Box Hill: United Methodist (left), built 1868, and Primitive Methodist (right), 1886 conversion of older cottage

²⁸ <http://www.boxpeopleandplaces.co.uk/boxfields-story.html>

²⁹ <http://www.boxpeopleandplaces.co.uk/albion-terrace.html>

³⁰ Pollard p478

³¹ <http://www.boxpeopleandplaces.co.uk/berry-cottages.html>

³² <http://www.boxpeopleandplaces.co.uk/united-methodist-chapel.html>

Clift Quarry, adjacent to the turnpike road along what is now Beech Lane, was being worked by 1859, when one of the underground workers was killed by a collapse. The Pictor family, the most important quarrymaster dynasty in Box, had purchased the overlying Rudloe farm in 1856³³. Offices, workshops, a stacking yard with crane, a locomotive shed, all designed by James Hicks of Redruth, were constructed in a small space of about an acre (see LHA 12 above). Outside the Area of Local Heritage Importance, Hicks also designed the Pictor residences at Fogleigh House (1881) and Rudloe Hall (1875) as well as Box School (1874-5) (all listed grade II). The stables for Fogleigh House on the south side of the main road (LHA 11) are within the Box Hill ALHI.

In 1864 a tramway was laid along Beech Lane to take stone from Clift Quarry down to Pictor's Wharf on the Great Western Railway. A Primitive Methodist Chapel was opened on Beech lane in 1886; this closed in 1957 and is now a private dwelling. The chapel was adjacent to nos 1&2 Upway, constructed c.1851 with flat moulded hoods on simple stone brackets over the front entrances, a typical architectural motif within the parish.



Pictor's mason's yard and loading wharf c 1883. Drawing by T. Raffles Davison

Further development took place during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Amongst the buildings from this period are:

- Highway, on the main road and shown on the first edition 25" OS map of 1886, which functioned as a shop and post office during the early twentieth century (another post office was at 3 Box Hill Villas, converted by William Maslen c1895, which operated as a post office until 1975)
- Vale View, double-fronted in ashlar with the usual stone gable-copings and stacks and pedimented stone porch, built on the main road c.1884; it was sold by Northey estate in 1920s subject to a clause that no alcohol was to be consumed on the premises.

³³ Pollard 248-251; Anon.1883 'Visits to Great Industries, No 6. The Bath Stone Quarries of Messrs Pictor and Sons' *The British Architect and Northern Engineer* vol 19 pp 143146

- 1&2 Rock Cottages on Maslen Lane, semi-detached built with stone hood-mould over front entrances, subsequently altered. Built in 1909 (datestone) by quarry-ganger David Milsom, the foreman at Clift Quarry.
- The Lodge, 1938, constructed as a working men's Institute and funded entirely by local residents; unusually for Box Hill this is a wooden structure, perhaps indicative of the lack of investment after the downturn in the quarrying industry during the first decades of the twentieth century³⁴.
- Hillcrest, built c1912, an imposing large double-fronted house with 2-storey stone bays and castellated parapets and projecting stone portico built for Frederick Neate, son of a local stone miner and sometime quarryman who owned much of Box Hill in early C20, and brother of John Neate, the likely builder of Berry Cottages³⁵



(left) Hillcrest, c1912, and (right) The Lodge, 1938. Photos Carol Payne

Some early buildings were not necessarily built for the quarry industry or its workers. Grove Farm (listed Grade II) consists of a pair of early eighteenth century houses (1 and 2 London Place), extended 1789 (datestone) and subsequently during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Other early buildings include Fogleigh Cottage, early nineteenth century with a lime-washed rubble-stone front elevation and dormer windows, and the adjacent Hilden (listed grade II) nineteenth century incorporating seventeenth century features. The attractive Amberwell on Box Hill Lower Common is early nineteenth century, with coursed rubblestone and stone roof, stone gable copings and stacks, timber casement windows, a central doorway with flat hood mould above on stone brackets, and a two storey bay window on the north (side) elevation.



Amberwell, early C19th or possibly earlier. Photo C. Payne

³⁴ <http://www.boxpeopleandplaces.co.uk/institute-at-box-hill.html>

³⁵ <http://www.boxpeopleandplaces.co.uk/hillcrest.html>

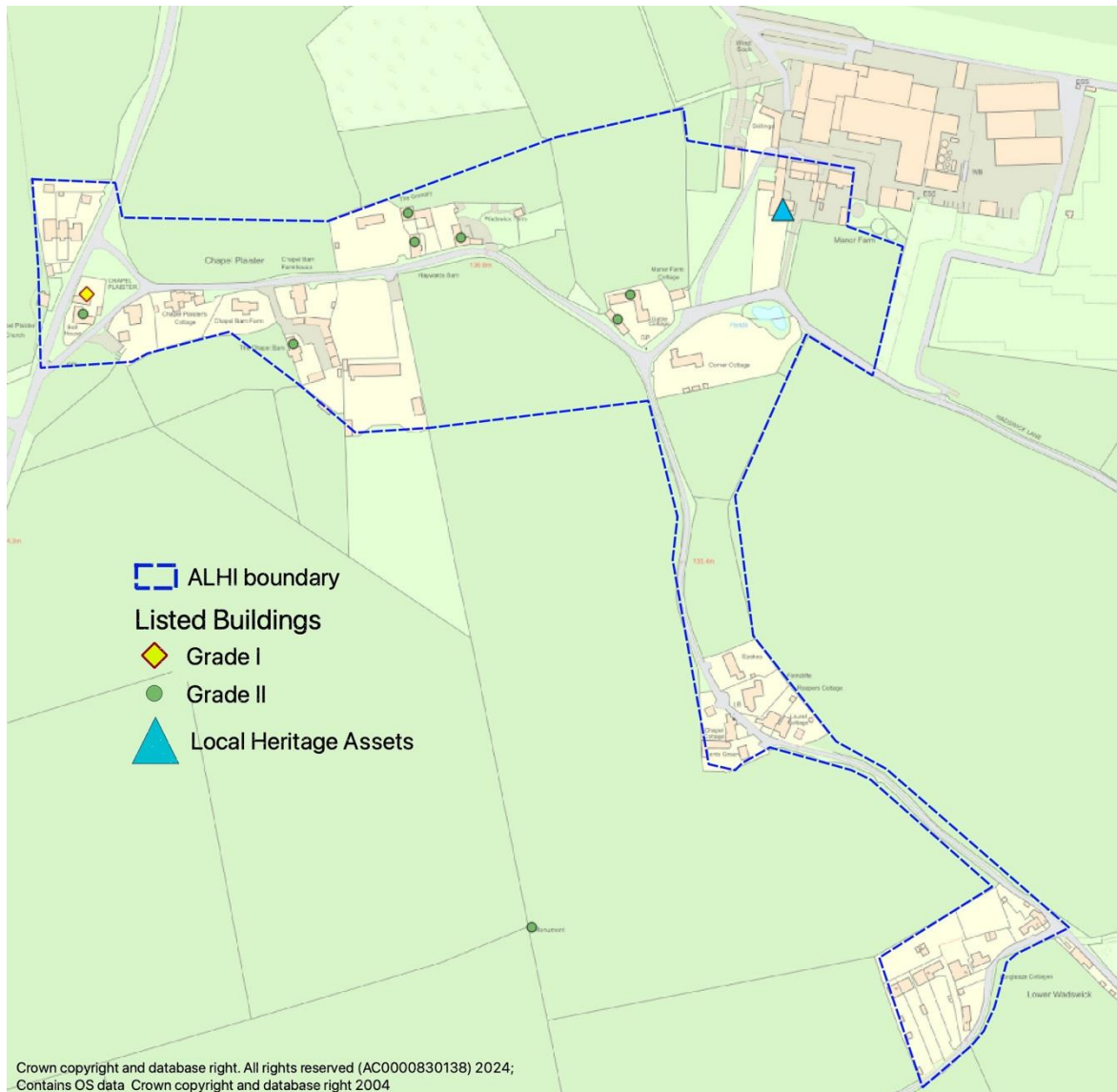
Most of these buildings are still extant, albeit with varying degrees of alteration, not always sympathetic to the historic context, including uPVC windows, porches and extensions, as owners have updated the buildings to meet modern expectations of space and comfort. Nevertheless, notwithstanding these changes, the ensemble of buildings on Box Hill, taken together with the traces of the quarries, both surface quarries and underground workings, which they served, represent an industrial landscape which is distinctive (for example the numerous short terraces) and architecturally coherent. It may be the best preserved example of a nineteenth century quarry landscape where not only are the quarries intact but the workers' dwellings, beer houses and chapels may still be seen, along with other traces of the quarry infrastructure. None of it is Listed³⁶ or otherwise protected; identification as an Area of Local Heritage Importance will help to address this deficiency in the protection of a historically unique area.



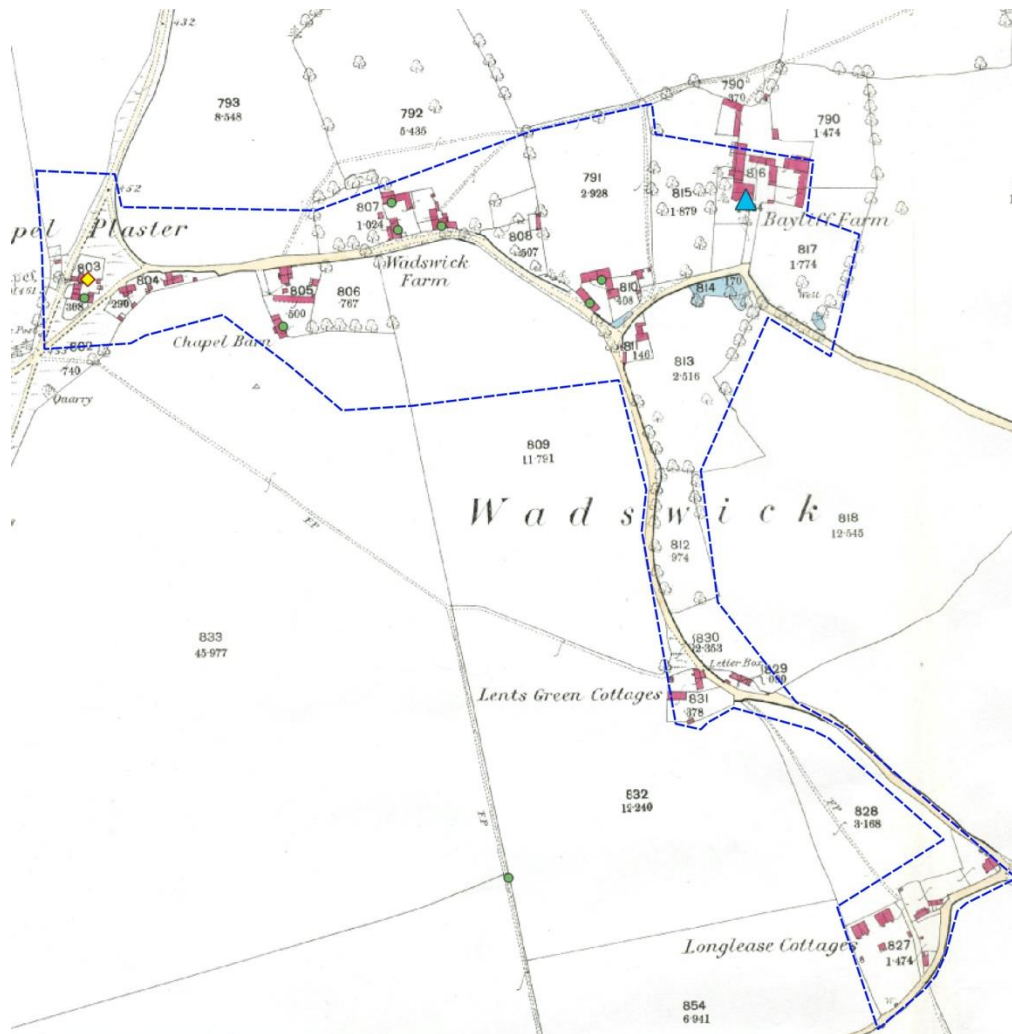
Love Lane (left) and The Gullet (right), examples of the numerous narrow lanes and tracks which the quarry workers used each day

³⁶ There is no evidence that the two grade II listed structures, Grove Farm and Hilden, were originally occupied by quarry workers, although the possibility cannot be ruled out entirely

ALHI 2 Wadswick and Chapel Plaister



Wadswick was a prosperous agricultural hamlet during the early modern period. Of those individuals identified as Yeoman (essentially a land-owning agriculturalist) amongst the parish's pre-1800 probate records, a higher number are recorded as 'of Wadswick' than from any other part of the parish. This prosperity is reflected today in the built environment of Wadswick and Chapel Plaister, which provides the ambience of a South Cotswold hamlet, with the majority of buildings both agricultural and residential being of Bath stone with traditional detailing. Its character is remarkably consistent and coherent.



Wadswick as shown on the 1st edn 25" OS plan c. 1885 (reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland under (CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0) licence) copyright National Library of Scotland)

The earliest building is the pilgrim chapel at Chapel Plaister (listed Grade I), probably originally built in the C13th and rebuilt in the C14th. Its roof was raised in the C15th and the west porch fronting on to the Bradford Road (B3109) added around the same time. After the reformation it was incorporated into the adjacent Bell Inn, and was subsequently used as residential accommodation, a bakery, and a farm implement store, before being restored as a place of worship at the end of the C19th. The adjacent building, now Bell House, has the appearance of a C17th building but may incorporate a pre-reformation hostel associated with the chapel.

Along Wadswick Lane the buildings are mostly C19th or earlier. Some are clearly agricultural in origin, such as the C18th Chapel Barn (listed grade II) with rubble stone walls, stone roof and opposing gabled cart entries, the various outbuildings (dairy, granary and stables) associated with Wadswick Farmhouse, late C18th and earlier; Haywards Barn, C17th listed grade II with stone roof and projecting gabled cart entry on the east side; Wadswick Farm, an attractive C17th rubblestone farmhouse with stone roof and a C18th or C19th rear wing; and Gable Cottage, a late C17th/ early C18th Grade II listed double-fronted rubble stone house with stone roof and coped gables and a late C18th barn to its west (also listed), with opposed cart entries, timber lintels and ventilation loops in the rubblestone walls.



The medieval Chapel Plaister, with the former Bell Inn in the background



Chapel Barn (eighteenth century), with opposing cart entries



Wadswick Farm (seventeenth century)

Just along Neston Road is Manor Farm/Bailiff Farm (LHA 52) built around a courtyard, with a possibly C17th house, much altered in the C19th and C20th, and another threshing barn, dated 1828. Just south of this is a large pond, in existence by 1626.

Further south the road with high hedges on either side passes a small cluster of six dwellings at Lents Green³⁷: Chapel Cottage (once a Plymouth Brethren chapel) and Lents Green Cottage, both pre-dating the 1838 Tithe plan, Reapers Cottage and Laurel Cottage (both mid-C19th) and two mid-C20th bungalows.

Beyond Lents Green is Lower Wadswick. Here there is an attractive mid-C19th row of four semi-detached 2½ storey cottages at 6-9 Longleaze Cottages, built in rubble stone with tile roofs, together with five earlier C19 cottages: 1&2 are semi-detached with rubble stone walls, tiled roofs and stone mullioned windows, on site of a cottage shown on the 1626 Allen Map, whilst no. 4 with large stone quoins, a steep tile roof, probably replacing one in stone, stone stacks and gable copings, stone mullion windows and blind window with a timber lintel over a very wide door is possibly a C18 barn. The 1838 tithe plan shows small-scale quarrying in the Lower Wadswick area.

³⁷ The area is likely to take its name from a local family: a John Lent was witness to the will of Anthony Gibbins, Inn holder of the Bell Inn, Wadswick, in 1689 (W&SHC P3/G/339)



6-9 Longleaze Cottages, dating to the mid-nineteenth century

The harmonious relationship between the buildings at Wadswick is achieved by the use of a relatively limited palette of materials (local limestone, usually rubble-coursed), stone or clay tile roofs, stone chimney stacks, mullions and gable-copings, and the use of drystone walling to define individual property boundaries. The few 20th century dwellings, such as the cottages on the opposite side of the Bradford Road from Chapel Plaister (1-3 Chapel Plaister, built on the site of a pinfold, or cattle pound, shown on the 1626 Allen map), and Gallop End House on the north side of Wadswick Lane to the west of Wadswick Fram, have tended to use the same styles and materials and thus blend well with the older buildings. The Wadswick Country Store (outside the ALHI to its north) does not follow this vernacular tradition, being constructed in steel, but this important local business is accessed from further along the B3109 Bradford Road, retaining the tranquillity of the hamlet, and despite its size is not especially intrusive, being partially screened from the Wadswick settlement by the buildings of Manor Farm/Bailiffs Farm.

A number of Rights of Way cross the area, with traditional stone stiles incorporated into the drystone walls which define many of the field boundaries.