

### 3. Conclusions

#### Preserving Local Distinctiveness

3.1 Large areas of countryside and an appreciable number of rural settlements of East Dorset District still retain their local identities. This is particularly so within the Chalk landscape and the northern sector of the Eocene area, north of Edmondsham. The distinctive character of many of these settlements and rural areas have not been compromised by inappropriate modern development. This is because very little new development has occurred in these areas.

3.2 This is not the case in other rural areas to the east and south of the District. It is not only the quantity of new dwellings that has occurred since the War (they replace many old cottages which were pulled down beforehand); but the nature of these houses and bungalows which are often more appropriate in suburban situations. Furthermore, these are still being built, with the result that local distinctiveness continues to be diluted.



*Wheelwrights Close, Sixpenny Handley, development completed in 1999.*

3.3 This does not imply that modern developments should be pastiche representations of earlier periods. New buildings ought as a general rule, be of the present age and thereby contribute to our building heritage. But it is vitally important that such development should respect and relate to its neighbours and to its landscape setting.

3.4 If the issue of local identity is to be effectively addressed, little less than a fundamental change in our approach to rural housing design is needed, especially involving new approaches to site layout and

housing form whilst ensuring more consistency in the use of appropriate building materials.

3.5 In all rural development proposals, a site survey plan showing existing features such as slopes, trees, hedges, water courses, old walls and the materials used in nearby buildings should form part of the planning application. Integrating these features into the new development will foster harmony with the surrounding landscape. Using existing features in this way, each development will possess its own distinctive sense of place and clear identity.

3.6 In order to preserve and strengthen the distinctive qualities of the rural areas of East Dorset District, in addition to existing planning policies, the following Code of Practice should be observed.



*Wheelwrights Close, Sixpenny Handley.*

## CODE OF PRACTICE

### 1. Ensure that the distinctive character of existing buildings is preserved.

- a) Ensuring that the character of Listed Buildings is not compromised by alterations or extensions. Many historic cottages have, over a period of time, been incrementally enlarged. The essential character of a cottage, however, depends upon its size and scale. Each successive extension, although modest in itself, may undermine this character. Space standards and room arrangements which we take for granted in modern dwellings cannot be strictly applied in historic properties. Where the 'character threshold' has been reached in respect to a particular cottage, any further extensions may be prohibited.

Similarly, it is possible to 'lose' the identity of the original structure when a number of extensions are attached. Sensitivity and skill are demanded whenever small cottages are extended in order to preserve the identity of the building.

Any extension must be in scale with the existing dwelling and always be subservient in size and height. Its form, elevation treatment and detailing must be in sympathy with the original structure. The materials used must be appropriate and where necessary match exactly those used on the existing building. This may involve the use of whole or knapped flint-work, cob or thatch.



*Tiny Cottages such as Tudor Cottage, Woodyates, are increasingly rare.*

- b) Preserving the setting of Listed Buildings by ensuring that important curtilage buildings, structures and boundary walls

are not damaged or spoilt by the erection of inappropriate buildings.

- c) Encouraging the repair of traditional buildings using appropriate materials, especially flint, cob and weather-boarding and thatch.
- d) Encouraging the use of combed wheat when re-thatching existing roofs and, where appropriate, the construction of new buildings. Encourage East Dorset thatching traditions ensuring smooth, rounded profiles without block ridges.
- e) Identifying other buildings of architectural or historic interest that are not included on the Statutory List; establish a List of Buildings of Local Interest.
- f) Publishing an advisory leaflet which explains why traditional buildings are important and how they should be looked after.
- g) Requiring a clear justification as part of any application for Listed Building Consent or Planning Permission for any alterations to Listed or other traditional buildings. Such statements should include how the proposals will improve the appearance of the building without compromising its historic structure.

### 2. Within villages and hamlets the historical street pattern should be preserved and reflected in new developments.



*In Castle Street, Cranborne, new dwellings are arranged as close to the road as the Highway Authority would permit. The low front walls strengthen the sense of enclosure.*

This can be achieved by:

- a) Avoiding development on sites, such as gardens and former orchards, which currently make a positive contribution to the character of the settlement.
- b) Avoiding development which compromises the clarity of the existing street pattern and street-scape. Cul de sacs which access small groups of houses or bungalows are essentially suburban in character and in consequence appear out of place with the traditional village form.
- c) Following historical building lines.
- d) Preserving historical boundaries.
- e) Reflecting the density of the pre-1919 settlement, in terms of spaces between buildings, especially where such spatial relationships form an important aspect of village character; densities might be relatively high or low, depending on the settlement.
- f) Ensuring that the accommodation of vehicles is unobtrusive, in terms of access to the site, circulation within it and how the storage of vehicles is treated (this may require relaxation of standard highway criteria); in developments of more than two dwellings, it is important to vary the position of the garages, one from another.



*A recent Housing Association development, using standardised house types which draw reference to rural styles. Its character, however, is strongly influenced by the suburban road layout. The use of front boundary walls is also inappropriate in a village dominated by hedges. Holt.*



*The road layout of the recently completed Friday's Heron development echoes the shape of the Square in the centre of Cranborne. But this space is larger and the buildings are lower.*

- 3. Within any particular village or hamlet the characteristic traditional building form should be strengthened.

This may be achieved by:

- a) Ensuring that the scale of new development is consistent with local traditional buildings; building spans, ridge and eaves heights should relate to the norm for Small Houses (as defined in the Introduction) within the settlement; single-storey units (i.e. bungalows) should relate to the norm for 'Cottages'. In no part of the rural District should spans exceed 7m.
- b) Ensuring that the siting of buildings, relative to the highway, plot curtilage and adjacent traditional buildings, reflects the particular historic settlement pattern.



*Village housing, recently constructed at Cranborne, comprising short terraces which follow the alignment of the street. Good solid/void relationship between wall area and irregularly-placed. Colour and textural contrasts achieved by roof materials.*

- c) Ensuring appropriate orientation of new buildings, following any recognisable

pattern that may exist in a particular locality.

- d) Avoiding narrow, deep house-types which are contrary to traditional forms.
- e) Ensuring a simple, elongated-rectangular form for the main body of the house, enlarged if necessary by means of small-scale, well-articulated 'extensions' at the side or rear.
- f) Ensuring that roof pitches relate to other traditional buildings in the locality.
- g) Avoiding flat-roofed extensions, garages or other buildings.



*A recent house in Gussage St. Michael having low eaves height, a narrow building span and 45° roof pitch. The size and disposition of windows ensure that solid areas, both walls and roof, remain dominant.*

#### 4. Ensure the use of appropriate building materials.

- a) The use of reclaimed materials from the same locality, especially brick will be encouraged.
- b) The use of lime putty mortar in new brickwork, for aesthetic, practical and sustainability reasons will be encouraged.
- c) The Local Planning Authority will ensure that, where new bricks are proposed, their colour and texture blend with the brickwork of traditional buildings in the locality. Sample panels of brickwork constructed on site are particularly useful in selecting the right brick, bonding pattern, mortar mix and pointing. In most cases, stock bricks should be used in conjunction with a natural lime mortar. Wire cut bricks and bricks with an applied finish should be avoided.



*A row of rendered and thatched cottages, constructed in 1988 at the northern end of Sturminster Marshall, relate in form and materials to a similar row adjacent to the church. These cottages, which replaced a single inter-war bungalow, make a positive contribution to the character of the conservation area. The gentle curves in the cottage walls belie their concrete block construction.*

- d) Rendered block-work may be appropriate in settlements where cob buildings are located, but not in villages which are predominantly brick. Rendered walls should have plinths of brickwork and the render should be smooth; part-rendered, part-brick walls should be avoided. Rendered buildings should normally have slate or thatched roofs -such buildings should be smaller in scale than brick buildings.
- e) Whilst unbaked earth (cob) will seldom be used in the construction of new buildings, it is entirely appropriate for repairs and in the construction of minor alterations, in order to avoid potential problems of joining disparate materials. The cob may be applied as blocks or laid in situ. For the same reason, when altering cottages having pole-rafter roofs, like materials should be used in order to integrate new work into the old roof structure.
- f) Flint-work is encouraged in the Chalk stream villages and may be a planning requirement in the northern Chalk settlements around Sixpenny Handley. Sample panels of flint-work are essential to ensure correct techniques of laying and to determine whether whole or knapped flints are appropriate for a particular location. Pre-formed panels of flint facilitate cavity wall construction.

- g) On the Chalk, a pattern of alternating flint and brick bands represents the most common use of this material and will be encouraged.
- h) The use of natural stone in modern building will be extremely rare, but should not be discouraged, provided the type of stone and its application follow local traditions. Applied stone-work, as cladding on brick or rendered walls, on the other hand, represents perhaps the worst possible fate for any wall.
- i) The use of weather-boarding to clad garages and out-buildings is encouraged. It is also an appropriate material for small, single-storey extensions, especially in Chalk areas. Wide, square-edged boards, normally of oak, chestnut or elm, should be laid horizontally, but vertical boards with cover-strips over the joints, may be equally appropriate. Ship-lap boarding is not a local tradition and will be discouraged.
- j) Tile-hanging may be acceptable in localities where this nineteenth century tradition is evident.
- k) Salvaged peg-tiles and plain tiles are appropriate anywhere within the District on roof-pitches of 40 degrees or greater; new machine-made clay plain are smoother and flatter and create a more uniform roof covering. Hand-made tiles, still manufactured by Keymer in Sussex; Tudor Roof Tile, Kent; Solopark, Cambridgeshire, Sandtoft, South Yorkshire and Michelmersh Co, Hampshire, best reproduce the character of old peg-tile roofs. Half round tiles are a traditional hip detail and should be used in favour of bonnet tiles.
- l) Single- or double-pantiles or interlocking tiles should be confined mainly to buildings or localities where these materials exist already and on larger garages.
- m) New or salvaged Welsh slate is appropriate throughout the District, especially in certain areas, such as Sixpenny Handley, where such roofs are prevalent. Slate need not be confined to shallow pitched roofs on account of its past traditional use as a replacement for thatch. Slate roofs may be used in conjunction with tiled roofs to help articulate larger buildings.
- n) Slate substitutes should only be applied in certain circumstances, for example, on small roofs of out-buildings and some agricultural buildings. Slates which are reconstituted from slate dust (60% or more) are preferable to synthetic 'slates', which should be discouraged. If local distinctiveness is to be maintained, the use of natural slate should be vigorously upheld.
- o) The potential of thatch as an economic and desirable roofing material on new buildings is beginning to be realised, and a number of modern examples can now be found within the County, including East Dorset. As thatch represents one of the most distinctive traditional features of the area, encouragement should be given to preserve existing roofs by way of local authority grants and loans. The use of thatch should also be encouraged on new dwellings in locations where thatch is common.
- p) The type of thatching material and the style in which it is laid are also important, as the thatching traditions of other regions, if applied in East Dorset, can weaken the area's distinctive style. Combed wheat is universally suitable throughout the District and should be encouraged wherever possible in order to achieve the soft, rounded profiles characteristic of the area's cottages; the Norfolk tradition of deep block ridges, often with ornate patterns, should be discouraged. Similarly, 'points' at each end of the ridge and other ornamentation should be discouraged in favour of simple, smooth lines.
- q) In certain instances, it may be appropriate to express the form of new extensions by the use of a contrasting roofing material. Many thatched cottages have old outshuts in slate or plain tiles, and this tradition may be equally applicable today.
- r) Corrugated sheets are a traditional low cost roofing material that is particularly appropriate for outbuildings and barns in rural situations. Traditional 'corrugated iron', painted black, gives a good, rustic effect, but modern profiles and most plastic-coated sheeting should be avoided.
- s) Concrete tiles, cedar shingles, metal sheeting (other than corrugated iron), fibre-cement and plastic products do not

coincide with any local building tradition and their use on residential buildings should be discouraged. Corrugated fibrecement sheeting, commonly used on agricultural buildings, may be appropriate for single garages, especially if lichen growth can be encouraged.



*Simple house types are cheaper to build, allowing more to be invested in good quality materials. These recent houses having plain clay tiles and stock bricks, harmonise with other buildings in Cranborne, but might look out of place in, say, Shapwick.*

#### 5. New dwellings should reflect the proportions of traditional buildings.

The following factors need to be considered:

- a) The relationship between solid walls and window/door openings. A solid: void relationship of 5:1 is common and should be used as an approximate measure for new dwellings (a typical suburban house is 2:1).
- b) Traditional buildings may include box sash windows or casements, or a combination of both. The casements may be single, double or triple, resulting in a vertical rectangle, square or horizontal rectangle shape respectively. However, as with box sash windows, the visual emphasis should always be vertical.
- c) If dormer windows are proposed, these should normally be small in size and remain an incidental feature of the roof.
- d) Geometric ratios which underpin the design of Georgian buildings ('Golden Section') still represent sound principles for the design of modern dwellings.

#### 6. Local identity should be preserved by appropriate design.



It is not the intention of the Planning Authority to impose particular design requirements, as style involves a degree of subjectivity. However, the quality of design, in terms of the form of buildings, their basic proportions, materials and attention to detail, can be measured and will be subject to planning control. These qualities characterise traditional buildings and are equally relevant today. The quality of buildings can also be measured in terms of the soundness of construction, heat insulation and adequate natural ventilation.



*Two pairs of Housing Association houses pictured here and above, recently constructed in Wimborne St. Giles. The buildings fit well into the village, partly on account of their siting and form, and partly due to their design. Architectural references to other Estate houses are instantly recognisable.*

- a) Present day building regulations impose standards which were absent when pre-1919 buildings were constructed. Moreover technological advances in the industry also affect the methods of construction. This Design Code needs to be applied to the building industry of today. Similarly, the building industry should accept that elements of traditional design are still relevant and, indeed, are particularly appropriate in rural situations. Narrow house-types, for example,

- potentially allow better natural ventilation and daylight.
- b) The installation of window vents, roof vents, and vents for flues of various sorts can adversely affect the appearance of a building. The appearance of a building should be maintained in its original use. Studying the effect of each elevation. They have a practical benefit too, in terms of protecting the timber frame from the elements. Associated with these deep reveals are masonry window cills, often of stone or rendered brickwork. These features are equally relevant today.
  - c) Another characteristic of many traditional buildings is their simplicity, in terms of their form and elevation treatment. Many older houses are very plain, with straight eaves lines and simple roofs. The simplest building shapes harmonise best with the adjacent landscape.



*Manor Farm, in the centre of Hinton Martell, has been partly reconstructed and converted into five dwellings. A modern architectural treatment has been adopted but its traditional form and materials were retained.*

- d) Dormer windows are not common features and where they do occur, are normally very small: just enough to allow light into the roof-space. Where dormer windows are considered appropriate, careful detailing is required to ensure that their design retains the finesse of traditional dormers.
  - e) New dormers should be as narrow as possible, little wider than the window itself, with a projecting fascia or barge-boards adjacent to the window head. The barge-boards should be plain without fillets. Side walls should be dressed in lead to minimise the overall width of the dormer.
  - f) Large modern roof-lights tend to draw attention to, and disrupt the appearance of otherwise simple expanses of roof. Their reflective surface can often be seen from a considerable distance. Only the smallest available roof-lights should be used, and their number minimised. Traditional designs should be used that lie flush with the roof plane and which adopt a narrow module. Large, modern roof-lights will normally not be permitted.
  - g) The windows of many late 18th Century and 19th Century dwellings are set back from the face of the brickwork by about 100mm. This is a traditional use of shadow lines and is a traditional use. Studying the effect of each elevation. They have a practical benefit too, in terms of protecting the timber frame from the elements. Associated with these deep reveals are masonry window cills, often of stone or rendered brickwork. These features are equally relevant today.
  - h) Windows constructed of upvc do not possess the character or detail of traditional timber windows and their use should be discouraged. Well made windows, using seasoned timber that are properly maintained will outlast plastic alternatives. Microporous paints applied to bare timber dramatically reduce the level of maintenance required.
  - i) Good, modern design will continue to be encouraged, provided it is appropriate for the particular locality and provided that the designer is able to demonstrate an ability for quality detailing. Proper attention to detail is a prerequisite of all good buildings, and contemporary buildings are no exception. Designers should examine the traditional building features of the locality -especially those which contribute to local distinctiveness- and interpret these in a modern idiom. To be successful, this requires a high degree of sensitivity and architectural ingenuity with corresponding less dependency on standardised building components. Irrespective of the proposed style of building, modern or traditional, the basic form, proportions and materials should follow the guidance contained in this Code of Practice.
7. Local distinctiveness should be reinforced by the appearance and treatment of spaces between and around buildings
- a) Landscape design should be considered as an integral part of the building design process and is equally relevant at the initial site planning stage when determining the basic form of the development.
  - b) Existing boundary walls and hedges should be preserved wherever possible, but especially where these form important features within the village or outside.

- c) New boundaries should perpetuate the prevalent boundary material in the particular area, in terms of their materials and height. For example, boundary walls of brick, alternating with flint, should be promoted throughout the Chalk area, but especially in the Chalk-stream villages and the Inner Chase area.
- d) New hedges should always be indigenous to the local area, thus harmonising the development with the landscape as well as encouraging wildlife.
- e) Most fencing types are more appropriate to suburban situations, but wattle hurdles are a traditional boundary treatment and are made in the local area. Horizontal metal bar fencing remains a classic parkland boundary.
- f) Existing trees should be preserved wherever possible and similar species planted at the time of the development in order to ensure long-term succession. Indigenous trees should be encouraged in order to help integrate the development with the surrounding landscape. Sufficient space should be allowed to enable new trees to develop to their full potential. Smaller cultivars of native trees may be appropriate where space is limited.
- g) In the past, orchards were a common village feature and should be encouraged today, either as self-contained plantings, or within gardens.
- h) Driveways should be surfaced in materials which are appropriate to rural situations, such as hoggin, gravel, or dressed tarmac, with treated timber, granite setts or concrete footpath edgings.
- 8. Rural character should be reinforced by highway design.



*The finger-post is a distinctive feature of the English Countryside.*

- a) Too many rural housing developments are arranged around a road pattern based on set rules. Such standards, when rigidly applied, result in suburban roads of uniform character. These developments appear alien in a countryside that is characterised by informality. Great sensitivity and skill are required to apply highway standards in such a way that will maintain the rural feel, without compromising safety.
- b) This will require a new approach to housing design that considers spatial relationships between buildings first before working out how they are to be accessed.
- c) An informal 'lane' appearance, consistent with the character of the surrounding area, should be achieved that still meets the requirements of the Highway Authority. Highway design need not, and should not, be set out by template. A relaxed kerb alignment that introduces restrictions in the width of the road-space will encourage slower vehicle speeds. To prevent such alignment changes being arbitrary and contrived, they should be related to the



arrangement of buildings, existing trees or other site features.

- d) Cul de sacs are a feature of suburban housing estates and if possible, should be avoided in new village developments. Instead, new roads should connect with existing highways or other public rights of way. Where turning heads need to be provided, their critical highway dimensions should be incorporated within a surfaced area appropriate to the locality, such as a courtyard.
- e) In order to achieve sight-lines at road junctions, existing hedges may be lifted and repositioned further back.
- f) The choice of materials has a profound effect on the appearance of the highway. Most important is the edging treatment. Standard smooth concrete kerb-stones should never be used in rural areas. Small-unit blocks having a rough texture are an acceptable substitute for traditional granite setts.
- g) Within housing areas, 'Rumble Strips' of granite setts help to reduce traffic speed, and the contrast in surface texture breaks up expanses of smooth tarmac.
- h) Private drives and other off-road surfaces should also be formed in a contrasting material, such as rolled hoggin or washed gravel.
- i) Soft verges are a feature of many villages. Their width, and the manner in which they are maintained, together with any ditches or streams that might exist, all influence village character. It is important that such features should not be spoilt by new developments. Similar features may be incorporated in the new housing area.
- j) The level of street lighting should be appropriate to the locality. If the surrounding area is unlit, it may not be appropriate to install any public lighting within the new development. Isolated lamps may be appropriate to illuminate critical highway features, but comprehensive street lighting is out of place in most rural localities.



*Cottages at Little Pamphill face directly onto a communal grassy area without paths or driveways. Their charm is enhanced by the very simple landscape treatment.*

# Appendix 1

## Reference Maps

Relief

Geology

Landscape Designations

# Appendix 2

## Glossary

**ASHLAR** hewn blocks of masonry, with a dressed, even finish, carefully laid to courses. Often used to form sharp edges around windows and corners of rubble-stone buildings

**BROACHED SPIRE** a church spire, the profile of which has a distinctive 'kink', formed when the pyramidal base connects into an octagonal spire.

**CATSLIDE** usually on a thatched building where the main roof extends seamlessly in the same, or slightly shallower, plane to cover a single storey extension to the side or rear of the main building

**COLOUR WASH** traditionally a tinted limewash applied to masonry or plaster, but today this term is more often used to describe a painted external wall finish.

**DIAPER** a geometric pattern in brickwork made by intermixing bricks of different colour, often blue-flared headers.

**KNAPPED FLINT** a flint-stone split in two and the exposed black surface laid to face outwards

**LISTED BUILDING** a building included in the List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. The List is compiled by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. Details of Listings can be obtained from the District Council.

**MONO PITCH** a roof with a single pitch, often over lean-to extensions

**NOGGING** brickwork used as infill between a timber frame

**OUTSHUT** an extension at the side or rear of the main dwelling, often in the form of a lean-to

**PANTILE** roof tile having a curved s-shape section

**PASTICHE** a term applied when a new building is deliberately designed to copy an

historic architectural style in order to create a deception or falsehood.

**PEG-TILE** a small, plain clay tile, formed with two holes close to one edge; hand-hewn wooden pegs attach it to the roof batten.

**PLAIN TILE** a small, clay or concrete roof-tile fixed to timber battens by a lip on one edge, formed during the manufacturing process.

**POLITE** an architectural term, used to describe a non-vernacular building, i.e., one having a particular architectural style based on recognised aesthetic principles; associated, for example, with many Georgian buildings

**PORTAL FRAME** a concrete or steel prefabricated frame to support the walls and roof used as a series of ribs, usually for large span industrial or agricultural structures

**QUOINS** dressed stones used at the external corners of brick or rubble-stone buildings, often laid alternately long and short.

**ROMAN TILE** a tapered, half-round clay tile, each course is laid with the convex and concave surfaces laid upwards alternately. A similar visual effect can be achieved using proprietary 'Bridgewater' tiles.

**SHIP-LAP** regular, narrow, horizontal planking laid so that the lower edge overlaps the board below, normally painted.

**SILO** a large storage container for cereals

**STOCK BRICK** the ordinary brick of any particular locality, manufactured by traditional methods in moulds

**TILE-HANGING** overlapping vertical tiles fixed on horizontal timber battens to a wall or the upper section of a wall.

**TRADITIONAL** a loose term used to describe buildings that were built prior to

the widespread use of standardised building materials and components. May be applied to polite or vernacular styles.

**VERNACULAR** an historic building style applied to rural buildings prior to the widespread use of mass-produced materials, uniform building practices and standardised house designs. Vernacular buildings are a direct response to the availability of local materials, such as cob, brick, tiles, straw and timber, and their associated building craft traditions. Consequently, their appearance harmonise with the local landscape and reinforce its distinctive character.

**WATTLE & DAUB** a wall constructed of interwoven branches or thin timber strips (wattles) filled with clay or mud (daub), often used to infill between timber framing

**WANEY EDGE** timber planking, normally of elm or oak with a naturally uneven edge, used as external cladding. It is often stained black or left untreated.

# Appendix 3

The paragraph numbers in bold refer to photographs.

CP refers to the Code Of Practice in Section 3

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Leigh	2.70	Mapperton Farm	2.25
	2.74	Merley	2.70
Little Canford	2.83	Merrifield	2.61
Little Pamphill	1.49		2.61
	<b>2.66</b>	Middle Farm, Long Crichel	2.25
	<b>CP8j</b>	Monkton Up Wimborne	2.5
Lodge Farm	1.11	Moor Crichel	1.50
Long Crichel	1.11		2.28
	1.41		2.30
	1.52	New Town	<b>1.34</b>
	2.4		2.4
	2.5		2.22
	<b>2.5</b>	Newtown	2.28
	<b>2.10</b>	Oakley Hill	1.38



Old Forge, Pamphill	<b>1.28</b>		2.79
Old Manor Farmhouse, Wimborne	2.83		2.81
Pamphill	1.13		2.84
	1.60		2.91
	2.32	Sixpenny Handley	1.34
	2.38		1.48
	2.40		1.64
	2.47		2.3
	2.57		2.4
	2.75		2.21
Pentridge	2.28		2.23
Pentridge Hill	<b>1.37</b>		2.28
Poole	1.14		2.30
Priory Dairy House, Shapwick	<b>2.88</b>		<b>3.2</b>
Riding House, Wimborne St. Giles	1.18		<b>3.6</b>
Round House, Wimborne St. Giles	1.19		
Sandleheath	1.63		CP4f
Shaftesbury	1.11	St.Bartholomew's Church,Shapwick	<b>2.72</b>
Shapwick	<b>1.30</b>	St. Margarets Almshouses	<b>1.12</b>
	1.39	Stanbridge	1.39
	1.40	Stanbridge Mill	1.61
	1.41	Sturminster Marshall	1.34
	1.54		1.54
	2.71		1.63
	2.72		1.64
	2.73		<b>1.64</b>
	2.74		2.70
	2.75		2.72
	2.78		2.74

	2.78	White Mill	1.61
	2.79	White Mill Bridge	2.75
	2.84		2.76
	2.91	White Mill Farm,	
	<b>CP4c</b>	Sturminster Marshall	2.26
15 High Street, Sturminster Marshall	<b>1.12</b>	Wimborne	1.34
Targetts Farm, Lower Holwell	<b>1.31</b>		1.41
Teffont Quarry	1.11		1.63
The Buildings, Manswood	<b>2.8</b>		2.67
Trafalgar Cottage,			2.68
Sturminster Marshall	<b>2.85</b>		2.69
Tudor Cottage, Woodyates	<b>CP1a</b>		2.70
Uddens Water	2.13		2.72
Verwood	1.34		2.73
	1.62		2.74
	1.63		2.83
	1.64		2.84
	2.61		2.89
Vicarage Farm, Holt	<b>2.45</b>	Wimborne Minster	1.41
Walford Mill	1.61	Wimborne St. Giles	1.41
Wareham	1.14		1.48
West Moors	1.34		1.51
	1.64		1.63
	2.62		2.2
West Parley	1.39		2.4
	1.64		2.5
	2.72		2.6
	2.74		2.10
	2.77		2.32

	<b>CP6</b>	Woodlands	1.60
Witchampton	1.52		2.40
	2.3		2.41
	2.4		2.57
	2.5	Woodlands Common	2.40
	2.10		2.41
	2.27	Woodlands Manor Farm	<b>1.14</b>
	2.29	Woodyates	<b>1.10</b>
	2.32		1.38
Witchampton Mill	1.61		2.2
Woodcutts	1.34		2.4
	2.4		<b>2.24</b>
	2.21		