



# East Holme Conservation Area

## Appraisal document



Adopted Document

October 2015

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# Introduction

## Background

1. This appraisal has been prepared for East Holme Conservation Area which was designated on 10th July 1990.
2. Conservation areas are defined within the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as:

*“areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance”.*
3. Conservation areas are designated to cover the streets and places in towns and villages which hold sufficient architectural and historic interest to warrant special consideration and conservation as part of the planning process. While bringing some added controls the object of designation is not to prohibit change but rather to manage its quality. The purpose of this appraisal is to provide an in depth analysis of the architectural and historic interest, character and appearance of the conservation area in order to both assist the planning process, and to promote careful management and enhancement.

## Planning policy framework

4. Conservation areas are designated by local authorities as a duty under section 69 of the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Section 72 of the same Act makes it a duty for local authorities to consider the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of conservation areas in exercising planning controls. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) provides policy guidance, whilst at District level, policies within the Purbeck Local Plan are also relevant, and are supported by the District Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document.

## Development within a conservation area

5. Restrictions apply to the types of work you can carry out to properties within conservation areas, principal amongst which is the legal requirement to gain planning permission for carrying out ‘relevant’ demolition of unlisted buildings and structures. To find out more about restrictions see guidance on the Council’s website: [www.dorsetforyou.com](http://www.dorsetforyou.com). Where you are considering undertaking works within a conservation area that require planning permission, the Council will be happy to provide you with pre-application advice. A charge is made for this service. See the Council’s website for details.

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6. New development should conserve or enhance the character or appearance of conservation areas. You should use this character appraisal to assist you in formulating appropriate designs for new development, and in making sensitive alterations to existing properties.

## Preparation and survey limitations

7. This document was formally adopted by Purbeck District Council on 13th October 2015.
8. When you are reading or using this document it is important to note that its contents are not comprehensive. For instance, some aspects of the survey information are limited to areas which can be reasonably recorded from the public highway and other accessible land. You should not take failure to mention a particular element or detail to mean that it is of no importance, and thus of no relevance in the Council's assessment of planning applications.

## Community involvement

9. In line with the Council's Statement of Community Involvement a six week period of consultation was arranged. This involved a formal consultation on the draft boundary proposals and appraisal which ran between 2nd March and 10th April 2015. Consultation materials were available online and at Westport House. A leaflet was posted to every property affected. Officers offered to attend a Parish meeting but were not invited. The consultation was advertised through local media and Council channels. Consultation responses were taken into account in preparation of the final version of this document.

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## Summary of special interest and significance

10. The purpose of the following paragraphs is to provide a brief (non-exhaustive) summary of the special interest and significance of the conservation area, which forms the basis for its designation. A more detailed analysis of its historic and architectural character and appearance will follow in subsequent sections.

### Special historic interest

11. The conservation area encapsulates a small estate village which has seen little growth over the past century. The historic evolution of the current village from site of a medieval priory is of particular interest, and helps to explain why the settlement contains so few dwellings.

### Special architectural interest

12. The conservation area contains a relatively large number of listed buildings and structures, which for such a small settlement include a surprising variety of types. A concentration of historic buildings at the heart of the village holds significant group value, whilst the association of country house with designed landscape setting is also a significant feature.

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## Conservation area: site and situation

### Location and setting

13. The village falls within the Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), bordering the floodplain on the south side of the River Frome, south-west of Wareham. Whilst not remote, it enjoys a sense of seclusion as no major route passes through it. Lying on sands and gravels of the Poole Formation, the broader landscape setting features heathland, woodland and forestry, with some quarrying and use as part of the army ranges. The AONB Landscape Character Assessment provides a useful source of guidance.

### Socio-economic profile

14. Most of the conservation area remains under single ownership. Agriculture dominated the village historically, and retains a presence. Priory Farm operates a bed and breakfast and some other properties are managed as holiday lets. Until recently Holmegate was run as a care home. With the exception of a call box and the church, the village contains no shops or other services.

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# History of development

## Medieval

15. There seems no agreement as to the origin of the place name. Hutchins suggests that 'Holme' derives from reference to a hill or island, the English Place Names Society suggest it derives from reference to a holly tree. Addition of 'East' to the name serves only to distinguish the village from West Holme.
16. In 1142 the manor was granted to the Cluniac Montacute Priory, which established a 'cell', or small outpost of monks there. Monastic buildings were constructed adjacent to the present site of Holme Priory, and included a priory church. It is unclear where the farm was located, though as was subsequently the case, this may have been adjacent. The community was never large, and at times contained only a prior and two monks.

## Sixteenth and seventeenth centuries

17. Montacute Priory and its cells were dissolved in 1539, and the property was subsequently granted to a succession of individuals amongst which the William Hanham family and his decedents were perhaps most significant, holding it 1554-1690. Hanham may have been responsible for the earliest parts of Holme Priory (now the kitchen wing), the house built on the site of the Cluniac cell and most probably reusing materials from the monastic buildings.
18. Treswell's 1586 map identifies East Holme with a generic church symbol. The former priory church remained in use until 1715.
19. A branch of the Bond family purchased the estate in 1690 and continues in ownership.

## Eighteenth and nineteenth century

20. In 1776 Hutchins described East Holme as consisting of only a farmhouse and three or four cottages. The 1811 Ordnance Survey (OS) map confirms that few buildings existed beyond the immediate setting of the Priory at that time.
21. The principal section of Priory Farm (see FIG. 11) is dated to the eighteenth century, and like No. 1 East Holme Cottages (see FIG. 10) features material derived from possible incorporation of earlier structures, or demolished monastic buildings. No. 1 otherwise forms part of an early nineteenth century terrace. Adjacent agricultural buildings may be roughly contemporary.
22. The village saw little change between 1811 and the 1841 tithe, though a number of buildings had been added by 1890. These were Priory Cottages, Holme Farm – now known as Holmegate – and a number of agricultural buildings including the stables in the village and structures adjacent to Priory Farm. The latter have since been largely replaced by modern buildings, whilst the stables have been rebuilt and converted to alternative use.

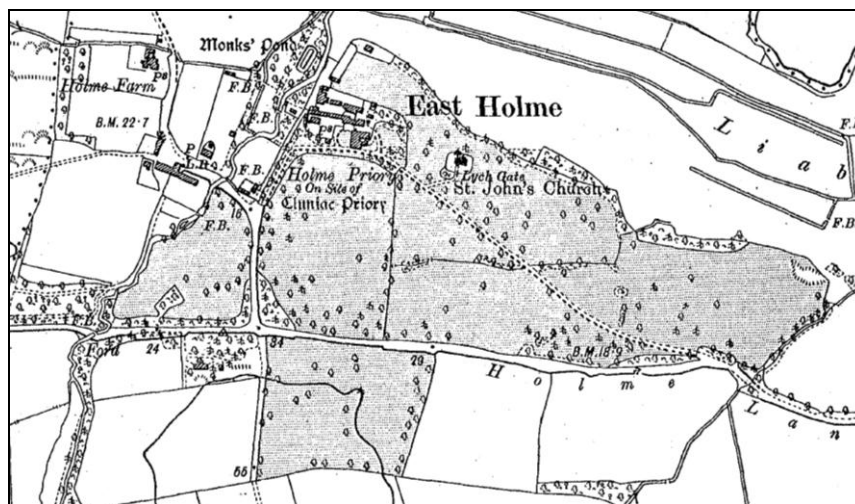


23. Holme Priory (see FIG. 1 below) underwent a series of enlargements during the second half of the eighteenth century, and early nineteenth century. Works undertaken to add stucco and raise the roof during the 1830-40s made a significant contribution to the way the property appears today. The adjacent stables contain elements of both eighteenth and nineteenth century date.



**FIG. 1:** *Holme Priory. View across the park from Holme Road, with frontage as modified during the nineteenth century. The driveway historically ran across the park to the right, though currently runs no further than the church.*

24. The park in its present form appears to have been created in the late nineteenth century. The park is shown on the first edition 1890 OS map, and specifically demarcated on the 1902 OS map (see FIG. 2 below). Both maps show a drive entering and running across the park from its south east corner, passing the church before arriving at the house. This seems to have been in use for a relatively short period.



**FIG. 2:** *The village and park. As shown on the 1902 OS map. Note the driveway running across the park.*

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25. Whilst the drive no longer exists the former entrance is still clear on the ground, marked at a kink in the road by a farm gate flanked by two aged trees. Vestiges of ornamental rhododendron planting survive in the adjacent hedge (see FIG. 3 below).



**FIG. 3:** *The old driveway. Left: former point of entry to the park with views of ornamental parkland planting beyond. Right: rhododendrons in the hedge adjacent to the former access.*

26. The priory church was finally demolished in 1746 after a long period of disuse. Elements of the building were reused at Creech Grange, also held at that time by members of the Bond family. The current church (see FIG. 9) was not constructed until 1865, and again appears to have incorporated some older material.

### Twentieth century

27. The property now known as Holme Farm House was built by 1902. The Holmestead and Wall Cottage are both of late twentieth century date. A further dwelling was erected at Rookery Corner around 1980. Wall Cottage takes its name from a section of old brick wall, which at one time formed part of a rectangular enclosure, since largely removed, shown on old maps. This was apparently once a kitchen garden. The bulk of development in the village has been of modern agricultural structures of various type and size, mostly in the vicinity of and at the entrance to Priory Farm.
28. The drive across the park ceased to be shown on OS maps after 1963.

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## Townscape analysis

### Village structure

29. Holme Lane forms the principal route through the conservation area, and historically formed a point of access to the Priory. Today both village and Priory are served by a narrow side road which branches north from Holme Lane and eventually joins the B3070 to East Lulworth.
30. With the exception of a couple of isolated dwellings development comprises two loose building groups: one accessed via private driveways and centred on the Priory; the other adjacent to the ford on the public road through the village.
31. Whilst generally addressing the road, buildings are arranged informally. This allows for the definition and framing of various open and enclosed spaces which together lend quality to both views and the setting of buildings.

### Building density

32. The conservation area contains only a small number of domestic buildings which are dispersed over a relatively large area, with often large gaps between. Modest clustering of domestic buildings occurs only adjacent to the ford, and even here there is a notable sense of spaciousness.
33. The density of development more generally appears locally filled out by functioning and former agricultural buildings. This mixing makes an important contribution to the character of the group at the ford.

### Building height

34. Domestic buildings generally fall between one and a half and two storeys, with some variation in height linked to period and style. The Priory is exceptional in having a further floor of attic rooms served by dormers.

### Plan form and massing

35. The village contains two short terraces – Priory Cottages and East Holme Cottages (see FIGs. 7 and 10) – all other dwellings are detached.
36. There is no predominant building form or footprint within the village. This reflects the relatively small number of domestic buildings and the various types, styles and periods they include.

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37. The bulky and sprawling form of the Priory is mirrored somewhat, but on a much smaller scale, at Holmegate. Typical vernacular broad front, narrow depth plan forms exist at priory farm and The Cottage, albeit each has been significantly altered by extension.

## Edges and enclosure

38. Estate railings and gates are a notable nineteenth century feature of the park, and also occur along other boundaries within and around the village. The transparent qualities of the railings meant they were particularly suitable for subdividing spaces (such as parkland) intended to remain open for visual purposes, and this application is still appreciable where the park straddles Holme Lane opposite the house (see FIG. 4 below). Many of these railings are now corroded and in fragmentary condition, often hidden by undergrowth and scrub. Some prominent sections of railing have however been recently renewed.



**FIG. 4:** *Estate railings. Here railings are viewed forming the parkland boundaries either side of Holme Lane, immediately opposite the house.*

39. Belts of trees are important features of the landscaped park, sometimes augmenting older field boundaries or following drainage ditches. Hedges are infrequent, and though they do sometimes occur as field and garden boundaries, in other cases they appear to be an informal product of scrub growth around railings.
40. A mix of post and wire and post and rail fencing enclose the gardens of the two terraces adjacent to the ford (see FIGs. 5 and 7). Whilst the wire fencing clearly does not represent a historic boundary treatment, the transparent character of this, post and rail, and estate fencing lends an important sense of spaciousness, particularly where gardens, fields or verges abut.

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## Visual qualities

41. Buildings around the village centre have particular high value viewed as a group, and this is acknowledged in the inscriptions of those that are listed (the latter are shown in FIG. 5 below). Value derives both from their relationship as a collection of building types and styles, and the quality of their informal arrangement and relationship to space. This is particularly appreciable entering the village from the south through the ford, and following the bend in the lane, as buildings are arranged in such a way that they frame spaces and close forward views.



**FIG. 5:** *The centre of the village. An attractive grouping of listed buildings and structures whose positioning provides definition to the space.*

## Trees, green and open spaces

42. The parkland setting of Holme Priory is the most notable historic open green space within the conservation area. The shape and layout of the park was designed to serve views as well as providing the space to form an attractive means of access to the house. Current coverage by grass, the survival of many specimen trees and boundary planting, and the lack of subsequent subdivision means that the character of the parkland park remains appreciable. It is worth noting however that old plans suggest that there is a history of mixed agricultural use of the land within the park, and this is a common feature of parks within agricultural settings.
43. As part of the late nineteenth century design of the park a drive was laid from its south east corner joining the current road adjacent to the church (see FIG. 2). South east of the church, a number of trees mark the former line of the driveway, whilst ornamental planting remains in the hedgerow adjacent to the historic entrance on Holme Lane (see FIG. 3). Though the drive no longer exists, the park continues to provide both the house and village with an attractive eastern approach (see FIG. 4).
44. The park straddles Holme Lane where ground rises immediately opposite the house (see FIG. 4 and 6), providing the property with long views. The park similarly straddles the lane entering the village, south west of the house.

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45. Travelling west of the village along Holme Lane, trees either side of the road at Rookery Corner reach significant height, forming an attractive canopy (see FIG. 6).
  46. The quality of space at the centre of the village is particularly high (see FIG. 4 and 7). Here irregular verges are complemented by lightly enclosed front gardens, whose framing by buildings, boundaries and trees provides an intimate setting, sense of place, and a general feeling of seclusion. This is no doubt accentuated by the historic functional character of the space which serves a number of former agricultural buildings more commonly encountered in farmyard settings.



**FIG. 6:** *Trees. Left: view across parkland north of Holme Lane which contains a number of mature specimen trees and boundary planting. Right: tree canopy over Holme Road at Rookery Corner formed by trees of significant height.*

## Public realm

### Public space

47. The verge, or 'green' outside Priory Cottages provides an informal public open space. The location of the churchyard within the park, not served by any formal public footpath, provides it with a more private than public character.



**FIG. 7:** *'Village green' with Priory Cottages behind. Note boundary treatments including post and rail and estate fencing whose transparent nature adds to a sense of spaciousness.*

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## Street furniture

48. The verge/green outside Priory Cottages is sufficiently broad to provide a seating place, and contains a number of benches (see FIG. 7).
49. Though a relatively late addition, the listed K6 telephone kiosk at the centre of the village (see FIG. 5) makes a good contribution to the scene. Together with the post box and informal use of the barn doors for notices, this provides the village with a distinct focus.

## Lighting and wiring

50. Consistent with its rural character, the village does not contain street lighting, though some overhead wires are noticeable.

## Surfaces

51. As the conservation area contains no pavements the groundscape is principally made up of tarmacked roads and the concrete-lined fords (see FIG. 8).



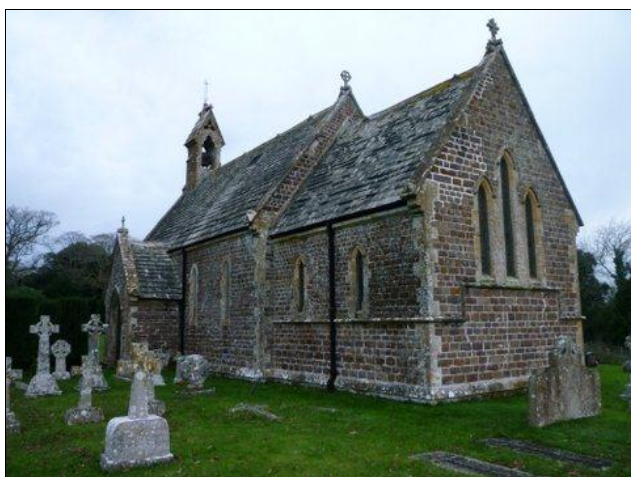
**FIG. 8:** *The ford. This is a distinctive feature entering the village from Holme Road. A second ford exists on Holme Road, though has now been by-passed.*

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## Building style, materials and details

### Architectural style

52. The vernacular (or traditional) pattern of construction is illustrated by The Cottage, and the principal part of Priory Farm (see FIG. 11), each of which are characterised by use of local materials. These buildings are easily missed given they do not stand on public roads, though agricultural buildings at the centre of the village similarly follow formats common locally, albeit the palette of materials is broader. The hipped cart porch of the former threshing barn is a distinctive element. East Holme Cottages (see FIG. 10) appears to represent an early example of formal cottage design, with pattern book (standardised) designs evident in late nineteenth century and later houses in the village. The neo-Gothic of the parish church (FIG. 9 below) follows a style fashionable during the 1860s. Holme Priory is mixed given the different phases of its construction, though the principal facades (see FIG. 1) follow a formal Regency arrangement.



**FIG. 9:** *Parish church of St. John the Evangelist. The building dates to the 1860s and is principally constructed from heathstone quarried from Holme Mount to the south, with Purbeck stone tiled roof.*

### Walls

#### Stone

53. Heathstone (rich orange-brown sandstone of high iron content), which has strong association with areas whose geology predisposes them to formation of heathland, was quarried from Holme Mount in the past. The material was used in construction of the parish church during the 1860s (see FIG. 9), and is otherwise present in a number of earlier buildings. Most notably it forms a plinth for the otherwise brick barn at the centre of the village, provides elements of the walls of No. 1 East Holme Cottages (see FIG. 10), and is mixed with limestone rubble in the construction of both Priory Farm (see FIG. 11) and the original part of Holme Priory. In all of these cases it is possible that the material was either salvaged from earlier buildings – perhaps ultimately originating from former monastic structures – or reflects the incorporation of earlier buildings into later replacements on the same sites.





**FIG. 10:** *East Holme Cottages. No. 1 to the left incorporates heathstone in its construction, though the terrace is otherwise built using a buff brick. The terrace appears to have been limewashed in the past.*

### Brick

54. Brick is a principal construction material within the village, though as noted above, brick building sometimes also incorporate elements of stone masonry. The historic source of brick used in the village is unclear, though the buff and orange-red brick present fits the typical range of Poole Formation clays available in the vicinity. It appears that the brickwork of East Holme Cottages was previously limewashed.

### Render

55. A number of buildings carry a grey self-coloured render finish, a treatment which seems to have found favour during nineteenth century. These include Priory Cottages (see FIG. 7) and Holmegate, which both date to the late nineteenth century, and principal facades at Holme Priory (see FIG. 1). Here render was added as part of the further remodelling of the house during the 1830-40s, and was typically intended to provide the impression of fine masonry construction.

### Roofs

56. Roof forms include hipped, quarter hipped and pitched forms with no single type predominant. The pyramidal roof of the granary at the centre of the village is a feature of interest, particularly as buildings of this type are rarely seen in such prominent positions.

### Roofing

57. Thatch is present on two properties – Priory Farm (see FIG. 11) and Priory Cottage – where use reflects the broader historic vernacular in this part of the District. The history and relatively late period of development of much of East Holme however means that other forms of roofing material, including those imported from elsewhere in the country following establishment of the rail network, are characteristic in the rest of the village.



**FIG. 11:** *Priory Farmhouse. An eighteenth century building, possibly incorporating materials derived from former monastic structures, this is one of only two thatched buildings in the village. The walls of the cottage are heathstone, with later brick additions which greatly obscure the frontage.*

58. Plain clay tiles are used on various buildings. The barn at the centre of the village (see FIG. 5), parts of Holme Priory and the adjacent stable block also feature a stone tile easing course along the eaves. This feature seems to have been popular around the District during the eighteenth century, and in the absence of gutters, served to project rainwater clear of the face of the building on tiles roofs.
59. Double Roman tiles are used to roof what appears to be an ancillary building to the rear of Priory Cottages. This is a context of use common around the District, the tiles having been mass produced in Bridgewater during the nineteenth century and imported by rail.
60. Alongside tiles, slate is frequent within the conservation area and again became a popular rail during from the nineteenth century. The heather hue of slate covering the raised roofs of Holme Priory (see FIG. 1) appears to identify it as Welsh Penryhn.
61. Purbeck stone tiles cover the roof of the parish church (see FIG. 9), a common context of traditional use, though the church itself is Victorian in date

### Chimneys

62. Chimney stacks are a traditional feature of domestic buildings, and are generally brick built, in some cases rendered to match the frontage finish.

### Windows and doors

63. Timber windows and doors are characteristic of residential buildings, with no UPVC replacements currently obvious from public areas.

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64. The vernacular character of Priory Farmhouse and The Cottage is complemented by small sized multi-pane casements. Larger casement windows with greater vertical emphasis if not arrangement, are a feature of East Holme Cottages and Priory Cottages. The thirty pane casements of Nos. 2, 3 and 4 East Holme Cottages are particularly unusual. Sliding sashes are seen at Holme Priory and Holmegate, where they form important elements of architectural styles employed.

### Important unlisted buildings and structures

65. Unlisted buildings and structures which make a 'positive' contribution to the historic or architectural character or appearance of the conservation area are detailed on Map 2. Alongside listed buildings, these should form a focus for conservation, and where applicable, may provide inspiration for new development.

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## Ecology and biodiversity

66. Buildings, watercourses and the conservation area's many trees and open green spaces provide nesting, roosting and feeding opportunities for fish, birds, bats and small mammals, and are also likely to support species of amphibian and reptile. Traditional agricultural buildings that have not been converted – such as those found at the centre of the village (FIG. 12) – are a particularly important resource for swallows who nest inside.



**FIG. 12:** *Cart sheds to the rear of the barn. Buildings such as these are particularly attractive to swallows.*

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## Issues and opportunities

### Problem areas

67. No specific issues were identified.

### Evaluation of condition

68. From external view, domestic buildings within the conservation area appear to be generally maintained, though some agricultural structures appear dilapidated.

### Buildings at risk

69. Listed buildings and structures are termed 'at risk' where aspects of their condition, use or context threaten those features which provide special historic or architectural interest. This is not obviously the case at present for any listed buildings within the conservation area.

### Threats, pressures, challenges

70. As for many parkland landscapes, the ageing of trees planted at a similar time represents a management challenge over time. In these cases tree losses may likewise occur over a similar time period.
71. BT would like to remove the telephone service from the kiosk at the centre of the village due to low levels of use, however the kiosk itself is protected from loss by recent listing.

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## Recommendations

### Boundary redefinition

72. As originally designated in 1990, the conservation area covered most, but not all of the parkland associated with Holme Priory, whilst including a large area of agricultural land and woodland adjacent to the village. Changes were made to the conservation area boundary during 2015 in order to more appropriately focus the designation and provide it with greater integrity. This ensured that the designation was fit for purpose, in line with its statutory definition, and paragraph 127 of the NPPF. A description of elements added and removed in 2015 is given below:

#### Added

- *Parkland to the south of Holme Road and east of the previously designated area.* It is unclear why the original designation excluded these spaces as they form a continuous part of the landscaping around Holme Priory.
- *Roadside belt of woodland at Rookery Corner.* The towering trees here form an integral component of the approach to the village, forming a canopy over the road with trees otherwise already included within the designation on the north side of the Holme Lane.

#### Removed

- *Fields of the north of Holmegate and Wall Cottage.* The fields here do not form an integral part of the village or landscaping, and they are better thought of as providing part of the general agricultural setting of the conservation area.
- *Fields and woodland to the south west of the village:* Fields and woodland here are again best viewed as forming part of the broader setting of the conservation area.
- *Small strip of land north east of the church.* The boundary here meanders away from features on the ground for no apparent reason and is corrected.

### Management and enhancement

73. The character and appearance of the conservation area can be preserved and enhanced by the efforts of all who have an interest in the land and property within it. Maintaining those buildings, structures and aspects of which make a 'positive' contribution to the special architectural or historic character or appearance of the conservation area (see Map 2) should be a key priority. On the other hand, buildings, structures and aspects which have marked 'negative' impact upon the character or appearance of the conservation area (see Map 2) provide a focus for positive change. Buildings marked 'neutral' on Map 2 are a diverse and harmless group which lack importance. Whilst improvements or change here may deliver benefits, these are unlikely to be as significant as for those marked negative. Use of this appraisal to inform the design and assessment of planning proposals helps to ensure that conservation objectives are achieved through the planning process.

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74. The list below provides a summary of potential areas for action, implementation of which will depend upon opportunity, priorities and funding, and may involve or be achieved by a range of different stakeholders.

### **Undergrounding of overhead wires**

75. Visual clutter caused by wiring could be removed by placing telephone and other cables underground.

### **Public awareness**

76. It is important to raise awareness amongst the public of both the existence of the Conservation Area, and the crucial role they play as property owners in conserving and enhancing its character and appearance. Here parish plans and other locally produced documents can play an important role in identifying actions that can be taken.

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# Appendix

## Appendix A – Further information and advice

### Legislation, guidance and policy

- *Conserving Character: Dorset AONB Landscape Character Assessment.*
- *Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.*
- *National Planning Policy Framework.* DCLG, 2012.
- *Purbeck Local Plan Part 1.* Purbeck District Council, 2012.
- *Understanding Place: Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management.* English Heritage, 2011.

### Design

- *District Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document.* Purbeck District Council, 2013.

### Historical development, archaeology and architecture

- *Dorset (Pevsner Buildings of England).* Newman and Pevsner, 1972.
- *Historic landscape of the Weld Estate Dorset.* Keen and Carreck (eds.), 1987.
- *National Heritage List.* [www.historicengland.org.uk](http://www.historicengland.org.uk).

### General

- *A Stitch in Time: Maintaining your Property Makes Good Sense.* SPAB and IHBC.

### Further enquires

Enquiries regarding this appraisal should be addressed to:

Design and Conservation Officer  
Purbeck District Council, Worgret Road  
Wareham BH20 4PP  
Tel: 01923 557388  
[conservation@purbeck-dc.gov.uk](mailto:conservation@purbeck-dc.gov.uk)

Enquiries regarding archaeology and the County Historic Environment Record should be addressed to:

Environmental Services Directorate  
Dorset County Council, Colliton Park  
Dorchester DT1 1XJ  
Tel: 01305 224921  
[www.dorsetforyou.com](http://www.dorsetforyou.com)



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## Appendix B – Listed buildings

Listed Buildings within the conservation area are shown in the table below. For further information on these buildings see the National Heritage List (searchable online at [www.historicengland.org.uk](http://www.historicengland.org.uk)).

Please note: The table does not include ancillary structures or those within the curtilage of named buildings which are also likely to be covered by the listing where pre-dating 1948. Names of properties given below are those recorded at the time of listing and thus under which they are officially listed. It is possible that some names may have changed. This does not affect the listing itself.

Address	Grade	Historic England reference No.
Parish Church of St John the Evangelist	II	1120495
Lych gate to churchyard of Parish Church	II	1305193
Priory Farm House	II	1120496
Priory Cottage	II	1120497
Holme Priory	II	1323338
Stables at Holme Priory	II	1172324
Large barn adjoining East Holme Cottages on west	II	1120498
East Holme Cottages	II	1305161
Granary adjoining the large barn on east	II	1305167
K6 telephone kiosk	II	1395285