

# **The Altons**



# **Village Design Statement**

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## Introduction

In 2006 the Parish Council encouraged members of the community to consider the production of a Village Design Statement. In 2007 a group of volunteers independent from the Parish Council produced a questionnaire to ascertain the views of the local residents about the future of the Altons. Every property was provided with a questionnaire to complete. Replies were collected and analysed. Members of the community with specific expertise or interests were asked to contribute key sections. The initial draft of the VDS was passed to the Parish Council for comment. The former Kennet District Council was contacted at various stages in the production of the document and their help and advice was appreciated.

**Alton Barnes and Priors are protected by important designations and care must be taken to ensure that new development is compatible with the special character of the area.**

The villages lie within the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (NWD AONB). The NWD AONB Management Plan contains objectives and policies for conserving and enhancing the area in a sustainable way and endorses the production of Village Design Statements. The Management Plan is supported by the Local Planning Authority and is a material consideration in planning applications in the AONB.

**We hope our recommendations, which reflect full consultation with all the residents, will be taken fully into account in decision-making by the relevant authorities, in particular Wiltshire Council; New College, Oxford, historic owners of much of the land; and the Canal and River Trust (formerly British Waterways) in relation to the Kennet and Avon Canal.**

## The setting

The villages of Alton Barnes and Alton Priors, the Altons, are located near the intersection of the east-west Pewsey to Devizes road and the route north to the A4 and south to the A342 and A345. Together with the very small village of Honeystreet (which produced its own VDS in 2006) they make up the residential areas of the Alton Parish. Apart from a few small nearby villages the Altons are relatively remote. The market towns of Devizes and Pewsey are about 8 miles to the west by road and 5 miles to the east respectively. Marlborough is 9 miles away to the northeast. For additional retail facilities significant distances have to be incurred. These include

Salisbury to the south (60 mile round trip) Swindon to the north (43 mile round trip) and Bath to the west (62 mile round trip).

The Altons are set amidst highly productive arable farmlands which dominate the immediate surroundings. This provides for many unobstructed views to the chalk escarpment of the Pewsey Downs to the north including that to the Alton White Horse.

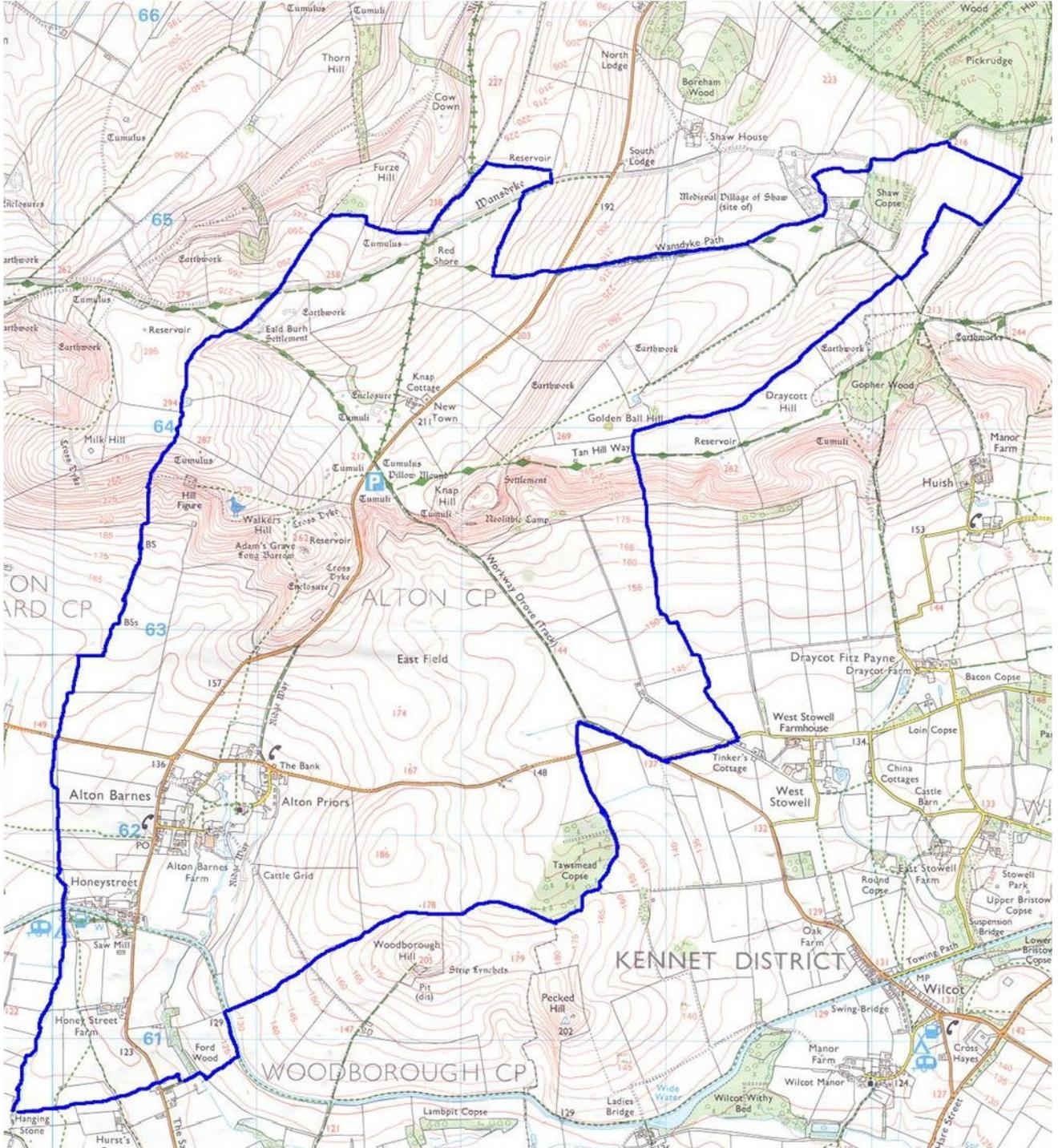


Looking towards the Alton White Horse  
across winter oil seed rape at East Field

The two villages are separated by a natural spring and stream which is one of the headwaters of the River Avon that runs south towards Salisbury. The permanent pasture around the spring forms a central green core between the two villages. The houses in Alton Priors are situated on slightly higher and dryer ground to the east; many of these houses face out onto open fields at the back with few obstructions to block the views. Likewise in Alton Barnes the properties are on slightly higher land. Many of the properties along the main road have uninterrupted views across arable land to the west towards the parish boundary and beyond.

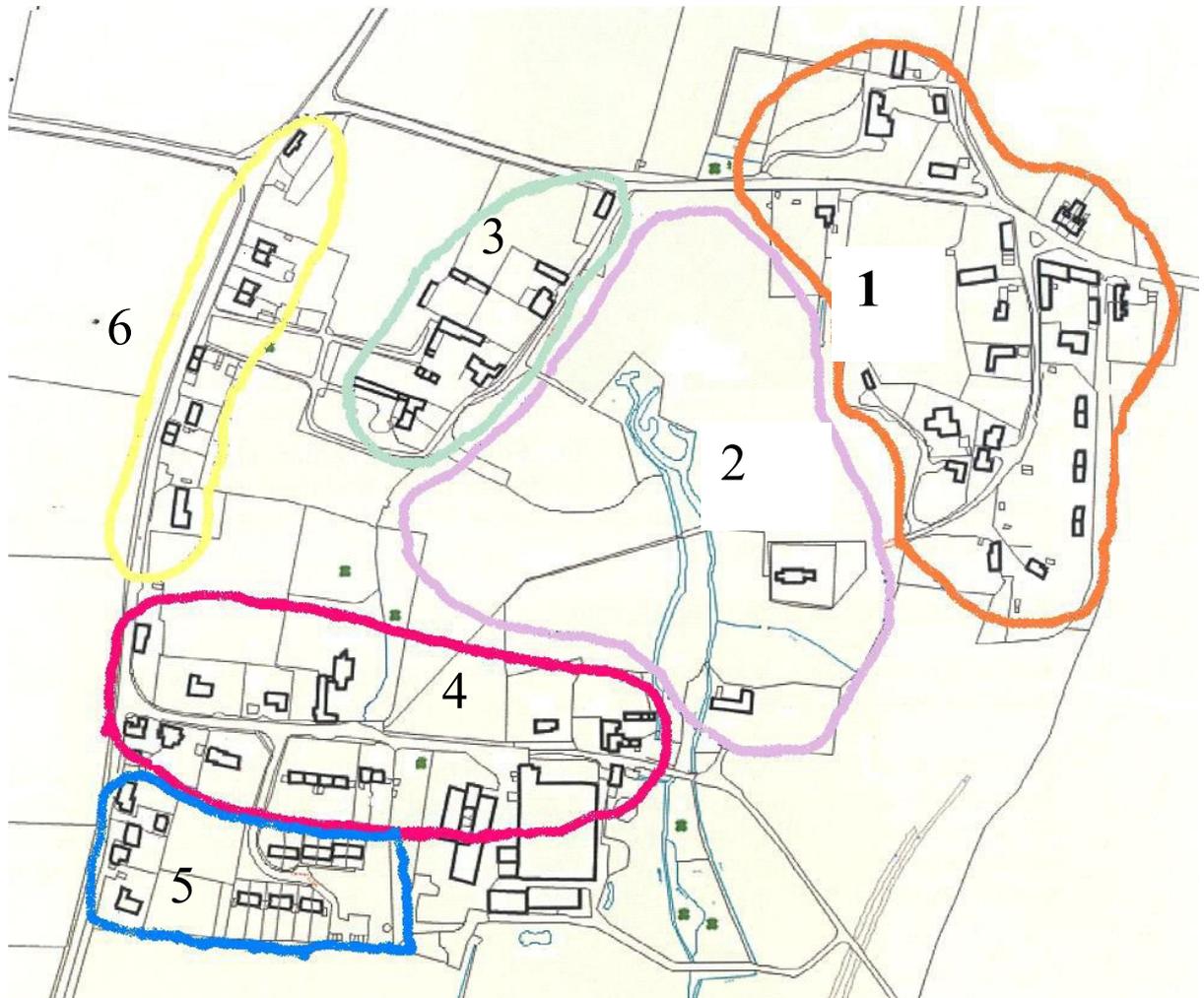
The whole area is part of the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and includes a National Nature Reserve and SSSI of international importance on the downland. The Downs are traversed by the Ridgeway and there are many ancient archaeological sites on the surrounding hills. The area is rich in history displaying how man has lived and worked in the landscape for thousands of years. Large areas of both villages are within the Alton Conservation Area and are already a subject of separate character appraisal and management proposals.

# Alton Parish Boundary



## The built environment

The Alton conservation area appraisal identifies five different areas or character zones within the Alton Barnes and Alton Priors conservation area, There is a sixth zone to the south of Alton Barnes which is outside the conservation area.



## The village of Alton Priors



In this tiny village or hamlet, with approximately 30 dwellings, one of the main characteristics of the differing properties is the way they are sited with apparent informality. There are no modern estate developments and no continuously built up frontages. Most properties have large spaces and gardens between them giving an open atmosphere to the village and preserving glimpses to the surrounding farmland. There are 11 listed buildings or objects within Alton Priors and 15 others of „townscape merit“. Together they form the bulk of the buildings within the village, emphasizing its unique qualities. There is no one dominant design style, with buildings dating from the 14<sup>th</sup> century to the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### **The central open pasture land of Alton Priors and Alton Barnes**

This area links the two villages with cobbled footpaths from which there are superb views of the hills. Just two buildings are in this zone: the church and one dwelling, The Priory, nearby.

All Saints church in Alton Priors has had many alterations over the years. Of the Norman original structure only the chancel arch remains intact. The nave was rebuilt and widened towards the south during the 14<sup>th</sup> century. The brick chancel is an early 19th-century rebuilding reusing the old Perpendicular window tracery. Both nave and chancel roofs were renewed in the 18th century and repaired in the 19th century. The nave was restored during the late-19th century. The low stone-tiled roof of the tower has a modern weathercock, recently gilded in memory of Simon Whistler, a local glass engraver and musician.



All Saints church in Alton Priors has had many alterations over the years.

The church is now largely redundant and the building is looked after by The Churches Conservation Trust. Within the church yard is a Yew tree certified to be over 1700 years old. Each year „Music for Awhile“ perform concerts in this magnificent setting with the church lit by candle light as part of the summer festival.

The historic footpaths across this often wet green area are considered essential for pedestrians and need to be fully maintained. This includes weed killing on the cobbled paths, cutting back overhanging vegetation and maintaining the bridges over the streams.

## The village of Alton Barnes

Alton Barnes is the larger of the two villages, with approximately 58 dwellings. To the north, Browns Lane (pictured below) is a single track lane which peters out into a farm track at its southern end. It provides access to Browns Cottage, Chandlers House, Maslens Farm and byway access to Neates Farm. The latter 3 properties are all listed and Browns Cottage has been identified as of „townscape“ merit.



The central area covers the properties on either side of the street leading to St Mary's Church and the listed house at Manor Farm. The properties differ greatly in styles and materials. The church dates from Saxon times. Other buildings include the Old School, now a private home but once having over 100 children on its roll, the Old Rectory which is also listed, and the contrasting Rectory Cottages. Rectory Cottages were former local authority properties and built without off street parking. This poses problems for the local residents due to the limited space available for cars.

Rectory Close and Wynn Street are outside the compass of the Alton Conservation Area appraisal and differ in character. The properties were built in the 1950s with a small modern development in the early 2000s.

Within this area is the village playground which serves the communities of Alton Barnes/Alton Priors and Honeystreet. It is well used virtually all year. The playing field is owned by the Council and Alton Parish Council following a Community Asset Transfer in 2012. In the latter part of 2008 new equipment was installed after five years of fund-raising. The former Kennet District Council provided a grant of £20,000 and an additional £10,000 was raised by local villagers.



Finally, the Woodborough to Lockeridge Road contains 10 properties previously identified as having „townscape merit“. The oldest buildings in this group front directly onto the road. Later buildings are set further back. At Oxford Cottages some privacy is provided by a thick hedge which also helps filter some of the noise from passing traffic. Upstairs windows provide uninterrupted views to the west across the open arable fields. Coronation Hall stands back from the road but does not harmonise with the other properties. Its utilitarian structure, white walls and metal roof ensure it is visible from the approaching Stanton Road as well as from the Downs. Hedge planting at the rear will reduce its visibility from Browns Lane track area and hopefully as the trees grow its impact when viewed from the hills will be reduced.

## Summary

**What all the areas have in common is well-spaced properties, in a largely peaceful rural setting. Most houses sit harmoniously in their surroundings. This good quality environment has to be respected and protected from any excessive building or infilling of the much-valued green spaces. This community view is clearly born out in responses to the VDS questionnaire.**

In answer to the question about what was valued most about the present character of the Altons, the most common response was for the peace and quiet coupled with the location or setting of the village. Others also cited a sense of community within the

villages. There is no doubt that the residents do not want any significant infilling or developments to take place. A clear majority were against more houses of executive estate style or development out of character with existing properties. Certainly residents do not want industrial or large businesses to be run from or within the village. Future planning should take this into account.

## Farming

Manor Farm has been tenanted by the Stratton/Carson family for four generations. The land, approximately 2,250 acres, is owned by New College Oxford. In 1980 750 acres of hill land at Newtown was let to sheep farmer David Oliphant of Honeystreet.

The last 60 years has probably seen the greatest upheaval in agriculture of any period in history. Until the end of the twentieth century farming in Alton followed a conventional pattern, with dairy, sheep, and beef. Arable land was managed on a strict rotation. The sheep disappeared in the 1960s and at that time a partnership was made with English Nature (now Natural England) to manage the Downs.

Since then the Downs have been designated a European Bio-Reserve, an SSSI and also became part of North Wessex Downs of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Natural England has a grazing agreement since 1960 which includes keeping ragwort and hawthorn under control but for some time the latter has not proved effective. If this situation is to be reversed pressure on Natural England by the Parish Council, the tenants of Manor Farm and the people of Alton is essential – supported, if possible, by Wiltshire Council. There is evidence from the questionnaire that some of the local residents would be happy to volunteer and work in a three way partnership to remove the ragwort.

Council houses were built at Alton Priors between the wars and at Alton Barnes in the 1950s, on land given by New College and released from the farm by Guy Stratton. The land for the playing field, originally attached to the village school, was also given. The site of the Coronation Hall, built to replace the tithe barn burnt down in 1950, was given by the Church Commissioners and money was raised by the community to build it.

All the important farm buildings are now listed. However any that become surplus to the farm's requirements could be considered for redevelopment by New College. The

thatched cart shed at Alton Priors was recently under scrutiny. A previous example of such redevelopment can be seen at The Granary in Alton Priors.



Redundant farm building  
redeveloped for housing at The  
Granary

Recently two areas of woodland have been planted. Both have had a grant from the Forestry Commission, which ensures that they are protected woodland. Tawsmead Copse has been replanted and Nature Strips and Beetle Banks have been established around most arable acreage. This has created very welcome permissive footpaths and bridleways. Hedge planting has also been part of the environmental plan.



Some of the grass land has been taken out of production and is currently used by an equestrian enterprise.

It is possible the tenants of Manor Farm may further reduce the arable acreage to 1000 acres. They intend to continue using contract labour during the crop production cycle. Contract grazing for heifers on the permanent pasture in Alton is also expected to continue. On the Downs it is hoped that the beef herd enterprise will continue.

This forms part of the management agreement with Natural England and adds diversity to the Manor Farm business.



On the hill farm at Newtown, under different management, the land which runs up to nearly 300 metres above sea level is largely grazed by sheep.

Farms have to respond to changing markets just as other enterprises and diversify when necessary. The influence that agricultural practice has on the local environment is key to the wellbeing of the community in its widest sense.

From the responses to the first and second questions in the village survey the attractive outlook from the village over the agricultural land and escarpments is what has brought many new people to the villages within the Alton Parish. 54% of those who responded had settled in the last 10 years. Just less than a quarter had been resident for more than 20 years.

## Business and Tourism

Business is a vital part of a community; it provides jobs, daytime activity and individuals who have a vested interest in being part of a community. Without business activity a village can become nothing more than housing for commuters and retired people. Although these are a vital part of the make up of the village, local employment is also essential. Ten years ago the official social and economic classification of Alton Barnes, according to the ACORN classification was agricultural, rural arts and craft, similar to the Shetland Islands. This has now changed to the status of retirement and commuter housing for surrounding towns.

Outside farming the only business enterprises are the horse livery and gypsy caravan rental businesses. Within the village there is however a growing community of home-based workers including several artists, writers, musicians, a photographer and business consultants. In addition there are office workers who occasionally work from home as part of flexible working.

Home based roles are going to become more frequent as internet technologies allow people to work more flexibly and higher business rents make home working financially attractive for the self employed. It will also be vital in ensuring the village continues as an active community not just commuter housing. This means that residents may want to develop offices as part of house extensions, outbuildings or adapt existing outbuildings.

**Many villages have benefited from the adaptation of outdated farm buildings into offices that allow residents with small, 1-3 person, businesses to operate close to home and provide very local and flexible employment. This could be considered as suitable development.**

Tourism is a major source of income to Wiltshire as a whole. The major problem however is that many tourists do not stay in Wiltshire, especially in the smaller towns and villages. Tourism can help revitalise a community but it has to be proportionate and in scale with the existing community.

Currently there is one tourism enterprise in the Altons – White Horse Caravans - which provides horse-drawn gypsy caravan holidays. Although not included in this Village Design Statement, The Barge Inn, Honeystreet, generates local and tourist income both as an attractive pub on the canal and from a campsite. There are few places for people to stay in the local area excepting the bed and breakfast just south of Honeystreet. Several tour companies offer tours to Stonehenge and Avebury passing through the Altons, but without benefit to the community. Each summer an increasing number of visitors arrive to view the local crop circles.

There are relevant and sustainable ways that Alton could benefit from tourism. One is the development of bed and breakfast accommodation within the villages to attract visitors who would enjoy staying close to the walks offered in the local vicinity – the Ridgeway, Wansdyke, White Horse Trails, the Kennet and Avon Canal and the Downs. Another might be the introduction of guided walking and historical tours that would generate further interest in the countryside surrounding the villages. These could culminate in a visit to The Barge Inn – in order to try to keep some of the tourist cash within the local community.

**Any tourist development within the Altons must be sustainable and proportionate to the inherently rural nature of the small villages and be respectful of the fact that this is a Conservation Area and AONB.**

# Wildlife and Conservation

In terms of wildlife and conservation there are four distinct areas within Alton Parish. These are:

1. The central meadows and stream.
2. The open farmland.
3. Kennet and Avon canal.
4. Nature reserves on the downs.

Most of the area is intensively farmed, but there are places which have been left to the wildlife. Declines in recent years have been seen in most of the butterfly and bee populations. Swifts ceased to breed when the house roof they used was renovated. Water voles disappeared when released mink reached the canal. The diversity of habitats has ensured a healthy bat population in the area.

Central meadows and stream. The meadows are mainly of improved grassland, but there are remnants of the natural flora in a few wet areas near the stream. Brooklime, marsh ragwort, marsh marigold and ragged robin are some which can still be found. The woodland along the stream is alive with birdsong in spring and migrant warblers Chiffchaff and Blackcap breed along with the resident birds. There is a flourishing rookery of up to 100 nests.

Open farmland. This is dominated by wheat and rape with an interesting bean field in 2008, which had a flock of 300 Golden Plover on it in April and a family of Yellow Wagtails and a pair of Reed Buntings in July. The rape is a food source for wood pigeons in winter and spring, and in summer, finches and buntings eat the seeds. The fields in winter have Lapwings, Golden Plover, Skylarks, Meadow Pipits and at dawn and dusk the resident Barn Owls can be seen. In summer, some cornfield weeds like Heartsease, Fools Parsley, Mayweeds and various thistles and sow-thistles survive the herbicide. There are 6-metre strips left around many of the fields and where these are adjacent to the nature reserves, they are acquiring downland flora and the associated insects. Grey squirrels and roe deer are flourishing and there are still hares on the farmland.

On a national basis seed and insect eating birds are in decline. Some of the active conservation measures adopted by Manor Farm have helped some local birds to hold on where they have disappeared from other apparently similar areas.

Canal This small stretch of the Kennet and Avon Canal has a variety of typical waterside plants and has had unusual bird visitors such as Little Egret, Common Tern and Cormorant. It provides a good place for Sedge Warblers and passing Kingfishers are not unusual.

Downland The nature reserve is an excellent place for walkers, ornithologists and botanists. Many migrating spring and autumn ground feeding birds use the reserve and surrounding fields as a staging point. Other birds make the downs their chosen breeding site. These species include Meadow Pipits and Skylarks. Several raptor species have been observed hunting over the downs including some rarities. While some do breed locally most are passing through including in autumn 2008 a Red Kite and a number of Honey Buzzards. The downland supports approximately 28 resident breeding species of butterfly and several orchid species especially the Fragrant Orchid, Butterfly Orchid and Bee Orchid. Spring time sees masses of Cowslips and early Gentians.

One of the roles of Natural England is to encourage people to enjoy the Nature



Reserve; however the increase in visitor numbers is having an impact. There has been a significant amount of footpath erosion across the escarpment footpath leading to The White Horse. Additionally, inappropriately large white notices have been placed on the hill, which can be seen for miles. This was highlighted in responses to the VDS questionnaire.

Hopefully Natural England will review their policy on display boards.

The car park near Newtown has become a popular overnight or prolonged stay camping ground. In 2008 up to 15 tents, caravans and assorted vehicles were counted as having stayed overnight some staying for months before being moved on. It is recommended that the Parish Council will strongly urge Wiltshire Council to issue a bye law forbidding overnight stays. Such a bye law will have to be rigorously enforced if the annual cycle is to be broken. Similarly, some boats at 24-hour moorings on the canal overstay for long periods. We urge the Canal and River Trust (formerly British Waterways) to enforce its rules.

## Road traffic, street signage, transport and communication.

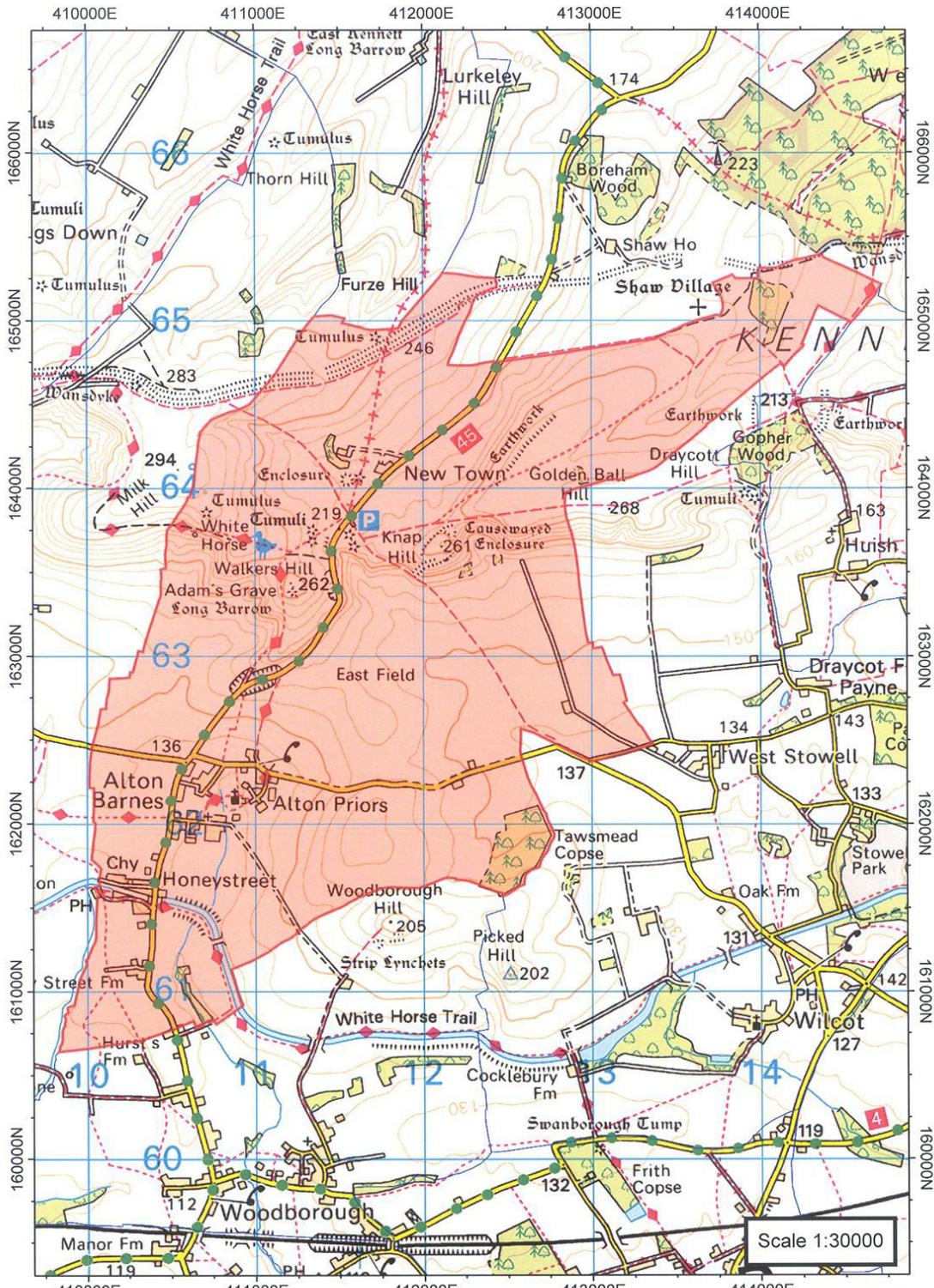
Everyone who replied to the VDS questionnaire owned a car, with just over half of the households owning two. Car use is a necessity due to the relative isolation of the villages. The nearest railway station is at Pewsey, 5 miles away. Pewsey also has the nearest small supermarket; those wanting greater variety have to travel to Devizes, Marlborough or beyond. Of those people-responding to the survey who were at the time employed, 8 worked from home, another 8 worked within 10 miles of Alton, while another 8 worked further away. This necessitates a regular movement out of the village each day and a return each evening by car. The local but infrequent bus service is important especially for those who do not have a car or cannot drive. A recently introduced night taxi service is appreciated by those who use it.

The gradual proliferation of roadside signs has raised some concerns locally. Speeding road users cause genuine concern; 50% of the respondents to the questionnaire would like more effective traffic calming around the village with only 23% against this idea. Better enforcement of current speed limits is the most frequent suggestion, while the community appears evenly split on the idea of use of enforcement cameras and more signs. Speed bumps are not favoured. Perceived excessive speed and the movement of large goods vehicles on the narrow country roads is a genuine concern for residents, especially those with young children. This impact is felt on the north-south road in Alton Barnes and east-west routes through Alton Priors. There are no roadside footpaths for pedestrians. While footpaths across the central pastures do provide a link these are not feasible for families with prams. There is no direct footpath between Alton Barnes and Honeystreet where the nearest public house is to be found.

The Parish has a network of footpaths (see next page) leading up to the Pewsey Downs from the vale. These include part of Tan Hill Way, the White Horse Trail using a southern extension of the old Ridgeway, and the Kennet & Avon canal towpath. Part of the Wansdyke crosses the northern end of the Parish. In addition there are large areas of open access land and permissive rights of way around the headlands of the arable fields. The north-south road through Alton Barnes is part of the national Cycle Route 45.

As the result of increased headland width some footpaths shown have been neglected and become overgrown including a section coming down from the Ridgeway known locally as The Hollow. If agricultural subsidy levels decline there may be pressure to return these headlands back to arable production and the new access routes would be lost. **It is essential that the old rights of way are kept open and fit for use before large scale work is needed to restore them.**

# Footpaths in the Parish of Alton



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Communications A successful campaign was launched in 2002 to get broadband internet services to the village via the Woodborough telephone exchange. Alton Priors is the furthest away in the Parish from the local BT exchange and has slower broadband connection speeds as a result. High speed connections unfortunately seem a long way off but should be encouraged whenever the opportunities arise.



There is only one phone box in the Parish and it is listed. Its importance cannot be stressed too much. Alton Priors is in an exceptionally poor mobile phone reception area with only patchy coverage to one or two service providers.

As phone lines are carried to most houses by overhead wires, service faults to private houses are not uncommon. In emergencies the call box could be essential for contacting the

rescue services. The state of the phone box should be regularly monitored and lack of service or vandalism reported. Additional comments provided in response to the questionnaire requested that where possible public utilities should remove overhead cables as they come up for repair or renewal. This would visually enhance the local environment and reduce risks of power failures or broken telephone connections, and make it safer for tall-sided farm vehicles.

## Planning and future developments

No village can remain in a time warp. Changes however have to be fully assessed against rigorous criteria which should not be compromised.

The survey for The Village Design Statement clearly illustrates that the local population does not want new developments of executive style estates. Conversely 73% of respondents suggested that they would appreciate more affordable housing for local families or accommodation for single, young or elderly members of the local community. Finding a suitable site will be difficult and will continue to be explored.

Where more recent development has taken place in Alton Priors the controversy has first been about possible over-development with loss of views and secondly the inappropriate differentiation between old and new parts of a property. Additional comments from the questionnaire show support for locally produced thatching straw to be used on roofs. New buildings should use some of the best design features and materials found elsewhere in the two villages. This will help to ensure visual harmony within the area.

Typical features around the villages include a thatched cob garden wall (Shell Cottage); wheat thatch (Kates Cottage, Ridgeway Cottage, Maslens Farm, the Cartshed); modern thatch (Monks Hollow); arched windows (Yew Tree Cottage, The Bank, The Old Rectory, etc); and much use of sarsen.

## Planning Framework

The Kennet Landscape Conservation Strategy (May 2005), which has Supplementary Planning Guidance status, places the Alton villages within the Vale of Pewsey Landscape Character Area, where "Enhancement Priorities" include:

- 1 Encourage repair, replanting and widespread extension of hedgerow network and development of mature trees, using native species typical of this locality;
- 2 Maintain existing roadside hedgerows and trees, including avenues, and replace where these have been removed or weakened by neglect or Dutch Elm disease;
- 3 Encourage less intensive farming practices on more open arable and improved grassland on the fringes of the Vale and encourage the introduction of natural vegetation cover in field headlands and margins; and
- 4 Improve landscape structure and land management on the fringes of settlements and along main roads, to mitigate adverse impacts on the landscape.

Nearly all of Alton is a designated Conservation Area where stricter than usual planning policy applies. The safeguards for planning in the Conservation Area are comprehensively set out in the Alton Conservation Area Statement (2006). The document has Supplementary Planning Guidance status.

**Any new planning consents must conform with the relevant policies in the current statutory development plan.**

Parts of the eastern and southern boundaries of the villages are designated as 'Archaeological Zones' in the Kennet Local Plan. The County Archaeological Officer should be informed of any planning proposals in these areas and may suggest that archaeological evaluation or excavation work should be undertaken in connection with any new development. Archaeological sites of significant regional or local importance will be protected from inappropriate development (KDLP Policy HH1, to be superseded by Wiltshire Core Strategy Policy CP58 once adopted).

It is strongly recommended that the fields containing remains of earlier houses and a mill at Alton Priors (near the church) should be included within the archaeological zones.

## Survey results summary

The main priorities identified by the Design Statement survey are:

Preservation of the present character of the Altons

Preservation of views from within the village

No significant change or developments, especially executive estates

No large industrial businesses

Tourist enterprises should be proportional to the sizes of the villages

New bye law forbidding overnight stays in Newtown car park

Identification of potential for affordable housing for local families

Improved maintenance of footpaths

Natural England to use discreet signs on the downs

Improved traffic calming

Minimise use of street furniture

Removal of overhead utility wires

BT phone box to be fully maintained

Inclusion within the archaeological zone of the fields containing remains of earlier houses and mill at Alton Priors (near the church)

Steps should be taken to control Ragwort

## Recommendations

Alton Barnes and Priors are protected by important designations and care must be taken to ensure that new development is compatible with the special character of the area. The villages lie within the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The Government's policy on AONBs is set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.

**Any new planning consents must conform with the current statutory development plan.**

**The area is characterized by well-spaced properties, in a largely peaceful rural setting. Most houses sit harmoniously in their surroundings. This good quality environment has to be respected and protected from any excessive building or infilling of the much-valued green spaces.**

**Our survey clearly illustrates that the local population does not want new developments of executive style estates. Conversely 73% of respondents suggested that they would appreciate more affordable housing for local families or accommodation for single, young or elderly members of the community.**

**New buildings should use some of the best design features and materials found elsewhere in the two villages. This will help to ensure visual harmony within the area. Typical features around the villages include a thatched cob garden wall (Shell Cottage); what thatch (Kates Cottage, Ridgeway Cottage, Maslens Farm, the Cartshed); modern thatch (Monks Hollow); arched windows (Yew Tree Cottage, The Bank, The Old Rectory etc); and much use of sarsen.**

**Many villages have benefited from the adaptation of redundant farm buildings into offices that allow residents with small businesses to operate close to home and provide very local and flexible employment. This could be considered as suitable development.**

**Tourist development, while welcome, must be sustainable and proportionate to the inherently rural nature of the small villages and be respectful of the fact that this is a conservation area and AONB.**

**The Downs are designated a European Bio-Reserve and an SSSI. Natural England has a grazing agreement which includes a commitment to keep ragwort and hawthorn under control. For some time this has not proved effective. It is important that the problem is now addressed. Natural England is also urged to reconsider the obtrusive and unsightly signs it has erected. It is essential that the old rights of way are kept open and fit for use.**

**The County Archaeological Officer should be informed of any planning proposals in the designated Archaeological Zones. It is strongly recommended that the fields containing remains of earlier houses and mill at Alton Priors (near the church) should be included within these zones.**

**Speed limits on local roads should be more effectively enforced; but increased signage and/or speed bumps should be avoided.**

**The one telephone box in the Parish, where mobile phone reception is very poor, could be vital in emergency and must be maintained. Improved broadband connections should be encouraged. Overhead cables should be removed wherever possible.**

## Appendix - Listed buildings in the Altons

- [003/001](#) Church of St Mary, Alton Barnes, Marlborough, Wiltshire, SN8 4LB
- [003/002](#) The Old Rectory, Alton Barnes, Marlborough, Wiltshire, SN8 4LB
- [003/003](#) Alton Barnes Manor Farmhouse, Alton Barnes, Marlborough, Wiltshire, SN8 4LB
- [003/004](#) Chandlers House, Alton Barnes, Marlborough, Wiltshire, SN8 4JZ
- [003/005](#) Maslen's Farmhouse, Alton Barnes, Marlborough, Wiltshire, SN8 4JZ
- [003/006](#) Neate's Farmhouse, Alton Barnes, Marlborough, Wiltshire, SN8 4JZ
- [003/007](#) 8, Alton Barnes, Marlborough, Wiltshire, SN8 4LB
- [003/008](#) The Priory, Alton Barnes, Marlborough, Wiltshire, SN8 4LB
- [003/009](#) Church of All Saints, Alton Priors, Marlborough, Wiltshire
- [003/010](#) The Manor House, Alton Priors, Marlborough, Wiltshire, SN8 4JX
- [003/011](#) Manor Cottage, Alton Priors, Marlborough, Wiltshire, SN8 4JX
- [003/012](#) Wall to Kitchen Garden of Former Manor Farm, Alton Priors, Marlborough, Wiltshire, SN8 4JX
- [003/013](#) Barn, Alton Priors Farm, Alton Priors, Marlborough, Wiltshire
- [003/014](#) Carhouse, Alton Priors Farm, Alton Priors, Marlborough, Wiltshire
- [003/015](#) Granary, Alton Priors Farm, Alton Priors, Marlborough, Wiltshire
- [003/016](#) Pear Tree and Yew Tree Cottage, Alton Priors, Marlborough, Wiltshire, SN8 4JX
- [003/017](#) Kate Gray's Cottage, Alton Priors, Marlborough, Wiltshire, SN8 4JX
- [003/018](#) K6 Telephone Kiosk, Alton Priors, Marlborough, Wiltshire