



Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty



Background



Area



T4

Theme



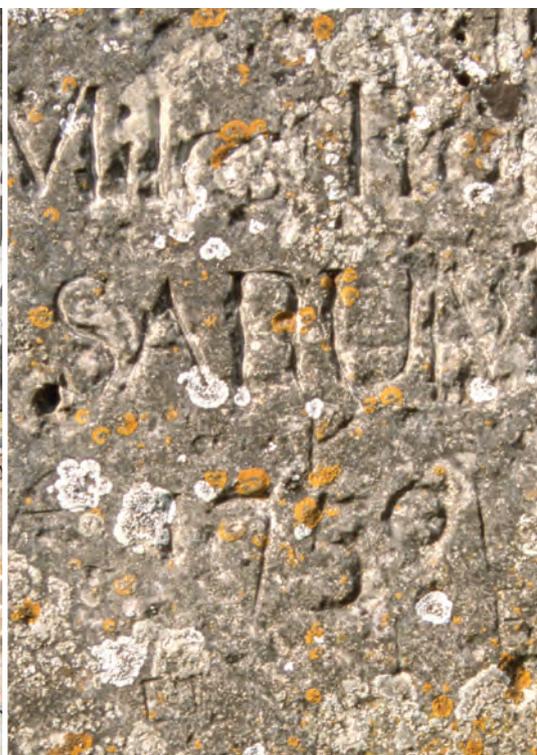
Supplementary



Method

# Historic Environment Action Plans

Theme 4: Historic Parks and  
Gardens in the Landscape





This document forms part of a suite of documents which together comprise the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB Historic Environment Action Plans.

The HEAPs provide a summary of the key characteristics of the historic environment of the AONB at a landscape scale, they then set out the significance, condition and forces for change affecting the historic fabric and character of this special landscape and identify proactive actions to conserve and enhance these special characteristics. These summaries are divided into two groups:

1. Summaries of the historic environment of the AONB by area
2. Summaries of the historic environment of the AONB by theme

These core documents are accompanied by documents which provide background information, supplementary information and detail on the methodologies used to create these documents.

A series of icons help you navigate this suite of documents:

-  **Background** - Provides an introduction to the AONB Historic Environment Action Plans and provides background information on the history and archaeology of the landscape **(B1 to B10)**
-  **Area** - Summarises key characteristics of discrete geographical areas within the AONB, they then set out the significance, condition and forces for change affecting the historic fabric and character of each area and identify proactive actions to conserve and enhance its characteristics **(A1 to A12)**
-  **Theme** - Summarises key characteristics of historic environment themes, each document then sets out the significance, condition and forces for change affecting the historic fabric and character of each theme and identify proactive actions to conserve and enhance its characteristics **(T1 to T14)**
-  **Supplementary** - A series of documents which explore supplementary issues of relevance to the Historic Environment Action Plans **(S1 to S2)**
-  **Method** - Introduces the methodology behind the production of the Historic Environment Action Plans **(M1 to M3)**

## Contents

Introducing the Theme Statements.....	1
Introduction to Theme 4: Historic Parks and Gardens in the Landscape .....	1
Summary of Key Characteristics .....	2
Linkages to other Historic Landscape Character Statements.....	2
History and Context .....	3
Key Secondary Sources .....	6
Landscape Scale Characteristics and Components .....	6
Historic Environment Actions.....	15

## Introducing the Theme Statements

Fourteen distinct Historic Landscape Themes have been identified in the AONB. These were chosen by the HEAP Steering group as representing the topics which best encapsulate the historic character of the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB.

The theme descriptions aim to provide an overview of each theme which encapsulates the main features of the Historic Environment present and include both the archaeological and historical, the very old and the more recent.



The process through which the Historic Landscape Character themes were identified, and mapped, and the sources of information used to create these descriptions is documented in the methodological statement 'Creating and Describing Historic Character Themes'.

## Introduction to Theme 4: Historic Parks and Gardens in the Landscape

*“O, lose me in the green delightful walks, Of Dodington, thy seat, serene and plain ;  
Where simple Nature reigns ; and every view, Diffusive, spreads the pure Dorsetian downs.”*

James Thomson 1730 in reference to Eastbury Park

The aims are to provide an overview of the key archaeological and historic characteristics of the designed parks and gardens of the AONB and to focus on evidence of physical surviving remains and historic views in today's landscape.

From Medieval deer parks through to 18<sup>th</sup> century landscape parks and Victorian pleasure gardens. Designed landscapes are an intrinsic part of what makes this living landscape special and are integrally linked to the hunting landscapes of the Cranborne Chase, Grovely and Selwood.



Philipps House, nestling in Dinton Park

### Summary of Key Characteristics

- Nationally important designed landscapes and gardens associated with named designers through the ages such as Capability Brown, Humphrey Repton, Thomas Mawson and Gertude Jekyll. These include:
  - Very large scale 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century landscaped parks.
  - More intimate formal gardens with a multi layered history. These include the Victorian pleasure gardens at the Larmer Tree, which are a visual expression of the legacy of the archaeologist Pitt Rivers, and the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century gardens at Cranborne Manor which sit within the frame of early 17<sup>th</sup> century formal gardens.
- Thirty five historic parks and gardens that are identified on lists compiled by the relevant county Gardens Trust as being of local importance. These are often smaller in scale and more intimate than the Parks and Gardens included on the English Heritage Register.
- The historic parks and gardens are associated with:
  - the settings of historic grand houses and manors
  - planting and trees, including veteran trees, with the creation of key views and view points both within the landscapes and beyond.
  - listed built garden features including ha-has, temples and grottos, and functional buildings with elaborate stylistic elements including carriage houses, walled gardens and lodges.
  - complex histories of redesign, reinvention and remodelling which continues into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
  - Famous persons or events and garden and park designers.
- Large number of Medieval deer parks are known in the AONB, several of which survive as park pales or have been incorporated into later landscape parks.
- Several of the historic parklands form the focus of importance visitor attractions in the AONB, including Longleat and Stourhead. Three are now in National Trust ownership, the rest are still in private hands and access is variable.
- The creation of a new 'modern' designed landscapes such as at Ferne House.

### Linkages to other Historic Landscape Character Statements

This statement forms one of 14 AONB wide Historic Landscape Character Theme descriptions. These are accompanied by a series of 12 Historic Landscape Character Area descriptions which cover the whole of the AONB. These documents together build up a picture of the key characteristics of the Historic Environment of the AONB at a landscape scale. These statements combined inform the Historic Environment Action Plans created for the AONB landscape.

Other Themes of particular relevance to this theme are:

T5

T12

Theme 5: Hunting Landscapes

Theme 12: Water in the Landscape

The following Historic Landscape Character Areas of relevance to this theme are:



Area 1: Longleat to Penselwood Hills and Kilmington Common

Area 3: Chalk River Valleys

Area 9: Vale of Wardour

Area 10: Wooded Chalk Downland on the Cranborne Chase and Chetterwood

Area 11: Downland Hills

Area 12: Southern Downland Belt



Fonthill Arch

## History and Context

The origins of formal gardens in the AONB are derived from Medieval designed gardens. Monastic institutions in particular carried on a tradition of garden design and intense horticultural technique. During the Middle Ages, gardens were thought to unite the earthly with the divine. The Italian Renaissance inspired a revolution in private gardening. Renaissance private gardens were full of scenes from ancient mythology and other learned allusions.

The origin of landscape parks in the AONB can be traced back to the Medieval deer parks in the area, for example at Wardour.

The 17<sup>th</sup> century baroque French formal garden, also called 'Jardin à la Française', was the inspiration for the first known gardens in the AONB though none of these survive though the 17<sup>th</sup> century framework of the gardens at Cranborne can still be discerned. This style of garden is based on symmetry and the principle of imposing order over nature. It reached its height of popularity in England in the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century before being replaced by the English landscape garden.

The predecessors of the landscape garden in England were the great parks created by Sir John Vanbrugh and Nicholas Hawksmoor. These parks featured vast lawns, woods, and pieces of architecture. At the centre of the composition was the house, behind which were formal and symmetrical gardens in the style of the 'jardin à la française', with ornate carpets of floral designs and walls of hedges, decorated with statues and fountains. These gardens were designed to impress visitors with their size and grandeur. An example from the AONB is the archaeological earthworks belonging to the Vanbrugh designed parkland at Eastbury.

The new style that became known as the English garden was invented by landscape designers William Kent and Charles Bridgeman, working for wealthy patrons. Charles Bridgeman (1690–1738), the son of a gardener and an experienced horticulturist, is associated with Eastbury Park in the AONB. Stourhead, created by banker Henry Hoare II, was one of the first 'picturesque' gardens.

The Great Age of the English Garden and Park is associated with Lancelot Capability Brown (1716-83). Brown's contribution was to simplify the garden by eliminating geometric structures, alleys, and parterres near the house and replacing them with rolling lawns and extensive views out to isolated groups of trees, making the landscape seem even larger. He sought to create an ideal landscape out of the English countryside. This style was further developed in the AONB by Humphrey Repton (1752-1818). Examples in the AONB include the park at Longleat.

In the 1750s, classical architecture and Chinese architecture were joined by gothic revival ruins in English gardens exemplified by Fonthill Park.

The 'Gardenesque' style of English garden design evolved during the 1820s from Humphrey Repton's Picturesque or 'Mixed' style. In a Gardenesque plan, all the trees, shrubs and other plants are positioned and managed in such a way that the character of each plant can be displayed to its full potential. With the spread of botany as a suitable avocation for the enlightened, the Gardenesque tended to emphasize botanical curiosities and a collector's approach.

The cottage garden is a distinct style that uses an informal design, traditional materials, dense plantings, and a mixture of ornamental and edible plants, which became popular in England in the 1870s, in reaction to the more structured and rigorously maintained English estate gardens that used formal designs and mass plantings of brilliant greenhouse annuals. The ideal of the wild cottage garden influenced the development of the mixed herbaceous borders that were advocated by Gertrude Jekyll from the 1890s. Her plantings, which mixed shrubs with perennial and annual plants and bulbs in deep beds within more formal structures of terraces and stairs, set the model for high-style, high-maintenance gardening until the Second World War which were also inspired by the Arts and Craft Movement. Examples in the AONB include the gardens

at Breamore. Victorian Public Parks were also a source of inspiration with their more former design style.

In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, modern design for gardens became important as architects began to design buildings and residences with an eye toward innovation and streamlining the formal Beaux-Arts and derivative early revival styles, removing unnecessary references and embellishment. Garden design, inspired by modern architecture, followed in the same philosophy of form following function. A trend represented in the AONB by Upper Lawn Pavilion designed by Alison and Peter Smithson.



*Rushmore Park*

## Key Secondary Sources

Timothy Mowl has published a series of county based guides to the historic gardens of Dorset (2003), Wiltshire (2004) and Somerset (2010), published by Tempus.

The details of the Registered Parks and Gardens of the AONB are available from English Heritage Register of parks and gardens of special historic interest in England. Brief descriptions are also available from English Heritage national online historic environment database <http://www.pastscape.org.uk> .

Details of locally listed historic parks and gardens are available from the county based Historic Gardens Trusts:

- Dorset Gardens Trust <http://www.dorsetgardenstrust.co.uk>
- Hampshire Gardens Trust <http://www.hgt.org.uk/>
- Somerset Gardens Trust <http://www.somersetgardenstrust.org.uk/>
- Wiltshire Gardens Trust

## Landscape Scale Characteristics and Components

### 1.1 Deer Parks

#### *Background*

The peak time for the creation of deer parks is the 13<sup>th</sup> century, many small parks were short-lived but their outline remains in many places, 'embedded' in plan and pattern of later fields and woodland. In physical form the Medieval deer park was surrounded by a ditch and bank with a wooden fence (known as a pale) on top of the bank. The ditch was on the inside, thus allowing deer to enter the park, but making it more difficult for them to leave. The landscape within a deer park was manipulated to produce a habitat that was both suitable for the deer and some, depending on size, also provided space for hunting. Several of the deer parks in the AONB were incorporated into later landscape parks.



*Mere Park Pale*

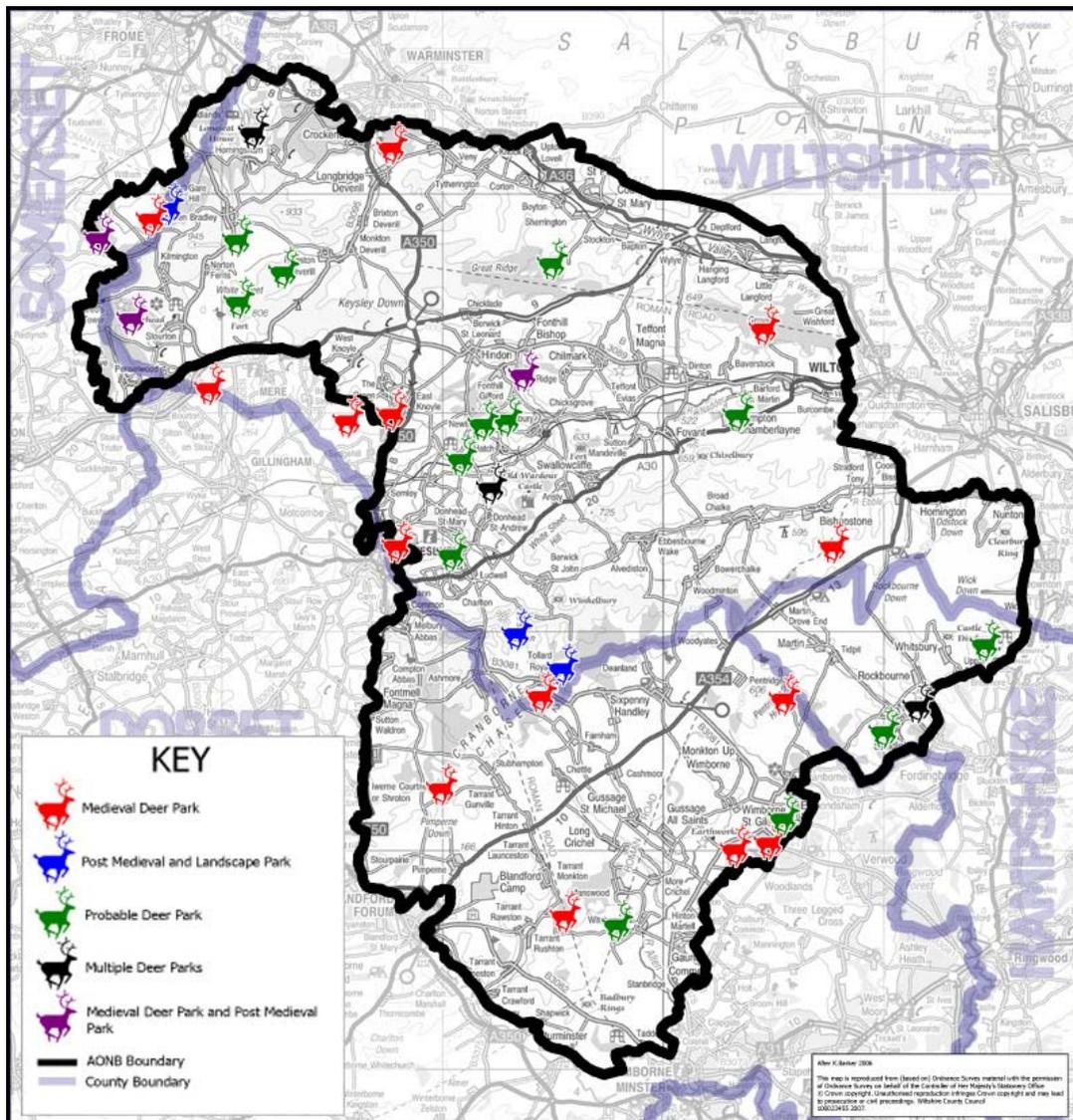


Figure One: Medieval Deer Parks in the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB

Too small key

#### *The landscape scale impact of Medieval Deer Parks*

- A desk based survey of Medieval deer parks in the AONB recorded the locations of 17 parks and another 14 probable locations. These numbers add to the 16 deer parks recorded in the county sites and monuments records.
- The surviving evidence for these deer parks range from place name evidence, such as Lawn Farm at Fonthill, slight earthworks in fields as at Mere, to extant lengths of park pale as at Wardour Castle, to finally nearly complete examples fossilised in the landscape as at Harbins Park. Several have not as yet been surveyed and researched in the field, including all the probable locations recorded in the desk based assessment.

T5

See Theme 5: Hunting Landscapes for the Medieval context of the deer parks of the AONB

## 2. Nationally Important Historic Parks and Gardens in the AONB

### *Background*

Since the 1980s, there has been a Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England. This was established, and is maintained by, English Heritage. Inclusion of an historic park or garden on the Register in itself brings no additional statutory controls. However the walls and built structures associated with historic gardens are often also separately designated as Listed Buildings. Local Authorities are required to make provision for the protection of the historic environment in their policies. Registration is also a material consideration in planning terms. There are 16 Registered Parks and Gardens in the AONB. These are all associated with a large country house and estate but range in date and style from 18<sup>th</sup> century English landscaped parks, to 19<sup>th</sup> century pleasure grounds and 20<sup>th</sup> century arts and crafts gardens. They also range in scale from large areas of parkland to smaller intimate gardens. Several are open to the public and provide major tourist attractions in the area.

### *Landscape Scale Impact*

#### *Boveridge*

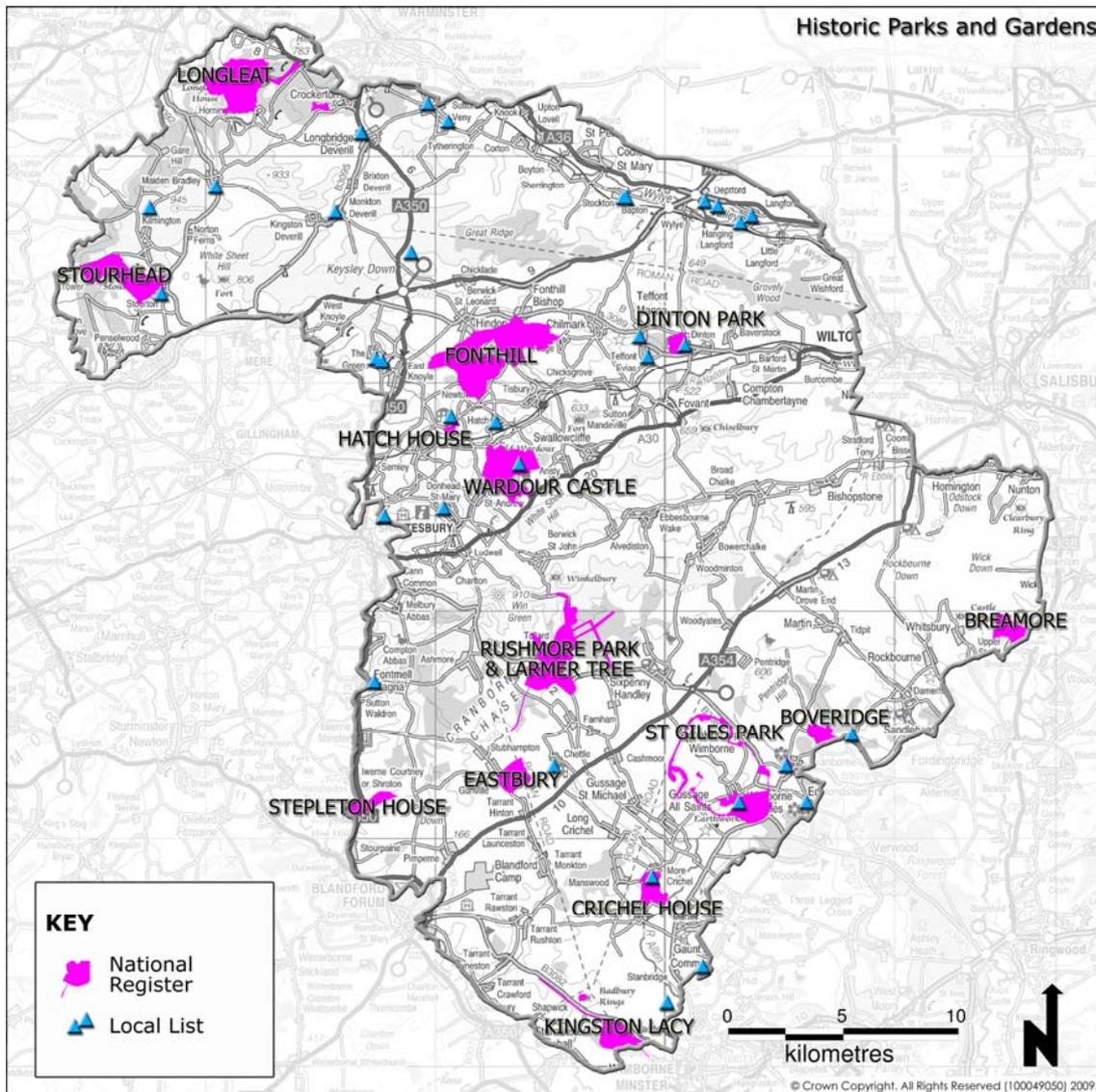
Landscape park, pleasure grounds and formal gardens to Boveridge House which is a late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century country house. The pleasure grounds were documented in 1807-08 and had been extended by 1887. In 1920 Charles Wilfred Gordon commissioned Thomas Mawson to provide plans for formal gardens around the house. Planting plans were provided by Gertrude Jekyll during the 1920s. Jekyll also appears to have developed parts of the pleasure grounds circa 1920. The park was developed during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. A restoration programme of the grounds was started in 1998 by head gardener, Alison Smith and actively involves pupils at the school. There is a 19<sup>th</sup> century kitchen garden now put down to grass.

#### *Breamore*

Landscape park, pleasure grounds and gardens to Breamore House. The park had been landscaped by 1800 and contain gardens which were developed during the late 17<sup>th</sup> century and 18<sup>th</sup> century. Further additions were made during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The gardens were replanted during the 1980s. The park was created from existing deer parks. The landscape park is set round the Grade II\* Listed brick built and stone clad Breamore House built in the 1580s and modified in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.



*Breamore House and Gardens*



Historic Parks and Gardens in the AONB

## Cranborne

Gardens to Cranborne Manor laid out between 1608 and 1612 by Mountain Jennings and John Tradescant for Robert Cecil, Viscount Cranborne and the Earl of Salisbury. The gardens were restored and replanted, within the 17th century framework, in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Further extensive replanting and restoration was carried out from 1954 by Lady Salisbury and during the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. Cranborne Manor which is early 17<sup>th</sup> century incorporates building fabric from 13<sup>th</sup> century royal hunting lodge. There are two walled kitchen gardens.

## Crichel

18<sup>th</sup> century landscape park to Crichel House which is now in mixed agricultural use. Formal terraced gardens were laid out by Sir Nathaniel Napier who inherited the house in 1672 but appear to have been removed during the late 18th century when the house and park were remodelled. The park was developed from a smaller park, documented

in 1765-67, by Humphry Sturt during the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Extensions to the park were made during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1905 Harold Peto was commissioned to lay out a formal parterre or Italian Garden. This was removed in 1970 following neglect and decline during the Second World War. The parkland features the earthwork remains of the cleared settlement of Moor Crichel, cleared by Humphrey Sturt in late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

#### Dinton Park

Landscape park to Philipps House created during the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century. By the late 18<sup>th</sup> century it contained formal gardens and had been extended. Further improvements took place in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and 20<sup>th</sup> century. The parkland is mainly open with scattered mature trees, and is owned by the National Trust.



*Dinton Park*

#### Eastbury

Formal gardens and landscape park to Eastbury House. Plans for the grounds were produced by Charles Bridgeman circa 1717 and include walled gardens. Some of the features now survive as slight earthwork traces. The park is under arable cultivation. Eastbury House (Grade I listed) now consists of the stable range to a mansion designed by Vanbrugh and constructed between 1717-38 and demolished between 1775-82.

#### Fonthill

Landscape park developed c.1740 by Alderman William Beckford and from c.1793 onwards by his son William Beckford. Further developments were carried out in 1850. The park, at its most extensive, covered an area of c.2000ha. It is now in divided ownership and has a variety of land uses. The western side of the park focused on the ruined Fonthill Abbey now being under forestry, while the eastern side remains as parkland. During the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century the lake was enlarged. There are grottos and caves on both sides of the lake, some created by Josiah Lane in 1794. An alpine

garden was also created in this area. William Beckford was also responsible for the creation of the plantations. The park is documented as containing Pulhamite garden features which were installed by James Pulham II (1820-1898) in 1859-60. The features include waterfalls in a rocky stream, a pond, an island and cliff. There were multiple houses built in the grounds of Fonthill Park

#### Hatch House

Early 20<sup>th</sup> century gardens at Hatch House. These covered an area of 2 hectares. The walled garden is 17<sup>th</sup> century in date, with some suggestion that evidence may survive of a "Parliamentarian garden". The garden has been remodelled by Detmar Blow in 1908. It is situated on two levels and has the higher terrace on north west and south sides and contains a lawn and sundial and loggia. The lower terrace wall supports busts of Roman emperors which were removed from Stockton House during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. To the north of Hatch House steps rise up to yew hedges, leading to an enclosed bowling green, north west of the walled garden. "Parliamentarian garden"

#### Kingston Lacy

Landscape park containing woodland, avenues and gardens at Kingston Lacy. The park was originally developed during the 17<sup>th</sup> century but its precise history and layout is unknown. The park was enlarged in 1786 and contains many 19<sup>th</sup> century features. Formal gardens were also developed during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, a small arboretum was established during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The gardens were restored after 1982 when the gardens were given to the National Trust. An extensive replanting scheme within the park took place from 1789 and by 1811 the park had been extended. Improvements to the park and gardens took place in 1841, this included the creation of much of the formal gardens. Later 19<sup>th</sup> century formal gardens include designs by C E Ponting in 1899 with additions in 1912, and William Goldring in 1899-1904. Japanese garden reconstruction and William bankses.

#### Larmer Tree Gardens

Pleasure grounds created during the 1880s by Lieutenant General Pitt-Rivers for use by the local population. In 1880 the octagonal temple was built beside a small pool. Then six 'quarters' or separate buildings in Indian style were constructed. These were designed for picnics, set around a central area with lawns, hedged with laurel. Surviving buildings include the Theatre (1895), the General's Room, an Indian Pavilion and the Lower Indian Room (c. 1880). Originally four pavilions were imported from North India for the Colonial Exhibition in London in 1880. They were then acquired by Pitt-Rivers and re-erected in the Larmer Tree grounds. Following Pitt-Rivers death in 1900 the grounds became less popular and fell into decay, some of the structures and buildings were demolished. During the early 1990s the gardens and some of the buildings were restored.

*Larmer Tree Gardens*

### Longleat

Landscape park covering an area of 280 hectares with 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century formal gardens (2.5 hectares). A walled kitchen garden is situated 1km to south of Longleat House. Capability Brown replaced the formal gardens associated with the house in the 1757 with a lawn, re-developed the canal as a chain of lakes, and created a shrubbery walk. He was also responsible for the fragmentation of most of the straight avenues

*Longleat Park*

into clumps of trees. Humphry Repton was consulted in 1803 and was responsible for the alteration of the lakes, and thinning the plantations. During the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century a formal garden, centred on a central fountain, was created. Extensive forestry with extensive drives was developed during the 1870s. Following the First World War the gardens were simplified, and redesigned by Russell Page in 1929. New garden features have been added since 1992.

### Rushmore Park

Late 19<sup>th</sup> century park of 424 ha incorporating a smaller 17<sup>th</sup> century enclosure and Medieval deer park. A series of parks at Rushmore House were created by Pitt Rivers during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. These form five distinct areas, Rushmore Park, the Chase

Avenues, Tollard Park, Larmer Park and Minchington Park. Features within these parks include avenues, drives, and gravel walks. Within the vicinity of Rushmore House are landscaped and pleasure grounds, ha ha, a kitchen garden and a walled garden with a flower garden. In 1980 Pitt Rivers enclosed an area around the house which incorporated a small deer park, which was extant by 1618. This was used as a home for exotic livestock which included yak, llamas, reindeer, zebra and kangaroo. Minchington Park and Down had a golf course and race course laid out in 1896 which formed part of the facilities associated with Larmer Park. Rushmore Park remains as parkland today.

#### Stepleton House

Late 18<sup>th</sup> century landscape park and pleasure grounds for Stepleton House. The grounds includes two mid 18<sup>th</sup> century walled gardens, one of which was laid out as a period Queen Anne garden in the early 1990s. The pleasure grounds and park were developed from 1745 by Julines Beckford and subsequently by his son Peter Beckford. The grounds were restored during the late 20th century.

#### St Giles Park

17<sup>th</sup> century and 18<sup>th</sup> century parkland, c.170ha, with notable 18<sup>th</sup> century landscape features. There is a walled kitchen garden to the north east of the stables. Little is known of the garden or park development before 1672 when an estate plan indicates garden areas at the western end of the double avenue which runs for 1300m eastwards. The vision of the park at St Giles was shaped by the 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl but landscaping was not effected until mid-C18, for 4th Earl of Shaftesbury and included a Brownian style ride.

#### Stourhead

Eighteenth century landscape garden, lake and woodland situated within larger estate at Stourhead, an eminent example of a landscape created by amateurs, its success due in part to the masterly siting of buildings round the lake, visible singularly or in combination from different points along the circuit walks. The grounds of Stourhead are second only to Stowe in completeness and extent of picturesque layout and furnishings. The garden was created from 1741 onwards, principally by Henry Hoare II and his grandson Sir Richard Colt Hoare. but with later contributions from other members of the Hoare family. St Peter's Church and a group of village buildings, including the Spread Eagle Inn, form part of the landscape theme. It is probable, though not certain, that visitors were meant to follow a particular 'itinerary' round the lake, and likely that this recommended route was given Virgilian overtones related to the sequence of features along the route. The house and greater part of the estate were given to the National Trust in 1946.

#### Wardour Castle and Old Wardour Castle

A park and pleasure ground surrounding a 18<sup>th</sup> century country house, including the remains of a late Medieval castle. The Castle is surrounded by a 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> Century formal garden. The landscape includes work by Richard Woods. The park is associated with at least one Medieval deer park and the ponds set within the park may also have Medieval origins.



Stourhead Gardens

### 3. Locally Listed Historic Parks and Gardens

#### *Background*

The individual county based Garden Trusts are autonomous societies which work with both garden owners and with Local Authorities, advising on the historic designed landscapes in a county. They compile List of Sites of Local Importance (based on the criteria used by English Heritage), in order to protect and enhance the county's historic parks and gardens, include raising awareness of sites, often previously unidentified, that are at risk from inappropriate development, neglect, or ignorance. This list is compiled from information in the public domain combined with some site visits

#### *Landscape scale impact*

There are 4 parks and gardens of local interest in Dorset, and comparable numbers in Wiltshire. These range from 17<sup>th</sup> century walled gardens, late 17<sup>th</sup> century landscape gardens, 18<sup>th</sup> century and 19<sup>th</sup> century landscape parks, and 20<sup>th</sup> century gardens.

The historic parks and gardens of local importance in the Dorset part of the AONB identified by the Dorset Gardens Trust are listed below. For more information and advice contact the Dorset Gardens Trust <http://www.dorsetgardenstrust.co.uk>

- Edmondsham House, Cranborne – The 16<sup>th</sup> century house (with 18<sup>th</sup> century wings), stables, 17<sup>th</sup> century walled gardens (with 18<sup>th</sup> century walls), church, extensive 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century parkland together form a site of strong group value
- High Hall, Wimborne – is linked visually to Kingston Lacy. There is substantial archaeological survivals of late 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> landscaping including evidence of a T-shaped canal.
- Gaunt's House, Hinton Martell – late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century parkland with lake including the remains of an 1840s wilderness.
- Chettle House, Chettle – survival of Baroque landscapes and survival of fragments of original 18<sup>th</sup> century landscaping of parkland.

Information on historic parks and gardens of local interest in Wiltshire is available from the Wiltshire Gardens Trust.

## Historic Environment Actions



*See Background paper 9 for a full list of Historic Environment Actions and the stages identified in their implementation.*

**The Threat and the Opportunity** - Historic parks and gardens are a key characteristic of the landscape of the AONB but some historic parks and gardens are under threat from lack of resources and inability to become involved in management schemes to conserve and enhance their key features.

**The Potential Mechanism** – An initial approach to this issue might be to provide the owners and managers of historic parks and gardens with advice and a readily accessible source of information on achievable best practice. Such material is available elsewhere in southern England (often generated by HECAS officers and usually based on carefully constructed Conservation Management Plans). This could be reviewed and tailored to the needs of the AONB as a whole and to particular parks and gardens as required. Registered Parks and Gardens and those that contain assets subject to other forms of designation (Scheduling, Listing, SSSIs, etc) should ideally be subjected to the preparation of a fully and carefully considered management plan.

Version 1 December 2010. Written by Emma Rouse, HEAP Officer  
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Background	B1	Introducing the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB Historic Environment Action Plans
	B2	Description of the Archaeology of the AONB by Time Period
	B3	History of Archaeological Discovery
	B4	Land Use
	B5	Local Distinctiveness
	B6	People in the Landscape
	B7	Major Historical Events, Trends and Fashions
	B8	Designated Heritage Assets
	B9	Full List of Historic Environment Actions
	B10	References and Glossary
Area	A1	Longleat to Penselwood Hills and Kilmington Common
	A2	Sutton Veny, Cold Kitchen Hill and Zeals Knoll
	A3	Chalk River Valleys
	A4	Northern Wylde and Ebbel Valley Sides
	A5	West Wiltshire Downs
	A6	Great Ridge and Grovelly Woods
	A7	Fovant Terrace and the Area Between Chalbury and Woodlands
	A8	Chalk Escarpments
	A9	Vale of Wardour
	A10	Wooded Chalk Downland of the Cranborne Chase and Chetterwood
	A11	Downland Hills
	A12	Southern Downland Belt
Theme	T1	Ancient Boundaries and Land Ownership
	T2	Farms and Farming
	T3	Fields in the Landscape
	T4	<b>Historic Parks and Gardens in the Landscape</b>
	T5	Hunting Landscapes
	T6	Industry in the Landscape
	T7	Landscapes of Militarism, Commemoration & Defence
	T8	Landscapes of Prehistory
	T9	Open Land
	T10	Routeways in the Landscape
	T11	Settlement in the Landscape
	T12	Water in the Landscape
	T13	Woodland and Trees in the Landscape
	T14	Historic Features of Local Value
Supplementary	S1	Planning and Historic Landscape Character: A Guide for the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB
	S2	Forces for Change Operating on the Historic Environment of the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB at a Landscape Scale and their Past, Current and Future Impacts
Method	M1	Creating Historic Environment Action Plans for Protected Landscapes
	M2	Creating and Describing Historic Environment Areas
	M3	Creating and Describing Historic Environment Theme

Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty



## Historic Environment Action Plans

[www.historiclandscape.co.uk](http://www.historiclandscape.co.uk)

This document forms part of a suite of documents which together comprise the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB Historic Environment Action Plans, or HEAPs for short. The HEAPs provide a summary of the key characteristics of the historic environment of the AONB at a landscape scale, they then set out the significance, condition and forces for change affecting the historic fabric and character of this special landscape and identify proactive actions to conserve and enhance these special characteristics.



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