

# Topic Paper: LOCALLY VALUED NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

## Calne Community Neighbourhood Plan

**DRAFT REPORT**

**V4 REG 14 January 2024**



## INTRODUCTION

Calne and Calne Without is full of valuable heritage that contributes immensely to the sense of place and character of the area. There are over 300 listed buildings within the neighbourhood area. But what about those buildings that are of value locally but may not be recognised nationally? As set out in the Historic England Advice Note 72<sup>1</sup>, work in preparing a Neighbourhood Plan may thus usefully include the development of a policy which sets out how proposals affecting non-designated heritage assets on a list will be considered, and consideration of which buildings and sites might merit inclusion on a local heritage list.

In the first neighbourhood plan we recognised the importance of heritage within Calne and Calne Without with a policy that aims to protect our conservation areas and the heritage assets within them. For this plan review in 2022/23 we are taking this a step further and will be producing a “local list” of locally valued non-designated heritage assets both within and outside the conservation areas and a plan policy to support the list. This will help to protect these assets and their setting against inconsiderate development.

### **WHAT ARE THE CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING LOCALLY VALUED NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS?**

The criteria for identifying non-designated heritage assets are based on the four conservation principles laid out by Historic England:

- 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 Steering Group followed the guidance issued by Historic England, Local Heritage Listing Advice (Note 72 )<sup>2</sup>, which sets out the importance of identifying Heritage Assets that are locally valued but non-designated.

The full criteria are set out in the table below:

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<sup>1</sup> <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/local-heritage-listing-advice-note-7/>

<sup>2</sup> <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/local-heritage-listing-advice-note-7/>

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.
Architectural 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
Townscape or Landscape value	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 <b>artistic interest</b> exhibiting some degree of creative skill (including sculpture, painting, decoration, advertisements, memorials, gates, railings, door surrounds, finials and signage). <b>Key landmark buildings</b> or structures and buildings that strongly contribute to a view or roofscape vista.

## **HOW HAVE LOCALLY VALUED NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS IN CALNE AND CALNE WITHOUT BEEN IDENTIFIED?**

To achieve this goal of creating a comprehensive list of heritage assets the Built Environment working group began by asking the community to identify heritage in Calne and Calne Without Parishes that is important to them by adding pins to an interactive map. After all, who knows Calne better than its residents?

There was a great response to our interactive map which was open between July and October 2022 with 72 potential locally valued heritage assets identified. The Group then tested those nominations against the Historic England criteria for designation ahead of preparation of the final report and local list for inclusion in the review of the Calne Community Neighbourhood Plan.

As part of this process we have identified that houses designed and built in the “Bowood style” contribute significantly to the local character and have embarked on a parallel mission to get these houses identified and mapped. This will be a future project for those interested in local heritage.

Where possible, owners of the Locally Valued Undesignated Heritage Assets that were identified through the Neighbourhood Plan evidence gathering process were informed ahead of the formal consultation through a letter and invited to feedback on the nomination. A copy of the letter can be seen in the appendix and a full list of all potential assets contacted. In response to some landowner concerns, some potential non-designated local heritage assets have not been progressed.

Where a potential asset is already covered by a designation, such as Local Green Space, it is not included at this point in time.

The list below is a draft list for Regulation 14 consultation on the Neighbourhood Plan. It may be reviewed and updated as part of future Neighbourhood Plan updates.

### **LOCALLY VALUED NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS IN CALNE AND CALNE WITHOUT - NUMBERED**

30 Locally Valued Non-designated Heritage Assets have been identified. A summary list is below.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Black Dog Halt Station                         | 8. Chaveywell Bridge and Spring Wall                             |
| 2. Black Dog Footbridge                           | 9. Swaddens/Horsebrook Mill(including nos 3 and 4 Swaddons Mill) |
| 3. Calstone Manor Farm                            | 10. Calne Public Library   |
| 4. Calstone Millenium Stone                       | 11. Bronze of Two Pigs   |
| 5. Victorian Drinking Fountain                    | 12. Bronze of a Ewe and Lamb                                     |
| 6. St Edmond’s Catholic Church hall (Facade only) | 13. The Head (Sculpture)   |
| 7. Guthrie Juvenile School                        | 14. Railway Bridge (Hazeland)                                    |

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 15. Railway Bridge (Iron topped)                | 24. Red Telephone Box                                 |
| 16. Old Rectory                                 | 25. Pewsham Locks Wiltshire and Berkshire Canal       |
| 17. Metal Railings                              | 26. Milestone within boundary wall of 121 London Road |
| 18. Wiltshire and Berkshire Canal Wharf         | 27. Wessington House                                  |
| 19. 3 Anchor Road                               | 28. The Lodge, 28 Theobalds Green                     |
| 20. Victorian Street Lights at St Mary's Church | 29. Spiney Meads Cottage                              |
| 21. Calstone Reservoir                          | 30. Calstone Reading Room                             |
| 22. St. Mary's Courtyard                        |   |
| 23. Pavement Mosaics                            |   |

Detailed information for all nominated assets is set out on the following pages of this report.

**LOCALLY VALUED NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS IN CALNE AND CALNE WITHOUT - DETAILED INFORMATION**

1. Black Dog Halt Station | Location: [51.435630692873175, -2.027406890225253](#)



**Description:** Black Dog Halt Station, this station was added to the Calne Branch line to serve Bowood Estate and has the Station Master's House and Coal yard still visible.

Today the site of the halt is being used as part of National Cycle Route 403 which runs from Chippenham to Calne. The former route of the track is also a popular route for walkers. It is possible to walk to both Calne and Bowood House from here.

Image: Ron Strutt [CC BY-SA 2.0](#)

Criterion	Explanation
Age	3 November 1863
Rarity	This rail halt is particular to the area and relates to the influence of the Bowood Estate on the development of the area. Unusual in that it was originally a private rail halt for Lord Landsdowne of the nearby Bowood House.
Architectural Interest	Has a Great Western Railway (GWR) sign and several original features remain.

Group value	Together with the Station Master's House may be considered important for its group value representing the historic railway in the area.
Historic Association	Connected to the history of the Bowood Estate, there may be historical events that can be linked to the station. This station is also a remaining artefact of the now removed Calne Branch Line in the area.
Townscape or Landscape value	The Bowood Estate and the rail have had particular influence over the development of the local landscape. The station along with the cycle path that now follows the path of the GWR Calne Branch Line are reminders of this local railway heritage.
Social and Communal Value	Forms a landmark on the sustrans cycle network.

**2. Black Dog Footbridge | Location: [51.436847, -2.028183](#)**



**Description:** Black Dog Footbridge is an award winning pedestrian and cycle bridge over the Black Dog Hill A4 road following the historic railway. It was designed by Mark Lovell Design Engineers and built as a Millenium project and as part of the Sustrans cycle network.

Criterion	Explanation
Age	Completed 1999
Rarity	One of eight bridges to be given Millenium Bridge Status.

Architectural Interest	A very visible and striking bridge. Formed of a parabolic Glu-lam arch constructed of redwood timber, the bridge was be-spoke for the site and received national recognition for its design.
Historic Association	Bridge is on the route of the Calne Branch Line railway. Forming a reminder of the once important railway.
Social and Communal Value	Bridge is on the route of the Calne Branch Line railway. Forming a reminder of the once important railway.

**3. Calstone Manor Farm | Location: [51.414806, -1.965806](#)**

**Description:** A picturesque farmhouse building within Calstone with a history extending back nearly 200 years, the exact date of construction is unknown (there is a plaque dated 1876 commemorating a renovation of the property).



Criterion	Explanation

Age	Thought to be early 19th century
Architectural Interest	A good example of a Bowood constructed Farm House.
Group value	Part of the wider network of features and buildings that have ties to the area's history as part of the Bowood Estate.
Historic Association	Historically owned by the Bowood Estate and farmed by tenants for many years.

**4. Calstone Millenium Stone | Theobalds Green Calstone [51.420391585639464, -1.9694998579383685](#)**

A sarsen stone erected in 2000 with an engraved map depicting the land use at the time.





Criterion	Explanation
Age	2000
Rarity	Stone placed to commemorate the millennium in Calstone.
Architectural Interest	The stone features an engraved metal plaque mapping the village as it was in the year 2000.
Social and Communal Value	Has value to the community going forward, it represents a snapshot in time for the village and will stand as a piece of history for future residents.

**5. Victorian Drinking Fountain | Location:**  
[51.4372902389534, -1.9998090017016916](#)

**Description:** A Victorian drinking fountain that was originally provided at The Square, Calne before being moved to the Recreation Ground c.1920s.



Criterion	Explanation
Age	Designed and constructed in 1888. Transferred to the town in November 1888 in commemoration of Queen Victoria’s Golden Jubilee the year previous. (Source: <a href="#">The Drinking Fountain,—last Year A Committee Was Formed For The Purpose Of Obtaining Subscriptions For The Erection Of A Drinking   Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette   Thursday 22 November 1888   British Newspaper Archive</a> )
Rarity	This fountain was designed by Mr F C Henly, at no charge. It is unique locally and a bespoke design for this use.
Architectural Interest	A stone plinth holding multiple drinking bowls (marble?). Above this remains the ornate bracket that once held finger signs for the local towns and the light fitting.
Historic Association	Associated with Thomas Harris of C&T Harris and his family, as the Recreation Ground. Harris was one of the subscribers of the fountain, which was declared open by Mrs Harris. It was constructed and installed by Mr Beazley (either the contractor of the Town Hall, or his son).
Townscape or Landscape value	This fountain, which sits in what was originally a Victorian garden entrance to the Recreation Grounds, was first installed at The Square for many years before being relocated. There are plans by Calne Town Council to return this area to its historic value.
Social and Communal Value	This once provided access to drinking water for local people using recreation space and links to Calne’s history. There are plans by Calne Town Council to return this area to its historic value.

6. **St Edmond’s Catholic Church Hall (Temporary Church 1948 to 1964) | Location:**  
[51.44111389514633, -2.0018703311140422](#)



**Description:** Roman Catholic church in Calne c.1947 in an extended and converted garage. This was in use until 1962 and still stands. This listing related particularly to its interesting and somewhat unique facade.

Criterion	Explanation
Age	C. 1920s-1940s
Rarity	The house with this garage was purchased from the local Gough family upon approval by Bishop Lee of Clifton as the congregation of Calne was increasing. There is no other example of a garage being used as a temporary church in the area (in use between 1948 and 1960s), so this example may be unique to the town.
Architectural Interest	The design is simple in nature, but was greatly extended. It has a distinctive blue wooden door and a cross on the apex of the front gable end.

Group value	This may have group value with St. Edmund's church further down the road. This was constructed in the early 1960s, and opened for worship in 1964 after a large contribution by RAF Lyneham. (Source: <a href="http://History of the parish   Saint Edmund's Catholic Church. Calne (saintedmundscalne.org.uk)">History of the parish   Saint Edmund's Catholic Church. Calne (saintedmundscalne.org.uk)</a> )
Historic Association	This building is associated with Mr Edwarde, a founder of the Roman Catholic church in Calne. He first opened his front room to mass in the early 1930s, before convincing Bishop Lee of Clifton to agree to the purchase of the Gough house on Oxford Road. The garage was then used as a temporary church.
Townscape or Landscape value	This is an important building for the religious community in Calne.
Social and Communal Value	This building would have once been the meeting place of all Catholics in the area. It being the meeting place for the Catholics at RAF Lyneham, who financially contributed to the building of the permanent church, St. Edmund's, also on Oxford Road.

**7. Guthrie Juvenile School | Location: Off Wood Street, Calne [51.439901485122675, -2.0060193912556223](https://www.google.com/maps/place/51.439901485122675,-2.0060193912556223)**



**Description:** The Juvenile school started in this building c. 1854 by Caroline and Canon Guthrie of St. Mary's church in Calne.

Criterion	Explanation
Age	C. 1800s

Rarity	A good example of a Victorian building.
Architectural Interest	Perhaps little aesthetic value, as it is mostly concealed from public view due to being built around over time. Some fine carved stonework.
Historic Association	<p>Mrs Caroline Guthrie, the wife of Canon Guthrie of St. Mary's church, created a school for training female servants. This developed into a school for infants and older children and became known as Guthrie juvenile school.</p> <p>It was an instant success, the Inspector in 1858 reported "Every exertion has been made by the managers to render this school really efficient, and all promises well".</p> <p>The school moved to William Street in 1964.</p> <p>In 1973, the sculptor, Richard Cowdy (most famous for the 'Two Pigs' sculpture in Calne) acquired the building. On this site was a foundry, utilising the lost wax method of casting.</p> <p>The building still retains the 'Guthrie Juvenile School' stone plaque on the exterior.</p> <p>(Sources: Calne Place Names book and <a href="#">An interview with Richard Cowdy, Sculptor (calneheritage.co.uk)</a>)</p>
Townscape or Landscape value	As this building has had major construction around it over the centuries, it is not clearly visible. However, if it was demolished, it would create a clear 'gap' in the townscape.
Social and Communal Value	It has value for social history, but is not a public meeting space.

**8. Chaveywell Bridge and Spring Wall | Location: Castlefields Park, Calne**  
[51.439901485122675, -2.0060193912556223](#)

**Description:** Chaveywell is an area of land that has been in use since at least 1544. The spring here was the only water source in Calne to remain pure during the epidemics of typhoid and diphtheria in the 1800s. The bridge provides a crossing over the historic canal.



Criterion	Explanation
Age	<p>The Chaveywell spring is possibly the reason for the name given to this area in 1544.</p> <p>The Chaveywell Bridge was part of the structures built on the Calne Branch of the Wilts and Berks canal between 1796 and 1810</p>
Rarity	<p>The bridge is typical of canal architecture from this time.</p>
Architectural Interest	<p>The bridge is an important part of the Castlefields park.</p>
Group value	<p>The bridge has group value with the other structures from the Wilts and Berks canal.</p>

Historic Association	The Chaveywell spring has provided a clean water source for Calne since the 1500's. The bridge as part of the canal was fundamental in the towns growth in the 1900's
Townscape or Landscape value	Both have an important place in what is now Castlefield Park
Social and Communal Value	The spring and the bridge are used daily by walkers and cyclists on the sustrans cycle network.

9. Swaddens/Horsebrook Mill | Location: Horsebrook, Calne [51.43506725929485, -1.998394031416648](https://www.gov.uk/road-travel-directions/51.43506725929485,-1.998394031416648)



**Description:** Woollen industry mill dating to the 1600s, later turned into a flax mill.

Criterion	Explanation
Age	1600s
Rarity	This mill with origins back to the 1600s, was rebuilt as a five-story factory in 1822. It was the largest factory in Calne for a long time, with 9130 square feet of space.
Architectural Interest	This large building, now apartments, retains much historic interest. Red brick has been used on alterations, providing a clear indication of historic parts of the building, such as blocked windows.
Archaeological interest	A mill wheel has been buried in the back garden. There are also likely to be many artefacts related to the mill in the local area.

Historic Association	<p>Horsebrook is an old area of Calne leading to Swaddon's, or Horsebrook, Mill, which dates back to the 1600s and was run by the Swaddon family at that time.</p> <p>The mill was sold and converted a few times in its history, before being rebuilt by Joseph Bailey in 1822, who turned it into a five-storey factory, the biggest in Calne at the time. The 9130 square foot factory was thought to have cost around £4000, but was purchased for less than £500 when Joseph retired in 1849.</p> <p>Even worse news followed in 1861 when the factory (now a flax mill) was devastated by fire. One boy lost his life due to this incident, with two other children managing to escape. The building was only part insured, which meant that 50 people lost their jobs. In 1867, the owner at the time, Mr Thomas Large Henly, was declared bankrupt. Horsebrook Mill was used for storage and as a grist mill during the 20th century, however another fire in the 1930s destroyed the third floor.</p> <p>Source: Calne Places Names book (further references within that book).</p>
Townscape or Landscape value	A great value to the townscape, as it is clear evidence to the importance of the woollen industry in Calne.
Other? Extra?	Important to the social history of the town. A reminder to a time when people were employed by the woollen industry, followed by the flax industry, and also made baskets in this area with wood from the local withy beds.

**10. Calne Public Library | The Strand Calne [51.43817242307108, -2.0049538630811496](https://www.gov.uk/road-travel-advice/road-works)**



**Description:** The modern public library is one of the most noticeable buildings in Calne visible from the A4. Designed as a landmark building in a retail and residential area. The main feature is the high domed ceiling, with large areas of structural glass which gives natural light effects during the day and attractive reflections at night. The 540 m<sup>2</sup> building is circular with a high domed top, backed by an L shaped section. The word “Library” is carved into the stone at the side of the main entrance in 3m high letters. The interior furniture was designed to



complement the shape of the building, with curved wall shelving to accommodate its 25,000 books.

Opened by H.M. Queen Elizabeth II in 2001, it was designed by Aaron Evens RIBA. In 2002, judges from the Royal Institute of British Architects praised the building for improving the environment in the town centre. In 2003 the library was one of 58 projects commended in the 2003 Civic Awards Scheme. It was also recognised in the Public Library Buildings Awards. In 2004 The building, which stands on the former Harris’ meat-processing factory, won an award for best practice in regeneration from the British Urban Regeneration Association (BURA).

<b>Criterion</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
Age	2000
Rarity	The library was part of a regeneration project for the centre of Calne following the demolition of the Harris factories.
Architectural Interest	Designed in a modernist style by Aaron Evans RIBA with an imposing Bath stone ashlar facade.
Group value	The library is part of a wider project including the buildings on the Beach Terrace and Carnegie Mews.
Historic Association	The project to rebuild the centre of Calne was driven by the dereliction that followed the closure and demolition of the Harris factory mills which had dominated the town.
Townscape or Landscape value	A key landmark within Calne town.
Social and Communal Value	The library itself is an important hub for the community.

**11. Bronze of Two Pigs | The Pippin, Calne** [51.43955144218668, -2.005282027904111](#)



**Description:** A bronze casting of two pigs at The Pippin, Calne. Representing the town's historic connection to pig farming and processing.

Criterion	Explanation
Age	1979. This is the first piece of public art in Calne.
Group value	One of two bronze statues in Calne by sculptor Richard Cowdy.
Historic Association	<p>Illustrates linkage of the town to the pork processing industry. The Harris Bacon Co. whose factories dominated the town, closed 5 years later.</p> <p>The sculpture was stolen in 2017 but was fortunately recovered and restored to its former position.</p>
Townscape or Landscape value	A key landmark within Calne town. Its restoration (see above) drew a crowd of several hundreds, reflecting the affection the community holds for it.
Social and Communal Value	Described as part of the fabric of Calne the sculptures, once controversial, are now well adored. Children often climb on them and they are occasionally “dressed up” to celebrate events.
Artistic Value	Sculpture by local artist Richard Cowdy - a renowned artist who has lived and worked in the town for over 40 years.

**12. Bronze of a Ewe and Lamb | The Pippin, Calne** [51.43946669658635, -2.003567910284172](https://www.gov.uk/geo-51.43946669658635,-2.003567910284172)

**Description:** A bronze casting of a Ewe and Lamb at The Pippin, Calne. Representing the town's historic connection to the wool trade and cloth making industries.

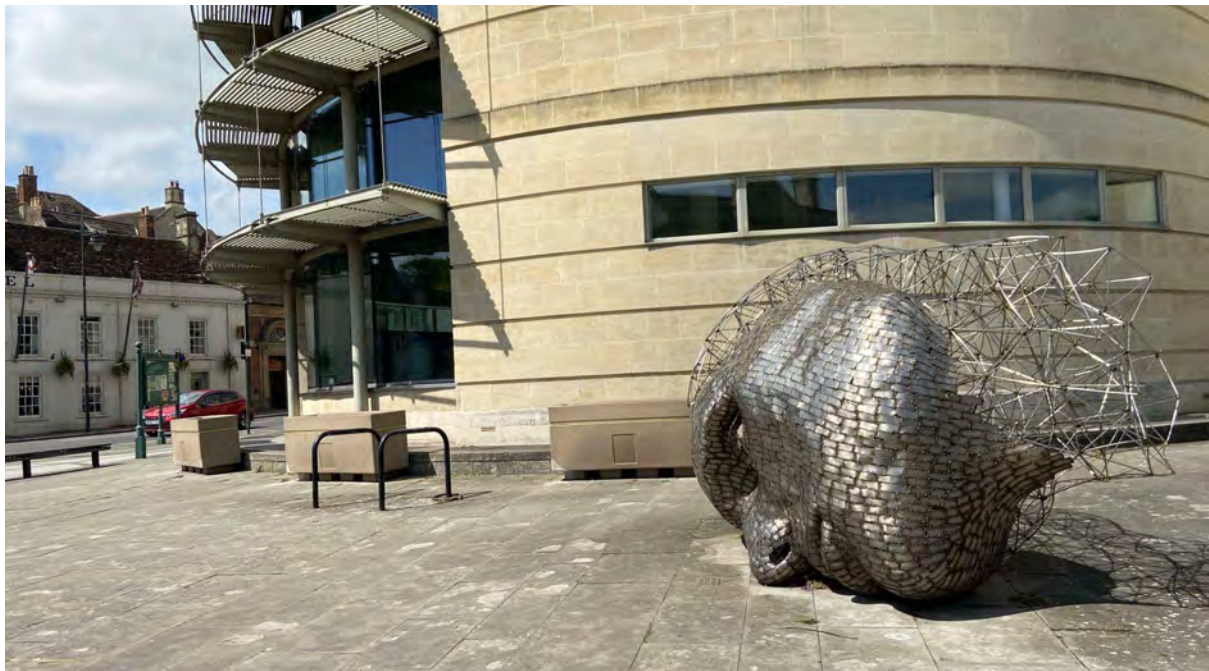


Criterion	Explanation
Age	1997 - created to stand outside the new Sainsbury's store (The town centre's biggest and busiest retail store) which formed part of the town's regeneration project. It stands amid a brickwork pavement patterned with coloured circles referencing Wiltshire's crop circles.
Group value	One of two bronze statues in Calne by sculptor Richard Cowdy.

Historic Association	Illustrates linkage of the town to the wool trade and cloth making industries. In mediaeval times Calne was a centre for the wool trade with many water mills.
Townscape or Landscape value	A key landmark within Calne town.
Artistic Value	Sculpture by local artist Richard Cowdy

**13. The Head (Sculpture) | The Strand, Calne [51.43812372535538, -2.004796735628553](#)**

**Description:** Sculpture of a head made from stainless steel situated on The Strand outside of Calne Library.



Criterion	Explanation
Age	2001
Rarity	Unique. The large head is lying on its side . The front which is complete represents the past; the back which is unfinished represents the future. It was the winning design in the Millennium competition organise by the Mayor of Calne in 2000.

Historic Association	Unveiled by Her Majesty the Queen in 2001 for the millennium.
Townscape or Landscape value	Key local landmark. It stands outside the new library and it's unveiling marked the completion of the town centre regeneration project.
Artistic Value	Stainless steel millennium sculpture by artist Rick Kirby.

**14. Railway Bridge | Location: [Hazeland](#) 51.447139, -2.042528**

**Description:** Bridge over the old rail line (now cycle path).



Criterion	Explanation
Age	Unknown built with the GWR Calne branch line opened in 1863
Rarity	This is the only one within the Plan area.

Architectural Interest	Classic railway architecture good representation of the bridges used by GWR
Group value	Forms a group with the other railway features still in evidence.
Historic Association	A remaining artefact of the now removed Calne Branch Line in the area.

**15. Railway Bridge | Location:**

[51.4448441680822, -2.0393055153732575](#)

**Description:** Iron topped brick Bridge which carries the old railway line over the access between the two fields below only one in the plan area.



Criterion	Explanation
Age	Unknown. Built with the GWR Calne branch line opened in 1863.

Rarity	This is a good representation of the bridges used by GWR during that period and rare in that the metalwork at the top remains intact.
Architectural Interest	Classic railway architecture.
Group value	Forms a group with the other railway features still in evidence.
Historic Association	A remaining artefact of the now removed Calne Branch Line in the area.

**16. Old Rectory | Location: Calstone [51.413389, -1.961750](#)**

**Description:** 15th century house. Was once the Rectory in Calstone.



Criterion	Explanation
Age	Reputed to be from 15th century
Rarity	Probably the oldest house in Calstone.
Historic Association	The house was ransacked in 1643 by the retreating Roundheads following the Battle of Roundway. Graffiti depicting a Roundhead helmet still visible in the dining room.
Social and Communal Value	Calstone Rectors and their families lived here, including Lucy Townsend (wife of rector Charles Townsend) who was a leading figure in the anti slavery movement of the early 19th century.

### 17. Metal Railings | Location: Various (see below)

17.1 Black Dog Halt (51.4361 N 2.02786 W) 17.2 Castlefields Park (51.43590 N 2.00569 W) 17.3 Chaveywell bridge (51.43649 N 2.00767 W) 17.4 Carnegie Mews (51.43731 N 2.00476 W)

**Description:** Black metal railings are to be found in many parts of Calne and Calne without. Many of which have unique designs relating to the local area.





Criterion	Explanation
Age	<p>Various. The high quality design of the railings at Castlefields and Black Dog Halt stand at either end of a section of the Sustrans 403 route which opened in 2000.</p> <p>The railings at Carnegie Mews with leaf designs on their gates echo the much older gate of St Mary's Church.</p> <p>Black metal railings are to be found in many parts of the town centre including The Beach and around the lawn in front of the Wharf (sheltered housing on New Rd, designed by Aaron Evans, the architect of Calne's new library).</p>
Rarity	<p>The sets of metalwork gates at Black Dog Halt were designed by Laura Lian in 1999 as part of the Sustrans millennium cycle project. Castlefields are unique.</p>
Architectural Interest	<p>The railings at Black Dog Halt depict the railway and two black dogs.</p>
Group value	<p>As outlined above, black metal railings and artistically designed gates are a feature of Calne town centre.</p>
Historic Association	<p>See above. Older black railings and well designed gates (eg at St Mary's) were picked up in the new developments c2000.</p>
Townscape or Landscape value	<p>Important in providing cohesion to the town centre / heritage quarter.</p> <p>The railings have been used throughout the Castlefields park and the path to Black Dog to bring a cohesion to the green corridor that once was the railway line.</p>
Social and Communal Value	<p>The railings mark entrances to well used community facilities.</p>

**18. Wiltshire and Berkshire Canal Wharf | Location: Castlefields Park Grid Ref:  
51.43671832514118, -2.006385990356696**



**Description:** The remains of Calne's historic canal.

Criterion	Explanation
Age	Early 19th Century
Architectural Interest	In the style of an early 19th century canal.
Historic Association	The Canal was important before the railway came to Calne, serving the mills. The remaining elements of the canal serve as a reminder to Calne's industrial past.
Townscape or Landscape value	Important part of townscape and of historic value.

**19. 3 Anchor Road (Caretakers Lodge) | Location: 3 Anchor Road, Calne [51.437599851767494](#), [-2.0003087359993987](#)**



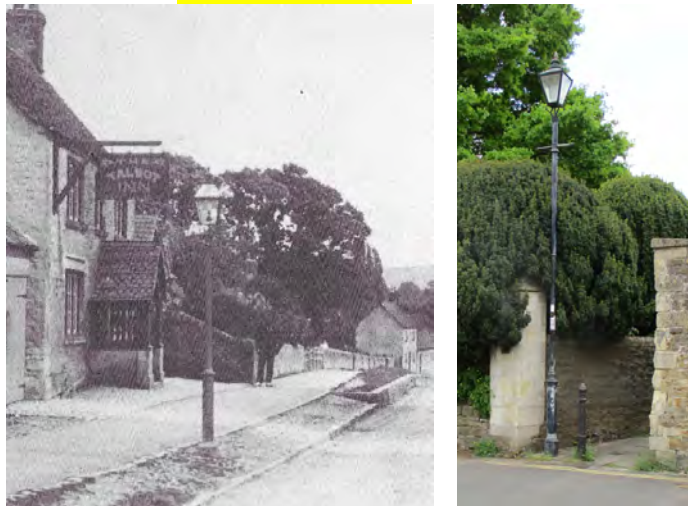
**Description:** On the east edge of the town a recreation ground was laid out, and a caretaker's lodge built in 1890 or 1891. The lodge is a symmetrical three-bayed house in northern French half-timbered style. It is now a private residence.

Criterion	Explanation
Age	C. 1891
Rarity	This was an individual house built as a cottage for the caretaker of The Recreation Ground, which it sits on the boundary of.
Architectural Interest	While this house was built 1890-1891, it appears to have a Tudor-style front facade. This building is quite unique for its immediate surroundings.
Group value	This house is connected to The Recreation Ground as it was built to serve as the accommodation for the caretaker of the grounds.
Archaeological interest	Appears to be a Tudor-style facade during the Victorian period.
Historic Association	Associated with the public park movement that began in the 1830s as a response to overcrowding in urban areas.
Townscape or Landscape value	Important townscape element at entrance to the recreation ground.

Social and Communal Value	This provides immense social value to the residents of the town. This house has long since been a private dwelling, so there are many people that remember living in the house. Due to the interesting architecture and being at the original entrance of the Recreation Ground, so many people have distinct fond memories of this house.
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**20. Victorian Street Lights | Various Locations around St Mary’s church and The Green**

**Location: TO COME**



**Description:** The lamps around St. Mary’s church and around the Green are in a Victorian style. Similar lamps were used in Calne as shown in the photograph from about 1905 of the lamp outside the Talbot Inn. These were probably initially gas lamps as gas lighting had been used in Calne since 1835. The lamps in the heritage quarter closely follow this style of the lamp in the 1905 photograph with trapezoidal glazing, cross bars and a copper finial they bear the makers mark of CU Ware UK. This is for Concrete Utilities of Ware, Hertfordshire. The firm is still in the business of specialist lighting equipment and now trades as CU Phosco Lighting. They produced tapered tubular columns like the one shown from the 1980’s onwards.

Criterion	Explanation
Age	Variable from 19th century onwards
Group value	There are many examples of these lamps and combined with the historic buildings of the conservation area they contribute to the overall sense of Calne’s history,.
Townscape or Landscape value	Contribute to the historic environment surrounding St. Mary’s Church and The Green.

**21. Calstone Reservoir | Location: Calstone Grid Ref: [51.416389, -1.958917](#)**

**Description:** A reservoir constructed in 1882 to provide Calne with clean drinking water.



Criterion	Explanation
Age	1882
Rarity	A very rare reservoir in that it is filled by fresh chalk stream supplied water.
Historic Association	Built to alleviate the problem of polluted wells within Calne. Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever were common place in Calne before the new water supply was introduced. The reservoir ceased to be used in 2017.
Social and Communal Value	It is currently not accessible by the public, as it is owned by Bowood. It can, however, be seen from the track running along the hill to the north of the reservoir.

**22. St. Mary's Courtyard | Location: [51.43723850744938, -2.003774876287115](#)**



**Description:** The Wiltshire Historic Buildings Trust purchased numbers 21, 23 and 25 Church Street in 1990. They had been used as part of the Harris Factory and were in extremely poor condition. They outwardly appeared to be 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings, but the restoration work revealed the remains of a 17<sup>th</sup> century three bay timber-frame building. The Courtyard provides a pedestrian link between Church Street and the Heritage Car Park and acts as an outdoor seating area for the café.

Criterion	Explanation
Age	17th Century
Architectural Interest	17 <sup>th</sup> century three bay timber-frame building sensitively restored.
Historic Association	Have been part of the fabric of Calne for many years.
Townscape or Landscape value	Tranquil courtyard adding to the character of the town

**23. Pavement Mosaics | Location: The Strand [51.438069182652264, -2.0039654208545046](#)**



**Description:** A number of mosaics in Calne town centre at the strand. Designs are unique and made by local artists.

Criterion	Explanation
Age	Dating from c 2000 these were incorporated into the new developments that formed the regeneration project.
Rarity	Unique designs made by members of the Calne Artists Group
Group value	The mosaics on Church St include a bronze relief of Joseph Priestley who isolated and discovered the element Oxygen while living in Calne. Around the portrait of Priestley are the symbols of chemical elements discovered by his contemporaries.
Historic Association	Used to note the town's associations with Joseph Priestley
Social and Communal Value	Surrounded by benches the mosaic is a popular place for people to sit and gather.
Other? Extra?	The design of the mosaics etc is quite elaborate and also includes 6 circular stones with low reliefs illustrating the importance of Oxygen for all life.

**24. Red Telephone Box | Derry Hill Grid Ref: [51.434843509916426, -2.061897788662723](#)**



**Description:** Red Telephone Box

<b>Criterion</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
Age	The phone box is a K6 telephone box as designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott for the post office.
Rarity	This is the only remaining red telephone box in Calne Without.
Architectural Interest	The red telephone box is part of our history and some 2000 have been listed.
Group value	The box is part of a group with the two remaining in Calne town centre.
Townscape or Landscape value	The box is important in the character of Derry Hill.
Social and Communal Value	The telephone box continues to be an important part of community life housing a defibrillator.



**25. Pewsham Locks Wiltshire and Berkshire Canal | Location: 51.43862 N 2.09203 W**



**Description:** 3 Locks and site of former lock keepers cottage, dry dock, lime kiln and workshops.

Image: Doug Lee: CC Attribution-Share Alike 2.0 Generic

Criterion	Explanation
Age	The Pewsham locks are part of the Wilts and Berks Canal built in 1797. The 3 locks raised the canal 29 feet and have alongside them the remains of a lock keepers cottage, dry dock, lime kiln and workshops.
Rarity	The locks are typical of the canal age.
Architectural Interest	The Canal was planned by Robert Whitworth Snr and William Whitworth in 1793 and cut 1796 to 1810, Robert Whitworth remained the engineer for the canal until 1799 and William then took over to complete it.
Group value	The locks form part of a group with other heritage assets relating to the Calne Branch of the Wilts and Berks Canal; Chaveywell Bridge and the wharf.
Historic Association	The Canal was used to carry goods to and from Calne linking the town with the wider canal network and allowing the town's industry to flourish. The Canal suffered from the opening of the Great Western Railway Calne Branch line which took away a lot of its business and the Canal closed in 1914. The structures along the canal, including the structures at Pewsham Locks were used by the military in WW2 to practice demolition.
Townscape or Landscape value	The locks provide an important part of the area's history in the landscape. They lie on a footpath which links into both Calne Without and Chippenham.

Social and Communal Value	Besides providing the historical link the restoration of the canal has been able to provide another link with the military in a national collaboration between the Canal and Rivers Trust and Help the Heroes to form the Heritage Heroes. The group worked on the restoration and a learning through play area with facilities for visiting families and children.
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**26. Milestone within boundary wall of 123 London Road [51.431981, -1.999823](#)**

**Description:** Historic milestone within the front boundary wall at 123 London Road.



Criterion	Explanation
Age	This milestone was likely installed during the age of turnpikes. The turnpikes in Calne were abolished in 1871.
Rarity	There are very few milestones in Calne. This is a particularly good example and seems to have been relocated into the boundary wall at some point in the past.

Historic Association	Milestones are important features that allow interpretation of an area. For many, this example will be the only clue that this road was once managed by the Calne Turnpike Trust. This Trust managed the turnpikes between Quemerford, Chilvester Hill and Mile Elm.
Townscape or Landscape value	This milestone provides value as it ties the road to its historic past as a turnpike road and a coach route.
Social and Communal Value	This milestone provides an interesting feature that allows residents of Calne to interpret the historic value of the road. It can provide a sense of place.

**27. Wessington House | Location: [51.4296,-1.99609](#)**

**Description:** A locally distinct house built in Edwardian times.



Criterion	Explanation and examples
Age	1905
Architectural Interest	Wessington House was built c. 1905 for Edwin Pound, using designs by Sir Harold Brakspear. It uses Edwardian brick with half-timber in the gable.
Historic Association	Built for Edwin Pound, Calne Mayor 1910-1911

## Bowood Style Houses: Introduction

Throughout Calne and Calne Without there are a number of houses developed by the Bowood Estate during the 19th century. These houses are of a characteristic style and share many features with one another. As part of the preparation of this report the topic group has identified these common identifying features and photographed them below.



Key features include:

- Distinctive local yellow stone
- Fine carved stone features
- Brick Quoins
- Crossed L Motif
- Brick Chimneys

These houses make a major contribution to the local townscape and are unique to the area. An attempt has been made to map these important heritage assets.

This involved contacting various local history groups, the Bowood estate, and general wider public consultation. It is thought that there are over a hundred of these Bowood style houses (the exact number is unknown). Below you will see mapped as many as could be identified during the preparation of this document. Many Bowood houses are listed buildings, notable listed examples within the neighbourhood area include:

1. Village Hall, Derry Hill (G2)
2. 39 and 40 Church Road (G2)
3. 38 Church Road (G2)
4. 44 Church Road (G2)
5. 40 Church Road (G2)
6. 153 London Road (G2)

**The following examples are not listed and therefore are included in this document so as to record them as Locally Valued Non-Designated Heritage Assets.**

28. The Lodge | Calstone [51.420371, -1.969833](#)



**Description:** Single story lodge which served as a Bowood Estate cottage.

Criterion	Explanation
Age	Built in the late 19th century.
Rarity	A “lodge” style house but it was not in the position of a typical lodge. A pair of near identical houses were built either side of the road. Forge House was the blacksmiths and this house was occupied by Bowood Estate’s local Bailiff.
Architectural Interest	Unusual single storey Bowood House virtually unchanged since it was built.
Group Value	Part of the wider network of features and buildings that have ties to the area's history as part of the Bowood Estate.
Social and Communal Value	Aaron Wootton, Bowood’s local Bailiff, lived here in the early 20th century. He was both feared and respected. He would chase away anyone riding their bikes around Theobalds Green and wouldn’t allow vehicles to pass his cottage towards Blackland Mill. His granddaughter still lives in the village.

**29. Spiney Meads Cottage | Calstone [51.415806, -1.968417](#)**

**Description:** A finely decorated cottage which once served as the village Post Office.



Criterion	Explanation
Age	Built 1877
Rarity	Unusual example of Bowood style house. It used to be Calstone's Post Office.
Visual / aesthetic interest	Unusual in that the ground floor in stone with the upper storey is rendered. Includes the "Bowood" crossed keys motif.
Social & community value	Used to the old post office.
Archaeological interest	Built in 1877 - earlier than most Bowood built houses in Calstone.
Group Value	Part of the wider network of features and buildings that have ties to the area's history as part of the Bowood Estate.

**30. Calstone Reading Room | Location: Calstone [51.416083, -1.970167](#)**

**Description:** Reading room constructed in the 19th century by the Bowood estate, the building also served as a free lending library. The building has seen many uses, in the 20th century during the war it was used by the Home Guard as a meeting place and was later used as a village social room for wedding receptions, playing darts and cards.



Criterion	Explanation
Age	1883
Rarity	One of a few remaining Reading Rooms built by Bowood in the late 19th century.
Visual / aesthetic interest	Well proportioned and period building representative of its age and location. The Reading Room can clearly be seen by the house with the date built above it.
Group value	Part of the wider network of features and buildings that have ties to the area's history as part of the Bowood Estate.
Historic Association	<p>Representative of the trend for landowners to create Reading Rooms to educate and inform their workforce, particularly in the winter months.</p> <p>The building has seen many uses, in the 20th century during the war it was used by the Home Guard as a meeting place and was later used as a village social room for wedding receptions, playing darts and cards.</p>

## APPENDIX – Material sent to landowners

DATE etc

Dear Sir / Madam

### Consultation on Locally Valued Non-Designated Heritage Assets in NAME

On behalf of Calne Town & Calne Without Parish Council I am writing to tell you the LOCAL HERITAGE ASSET NAME has been nominated for designation as a 'Locally Valued Non-designated Heritage Asset' within the Calne Community Neighbourhood Plan.

The reason for this is that LOCAL HERITAGE ASSET NAME is perceived as having the potential to meet the criteria to be identified and included in planning policy as Locally Valued Non-Designated Heritage Asset.

You are no doubt familiar with the listing of historic buildings of national importance by Historic England (Grade I, Grade II etc.), which gives significant protection against inappropriate development. We have a number of formally listed buildings in and around Calne & Calne Without.

However, there are a number of buildings and structures that are not listed, or 'non-designated' for their national importance, but which add to our local heritage. Communities can identify these buildings, structures or spaces as locally valued heritage assets within Neighbourhood Plans.

The effect of identifying local heritage assets in the Neighbourhood Plan is not to place restrictions on the 'asset', or to stop any changes to a building or any other development taking place; it does not bring additional consent requirements over and above those already required for planning permission. It can, however, help to inform planning decisions in a way that conserves and enhances local character and identity.

Criteria developed by Historic England has been used to inform the identification of possible local heritage assets. This is included overleaf for your information.

We invite you to let us know your views on the inclusion of the INSERT NAME in the list of Local Non-Designated Heritage Assets. Owners can often provide valuable information which can influence the final decision. Together with our informal communication and consultation, the Neighbourhood Plan must progress through a series of formal stages, including consultation and examination. The Neighbourhood Plan must be based on evidence, which includes owners' views.

Please do let us know if you have any questions by contacting us via the email address below.

Should you wish to comment, please do so by date 6 weeks later.

Yours sincerely

Su Johnson  
Calne Community Neighbourhood Plan administrator  
Email: [CCNPAdmin@Calne.gov.uk](mailto:CCNPAdmin@Calne.gov.uk)



The list of what might qualify as a Locally Valued Unlisted Heritage Asset is long and varied and genuinely open to things that are of real value to a local community. Here below is a shortened version of the criteria set out by Historic England<sup>3</sup>.

<b>Criterion</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>Rarity</i>	<i>This can include unusual assets such as cast-iron bridges and traditional signage or more common ones of unusual architectural style or materials.</i>
<i>Representativeness</i>	<i>May be representative of a particular architectural period, architect, movement, company or group of its time, for example Quaker, railway, Victorian and industrial.</i>
<i>Architectural interest</i>	<i>Of importance in its architectural design, decoration or craftsmanship; important examples of particular building types, materials and techniques (e.g. buildings displaying technological innovation) and significant plan forms.</i>
<i>Townscape or Landscape value</i>	<i>Key landmark buildings or structures and buildings that strongly contribute to a view or roofscape vista. Valued open spaces, (including designed landscapes, streets, squares, parks, gardens, amenity and green spaces), walls, fences, railings, street surfaces (including cobbles, setts and grass verges). Street furniture (including signposts, streetlights, benches, post boxes and telephone boxes).</i>
<i>Group value</i>	<i>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.</i>
<i>Artistic interest</i>	<i>An asset with artistic interest exhibiting some degree of creative skill (including sculpture, painting, decoration, advertisements, memorials, gates, railings, door surrounds, finials and signage).</i>
<i>Historic association</i>	<i>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). Highly unlikely this would apply to assets associated with a living person.</i>  <i>These can also be heritage 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.</i>
<i>Archaeological interest</i>	<i>There may be evidence to suggest that a site is of significant archaeological interest."</i>

<sup>3</sup> <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/local-heritage-listing-advice-note-7/>

List of property owners contacted from long list Local Heritage Assets as part of consultation.

Black Dog Halt Station  
Black Dog Footbridge  
Calstone Manor Farm  
Calstone Millenium Stone  
Victorian Drinking Fountain  
St Edmond's Catholic Church Hall (Temporary Church 1948 to 1964) Roman Catholic  
Garage  
Guthrie Juvenile School  
Chaveywell Bridge and Spring Wall  
Swaddens/Horsebrook Mill  
Calne Public Library  
Bronze of Two Pigs  
Bronze of a Ewe and Lamb  
The Head (Sculpture)  
Railway Bridge (Hazeland)  
Railway Bridge (Iron topped)  
Old Rectory  
Metal Railings  
Wiltshire and Berkshire Canal Wharf  
3 Anchor Road  
Victorian Street Lights at St Mary's Church  
Calstone Reservoir  
St. Mary's Courtyard  
Pavement Mosaics  
Red Telephone Box  
Pewsham Locks Wiltshire and Berkshire Canal  
Milestone within boundary wall of 121 London Road  
Old Derry Hill Primitive Methodist Chapel  
Wessington House  
Marsh Cottage  
Rookery Farm  
Recreational Club Pavillion  
Chilvester Hill House  
24 Devizes Road  
25 Devizes Road  
The Lodge, 28 Theobalds Green  
Spiney Meads Cottage  
Calstone Reading Room  
47 Church Street  
28 Devises Road  
House attached to 28 Devizes Road"  
1 & 2 Wenhill Cottages  
3 Swaddons Mill  
4 Swaddons Mill