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Antsy House
Salisbury SP3 5QD

Statement of Heritage Significance

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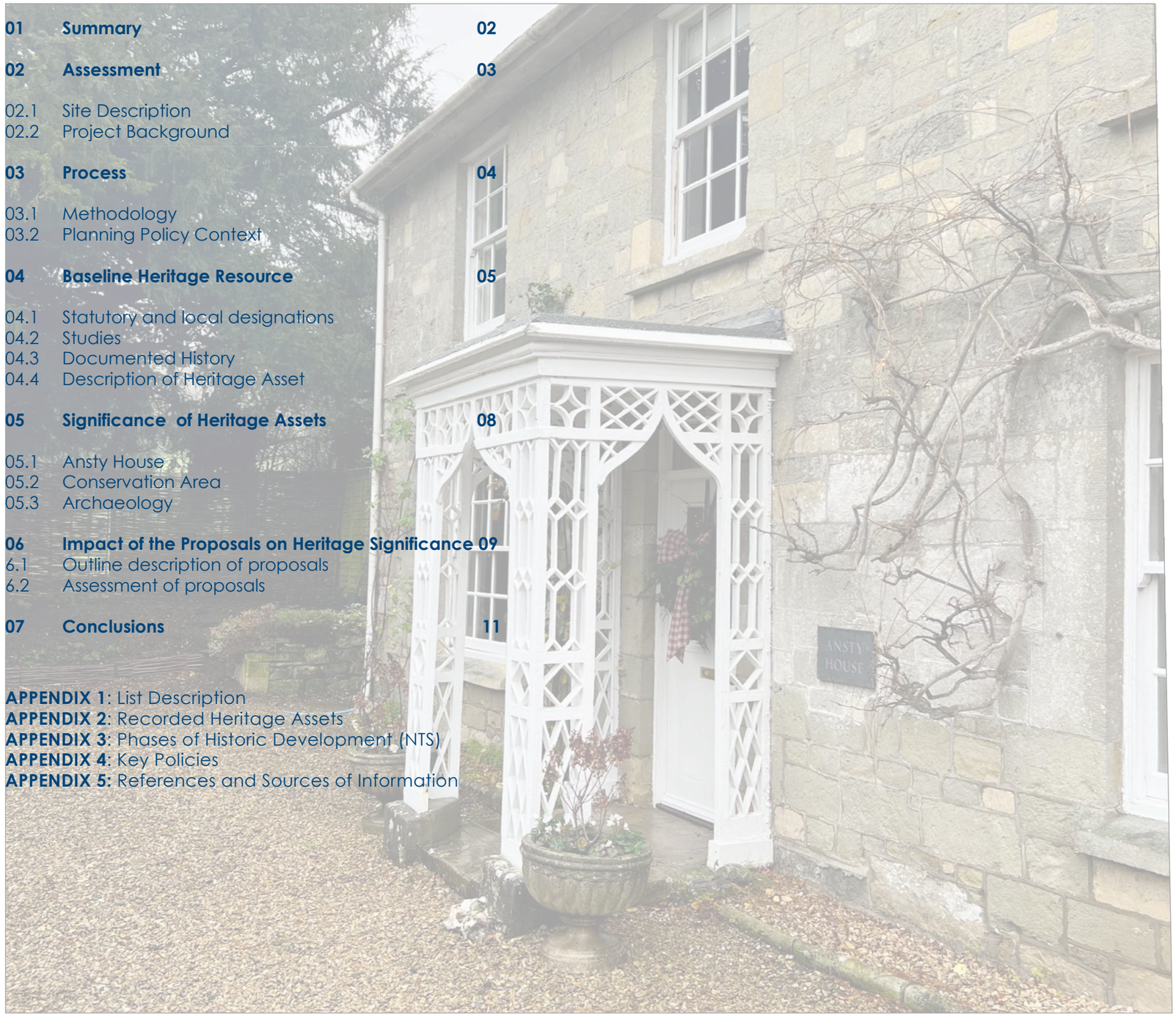
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INTRODUCTION

01

01 Summary

This Appraisal has been prepared on behalf of the applicant as supporting information to the full planning application and listed building consent for works of alteration and extension to Antsy House.

A physical inspection of the house revealed that the building had undergone five phases of development. The listed description describes Antsy House as mid-19th century with group value.

However, it was originally a small thatched cottage and rebuilt in the late 19th century for Lord Arundell of the Wardour Castle Estate probably by William Lever a local builder whom lived in the cottage and had workshops attached the house.

The Estate sold the house with many others in 1946 and it was subsequently converted to two cottages and then remodelled as a "Regency" style house in about 1952.

Later 20th century modernisation and extension enlarged the rear kitchen outshot and that part has little or no architectural interest.

The recorded historic environment resource within 100m around the site was considered in order to provide the context for discussion and interpretation of the known and potential heritage assets. The effect of the development proposals on the identified historic environment resource will be a material consideration in determination of the planning applications.

This study has identified no overriding heritage constraints which are likely to prohibit either the proposed works or alterations to the heritage asset.

Antsy House in within Ansty Conservation Area and the designated heritage assets identified within the study area comprise 7 Listed Buildings which contribute to the character of the conservation area. These are not adversely affected by the proposals.

Also the proposals do not result in any adverse impact upon the settings of these heritage assets.

This assessment has established that there is no archaeological interest near the site. The former workshop sheds which previously existed would in any event have disturbed levels below the buildings.



Figure 1: Antsy House today



Figure 2: Antsy House in 1946 with attached workshops to right hand side (south)

ASSESSMENT

02

02 Assessment

02.1 Site Description

Site Address:

Antsy House, Antsy, Salisbury, SP3 5QD

NGR ST9568226456

Local Planning Authority: Wiltshire Council

General Description:

Antsy House is located in south part of the conservation area opposite the village pond. This is the oldest part of the settlement and has historic associations with the Knights Templars and reputedly built a hospice for guests. The Church of St James is also to the south end of the village.

The list description (at **Appendix 1**) states that Antsy House is mid 19th century; but records indicate a late 19th century re-construction around an earlier and probably late 17th century cottage.

The village of **Antsy** is situated 18Km west of Salisbury and 3Km south of Tisbury.

The village in situated within the lower land of the rolling valleys of the Cambourne Chase Area of Natural Beauty and Landscape Character Area (2).

Antsy was designated a Conservation Area in 1975.

The underlying geology is mapped as Upper Greensand which was quarried locally as building stone (source: British Geological Survey).

02.2 Project Background

The assessment focuses upon the cultural heritage resource of the site itself, and to provide an analysis of the Farm House building to identify the original development and subsequent changes and alterations in order to understand it's significance. A minimum 100m 'buffer' around the site has been analysed. as the "Study area" (See **Appendix 2**).

The main objectives of the desk-based assessment are:

- to identify the designated and local heritage assets within the site and study area
- to assess the baseline information
- to assess the significance of the heritage assets
- to assess the potential impact of the proposed development upon the heritage significance

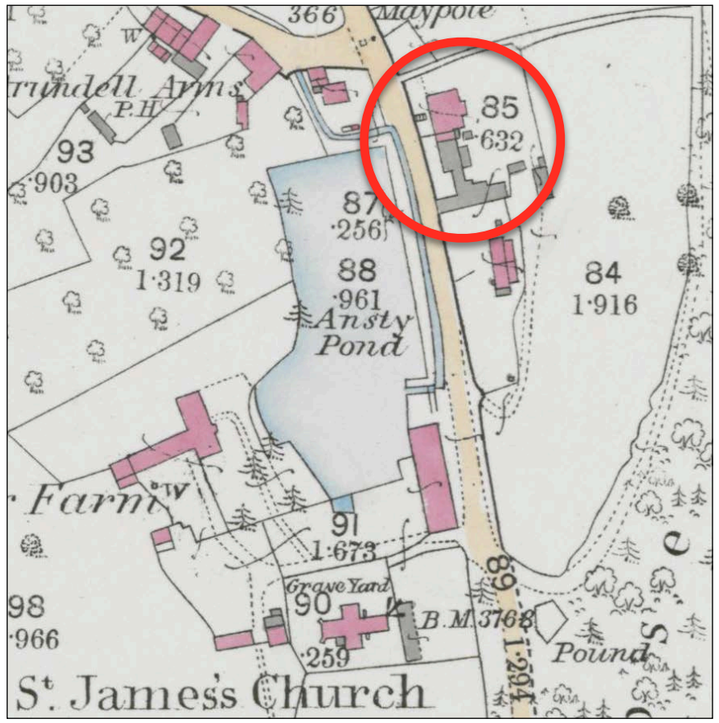


Figure 3: the site within red circle in about 1886 showing Antsy House after its re-building and the attached workshops to the south

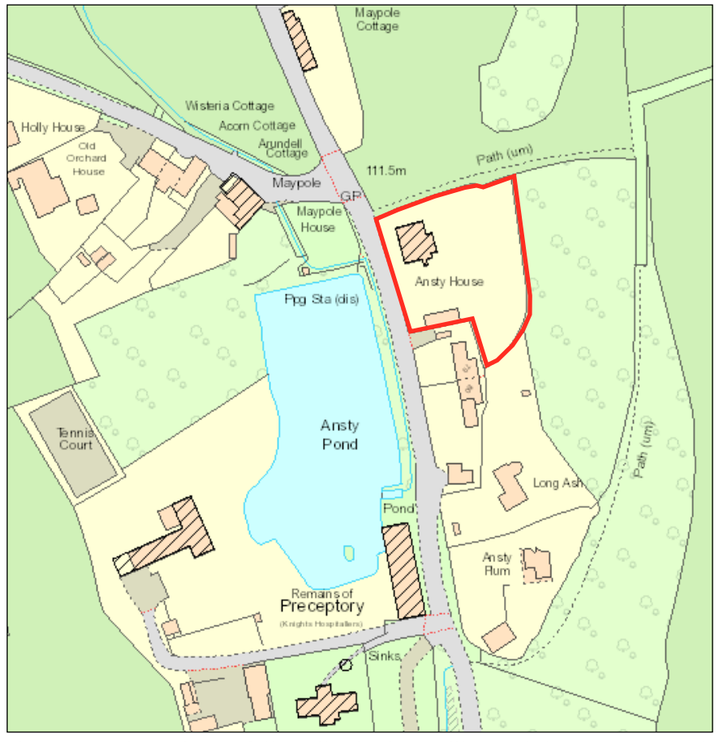


Figure 4: plan view of the site today with workshops removed. Hatched buildings indicate a heritage listing

PROCESS

03

03 Process

03.1 Methodology

This assessment has been produced in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the Historic Building. The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2021): Annex 2, comprises:

'all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.'

A number of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted. Sources consulted comprise:

- Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (HER)
- National Monuments Record (NMR)
- English Heritage data on designated assets
- Victoria County History
- Local history records
- Historic maps and Ordnance Survey editions
- Wiltshire planning records
- British Geological Survey

A site visit was undertaken on 29th December 2021 to identify, record and interpret the physical heritage asset. This also considered the constraints, if any, to the potential development. A photographic record of the designated heritage assets was also carried out.

03.2 Planning Policy Context

The assessment is written within the following legislative, planning policy and guidance context:

National Heritage Act 1983 (amended 2002)

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2021); Section 16

Planning Practice Guidance

Historic England Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management (2016)

Historic England GPA 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets: a guidance document (2017)

Historic England Statements of Heritage Significance (2019)

Historic England Making Changers to Heritage Assets (2016)

Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 3rd Edition 2013; Landscape Institute and Institute on Environmental Management & Assessment.

Wiltshire Council Local Development Framework

The key policies are stated in more detail at **Appendix 4**

BASELINE

04

04 Baseline Heritage Resource

04.1 Statutory and Local Designations

There is one Scheduled Monuments the study area of 100 m radius which is also Grade 11* listed as the Guest House of the Knights of St John and Banqueting House.

There is one other Grade 11*, 7 Grade II Listed Buildings and 3 identified non designated heritage assets which contribute to the character of the conservation area.

There are also field Lynchets records north east of Antsy Pond.

All heritage assets identified are shown in **Appendix 2** with overall illustration of the distribution of identified heritage assets is also provided.

04.2 Studies

Lake and Edwards. Wiltshire and Swindon Farmsteads Guidance identifies partially extant farmsteads at Manor Farm and Hillside farm

04.3 Documented History

There is no recorded evidence of prehistoric activity in the study area. However, the manor of Ansty in the Hundred1 of Dunworth is mentioned twice in the Domesday Book and states there were three Saxon lords who held parts of the manor before the Norman Conquest in 1066 (4). There are also other local Saxon connections and the well-known fortification 'Castle Ditches' is just over a mile to the north of Ansty.

Original settlement was named 'Anestige'; and in 1210-11 the manor of Ansty was granted to the order of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem by Walter de Turberville.(5)

Ansty seems have been the principal establishment of the Knights Hospitallers in south England.

The Commandery was pulled down in the reign of Elizabeth I, but the guest house near the church survived until 1927, when it was burnt out. A water-colour drawing of this building by J. Buckler in 1817 is preserved in the William Salt Library at Stafford. (5).

In the 13th century small properties at Ansty were held by members of the Russell family.

In 1338 what may represent the demesne of Ansty manor contained 420 a. of arable, 20 a. of meadow, and pasture worth £2 10s. There was a herd of 10 cows and a flock of 400 sheep. (6)

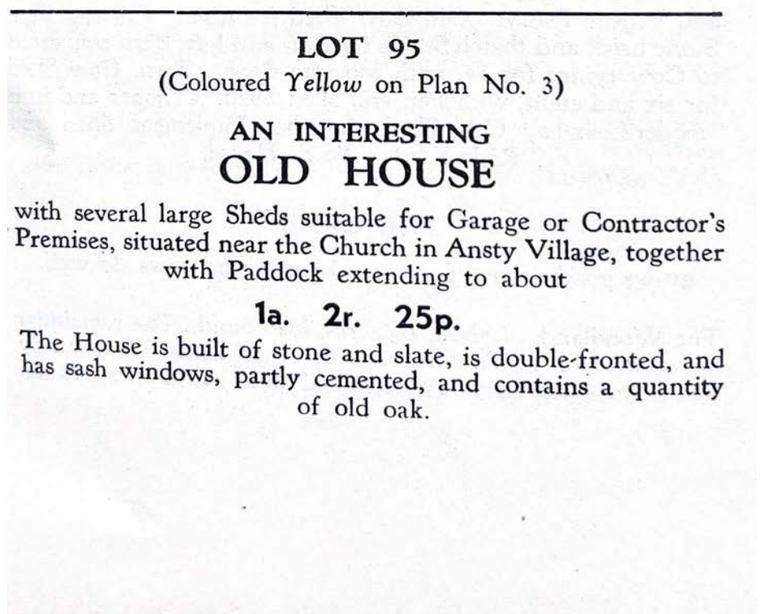
The Hospitallers land and possessions were sold at the Reformation to Sir John Zouch.

04.3 Documented History (cont)

Sir Matthew Arundell bought the manor estate including Antsy in 1594; and the manor descended to his son Thomas, whom created Baron Arundell of Wardour. The estate was forfeited as Royalist supporters and in 1654 parliamentary trustees conveyed the manor to Humphrey Weld who still held it in 1660. Henry, Baron Arundell, recovered the manor at the Restoration and it afterwards passed like Wardour Manor in Tisbury to John Arundell, Baron Arundell (d. 1944) and then to that Lord Arundell's heir R. J. A. Talbot, who in 1945 assumed the surname Arundell.

In September 1946 Arundell sold much of the Wardour Castle Estate and auctioned about 3180 Acres in Ansty, 13 large and 9 smaller farms, 6 smallholdings, 5 houses and 70 cottages. (7)

Lot 95 (see **Figure 2**) in the auction particulars describes Antsy House as "*An Interesting Old House with several large sheds suitable for Garage or Contractor's Premises , situated near the Church in Ansty Village, together with Paddock extending to about 1 acre....*" (See **Figure 5**). The particulars also state that it comprises two sitting rooms, kitchen with range and a further kitchen with bread oven and 4 bedrooms. The lot let to Mrs C.E. Lever.



LOT 95

(Coloured *Yellow* on Plan No. 3)

AN INTERESTING

OLD HOUSE

with several large Sheds suitable for Garage or Contractor's Premises, situated near the Church in Ansty Village, together with Paddock extending to about

1a. 2r. 25p.

The House is built of stone and slate, is double-fronted, and has sash windows, partly cemented, and contains a quantity of old oak.

Figure 5: extract of Auction Particulars of Ansty House

04

04.4 Description of the heritage asset

Ansty House House has 4 distinct historic phases of development which can be identified. At **Appendix 3** the phases of development and significant features are also identified on the drawing: 166 01 02.

The five phases of the Farm house:

Phase 1: probably 17th century

Construction lines on the north gable indicate a smaller one and half storey cottage (see **Figure 6**). The thickness of the walls to the north and south gables indicate that it stretched over the extent of the present building as shown in **Figure 8**; however the render to the south gable obscures any construction lines. Internally the rear passage to the north sitting room contains a heavy chamfered beam (see **Figure 7**) which may well be part of the 17th century building; otherwise nothing else remains evident. The 1849 Tithe Map shows the same building footprint but appears divided into two dwellings.

Phase 2: late 19th century around 1865-70

It is recorded in the early Census and Kelly's Directories that Ansty House was occupied by the Lever family whom rented it from the Wardour Estate. Henry Lever is recorded as carpenter in 1841 and the the Parish Clerk in 1848. In 1855 both Henry Lever and William Lever recorded as carpenters and builders. A transcribed Interview with Les Parsons, Thatcher (1925-2009) states "*Just by the Maypole was Ansty House with Charlie Lever – I think his ancestor built it and also the pub*" (8). Charles Lever lived in Ansty House from about 1915 until 1946 and from the census was Grandson of Henry Lever.

From the interview with Les Parsons and the confirmation of the trade as builder of both Henry and William Lever its almost certain they refronted and raised the earlier thatched cottage and extended it to the east rear with a kitchen.

The front sashes were replaced in phase 4 works (see below Phase 3) and the early photograph at **Figure 2** show sashes with a single siding glazing bar and horns indicating at least built after 1860.

Most of the existing interior layout, wall construction and features date from this period of build. Although the roof structure has been entirely reconstructed in modern softwood rafters during a subsequent phase of works.

The partially blocked bread oven is evidently part of this 19th century over build and its size may represent both cooking range and oven of the 17th century house.

The front lattice porch in wood carpentry is of this period.



Figure 6: construction lines to RHS indicates earlier building phase prior to refronting



Figure 7: chamfered beam in back passage may relate to phase 1 building

04.4 Description of the heritage asset (cont)

Phase 3: late 19th to early 20th century

During this period Henry and William Lever expanded as carpenters and builders. The 1861 census refers to them employing 3 men and 8 boys and by 1881 Henry had retired and William employed 26 men and 2 boys. William also occupied the Arundell Arms and in 1889 Kelly's Directory also a wheelwright.

There is not much physical evidence remaining of the house being altered but the erection of a large timber sheds added to the south as shown on the 1886 OS survey (see **Figure 3**). These were for the carpenters and building business and later also for sawmills and haulage.

The OS plan of 1886 also shows an addition to the south gable (see **Figure 3**) which is probably that described on the Auction particulars as "Kitchen with Range" but since demolished.

Phase 4: mid 20th century 1946-1951

In 1946 Antsy House was auctioned and purchased by George Dovey of West Wellow, Hampshire and including land opposite.

Antsy House was converted to 2 dwellings.

Comparing the 1946 auction particulars and those of 1951 Sale Particulars it can be deduced that the following works were carried out:

- On the ground floor an additional "Kitchen" with secondary staircase was under the north east outshut (present Utility) and a "Pantry"under the south east outshut (see **Figure 9**). From the dimensions given the additional Kitchen must have extended into the rear passage including the present WC.
- On the first floor is added a "StoreRoom" with sloping ceiling; which must be over the additional Kitchen with staircase and the existing en-suite; and the "Second Storeroom" over the Pantry.
- Both outshuts have steel Crittall windows.

The sale particulars refer to a garage with two sets double doors to the road and is likely to be the garage which still existed in 2007 which was then partially rebuilt in stone.

Phase 5: Mid to late 20th century 1951 to present

Antsy House sold to W.M.E.A. Frere in May 1951 whom converted it back to a single dwelling and demolished the timber outbuildings, and added the Regency style sashes and, the sale particulars state, "*expensively modernised*" referring to a unit-planned kitchen and modern bathrooms. The house was then sold to V.L.M. Saunders in August 1953 and the 1954 Census states occupied by Greville and Vera Saunders.

Kitchen extension built in 1986 (see **Figure 9**) and garage partially rebuilt in 2007.

Internally, the kitchen moved into the pantry area, WC added to rear ground floor passage and first floor storeroom converted to ensuite and second staircase removed.

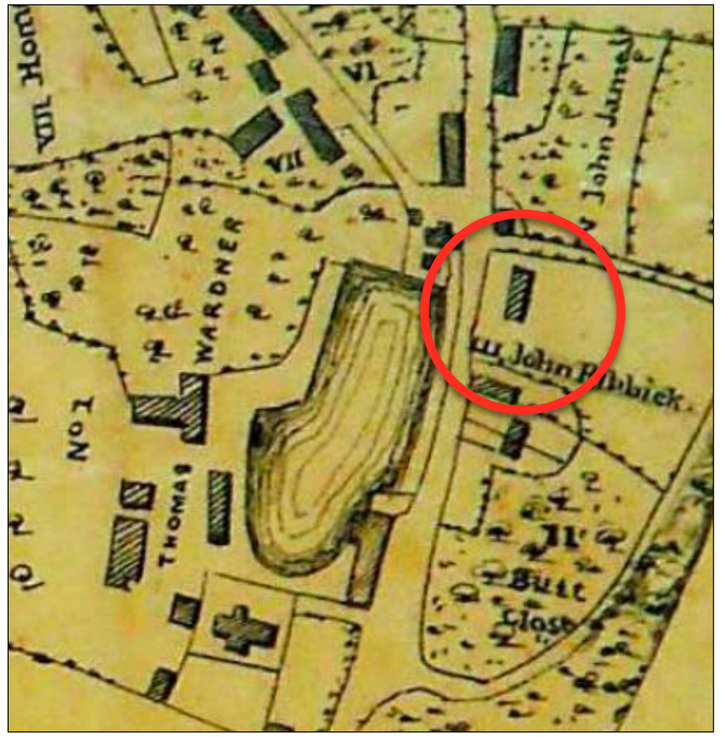


Figure 8: Map dated 1769 shows the Antsy House site as a single cottage



Figure 9: later 20th century kitchen extension to south and the outshut for Pantry with a sloping roof added in 1946-51.

SIGNIFICANCE

05

05 Significance of Heritage Assets

05.1 Antsy House

Antsy House is significant to the local history and development of Antsy and the Wardour Castle Estate. It retains some good building elements from the reconstruction in the later 19th century.

The House also relates to the group of other designated heritage assets nearby which forms part of an informal cluster of 5 listed buildings which concentrate around the south end of the village and which provide an important setting to the Church and the Conservation Area generally. All the houses in this part of the village occupy spacious plots which have established vegetation and mature trees. This gives it an open character.

The architectural feature of significance and interest are:

1. The historical and social association with the Wardour Castle Estate.
2. Storefront presence on slightly raised ground sitting within landscaped grounds.
3. External built form and vernacular materials especially to the west front and north gable with evidence of its earlier build and refronting; its stone construction and the Welsh slate roof coverings.
4. Surviving internal plan form of the late 19th century particularly at ground floor level with its lattice wood porch, door entrances and front and side elevation sash windows.
5. A number of internal features and finishes have been retained: Ie. Panelled doors, window shutters, stairs, tiled hallway, wood floors, the ground floor fireplaces and partially blocked century bread oven.

05.2 20th century outbuildings and extensions

The garage outbuilding and extensions of the late 20th century have been substantially rebuilt or new since the late 1970's. They are of no heritage value. Architecturally designed in some complementary materials - stone walling for the garage and in the kitchen extension sash windows for example. However, the combined size, footprint, low pitched roofs and overall eclectic mass of the new extensions are discordant elements in the street scene and do not add to the character of the conservation area.

05.3 Archaeology

The HER records indicates some archaeological potential around the house and within the village.; but building work and previous additions to Antsy House would have already disturbed ground levels to a substantial depth.

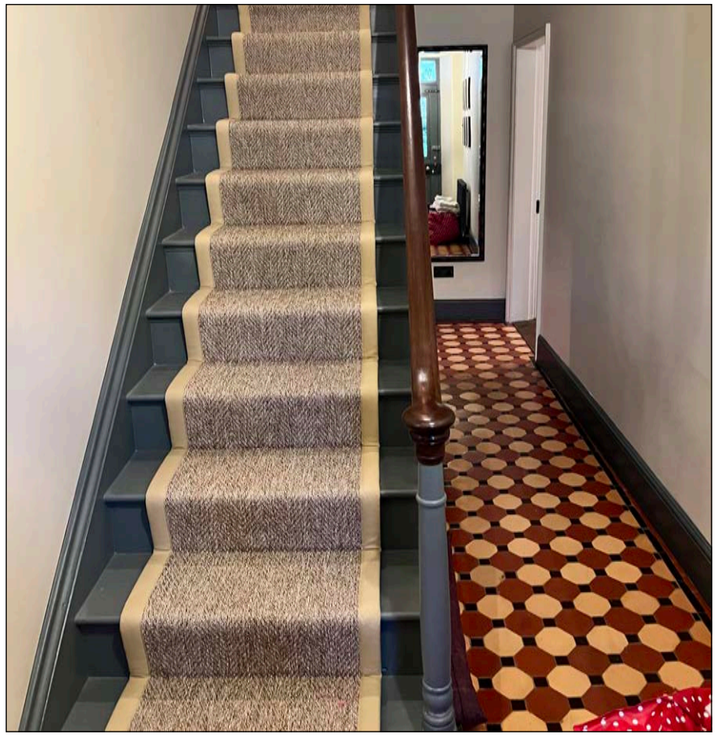


Figure 10: later 19th century stairs and floor tiling



Figure 11: original 4 panel doors to first floor. Left side door re-used

IMPACT ON SIGNIFICANCE

06

06 Impact of the Proposals on Heritage Significance

06.1 Outline description of proposals

The main proposals and justifications are as follows:

- Repairs to the main slate roof chimneys and exterior walls.
- External repairs to stonework, gutters and chimney stacks as identified by a condition survey.
- The demolition of existing garage/store and replace with new garage and upper floor to increase incidental residential space.
- Replacement of poor condition three steel Crittall windows and a wood sash window.
- Open up block bread oven to reveal its character.
- Insert new door and glazed partition to kitchen to separate the living spaces.
- Remove render from south gable and repoint stonework as necessary.
- Extend front boundary wall and form more convenient garage entrance.
- The Design and Access Statement, proposed drawings and work schedules describes all the works and justification in more detail.

06.2 Assessment of proposals

<u>Impact of Proposed Alterations on the Heritage Significance</u>

Overall, it is considered that the important building elements are retained and there is no adverse impact on the heritage fabric.

<u>External Works-</u>

The existing garage proposed to be demolished is substantially a late 20th century (2007) rebuild. Whilst part of the rear could incorporate some elements of the former workshops of the late 19th century, the fabric elements are not architecturally of great significance. The replacement building is architecturally more refined and although slightly raised to the front; the timber cladding and the natural slate roof are visually an improvement and has a less than substantial impact on the character or appearance of the conservation area and setting of Ansty House. This new garage will, as the existing, be partially built into the site. It is also proposed to alter the existing driveway and parking area to allow for a new hedge and low wall along a longer length of the boundary to the road improving the access for cars into the new garage. The reorganisation of the drive will provide a more continuous unbroken length of the low stone wall. The existing wall in front of the garage is all modern and the change has mostly a neutral impact on the street scene.

The roof works mostly involve repair and replacement in natural slates as necessary. The roof will be insulated and re-felted. Other works involve repair of the fabric; and altering the small gablet to the frontage above main house. This is to be removed and formed into a hipped end which is the more typical treatment of dealing with roof abutments and the small visual change is not significant.



Figure 12: modern garage is not architecturally or historically of any significance



Figure 13: view from south shows a good group of heritage buildings which will not be adversely impacted by the proposed changes

06

06 Impact of the Proposals on Heritage Significance (cont)

06.2 Assessment of proposals (cont)

Impact of Proposed Alterations on the Heritage Significance (cont)

Alterations-

The internal works affects a modest area of modern partitions and 20th century works to the first floor which do not impact adversely on the heritage fabric. The additional en-suite to the north F01bedroom also removes a modern cupboard and replaces that so the impact on the room is less than substantial. The existing 4 panel door into the bathroom can be salvaged and reused in the re-arrangement of F03bathroom.

The sub-division of the G06 Study to reposition the WC from the utility has some adverse impact on the plan form of the late 19th century kitchen addition and the removal of the sash window to form external French doors. The room is however is the less significant part of the house evolution; and the works will have a less than substantial impact on the heritage interest. The four door from the kitchen into the hallway can be salvaged and repositioned to the partition for room G06.

The opening up of the former bread oven (**Figure 15**) which is partially visible within the kitchen area will better reveal its heritage significance and despite having some evidence of organic changes would overall provide some heritage value and benefit the internal character.

The window replacements are considered necessary repairs and the steel windows are incongruous 1940's replacements which have little intrinsic value. Their renewal with double-glazed units are not impacting on the primary front elevation and in this case will not adversely affect the character of the building.

The renewal of the two sash windows represent sensitive traditional repair.

The removal of the white painted cement render to the south gable could reveal some earlier construction and if in a reasonable condition repointing in a lime based mortar will provide an enhancement to the building.

Overall the fabric changes are low key alterations with less than substantial heritage impact These are counterbalance balanced with the proposed repairs of the heritage fabric and removal of some poor rendered finishes.



Figure 14: kitchen cast iron fire piece and grate



Figure 15: rear bread oven which is likely to be part of the earlier 17th century build but encapsulated into the 19th century pantry

CONCLUSIONS

07

07 Conclusions

There is a duty under Section 16 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.

The original buildings retain a high level of architectural detail sufficient to understand the significance of the asset and provide good evidence of its plan form and development through from its 17th century origins to the present day. Great weight is given to these surviving buildings which contributed to the original settlement and expansion of rural village communities.

Here it is considered that the proposed works and improvements are of a sympathetic design to the host property and the very limited internal alterations will ensure the existing significance of the building is not substantially harmed.

The character and the original form of the building and its exterior remains legible.

In this case by virtue of the design and the external materials of the proposed development it is considered that the proposals lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of Antsy House; a grade II listed building. If there slight harm arising from the increased size of the garage within the conservation area is offset by the proposed repairs untraditional materials and the enhancement by opening up the bread oven and removing the cement render from the south gable.

Therefore proposal accords with policies CP57 and 58 of the adopted Wiltshire Core Strategy (2012) and Part 16 of the NPPF providing public benefits in the re-purposing of the building and its repair and improvement will make a positive contribution to the heritage asset and the conservation area.

APPENDIX 1

Appendix 1: LIST DESCRIPTION

Grade: II

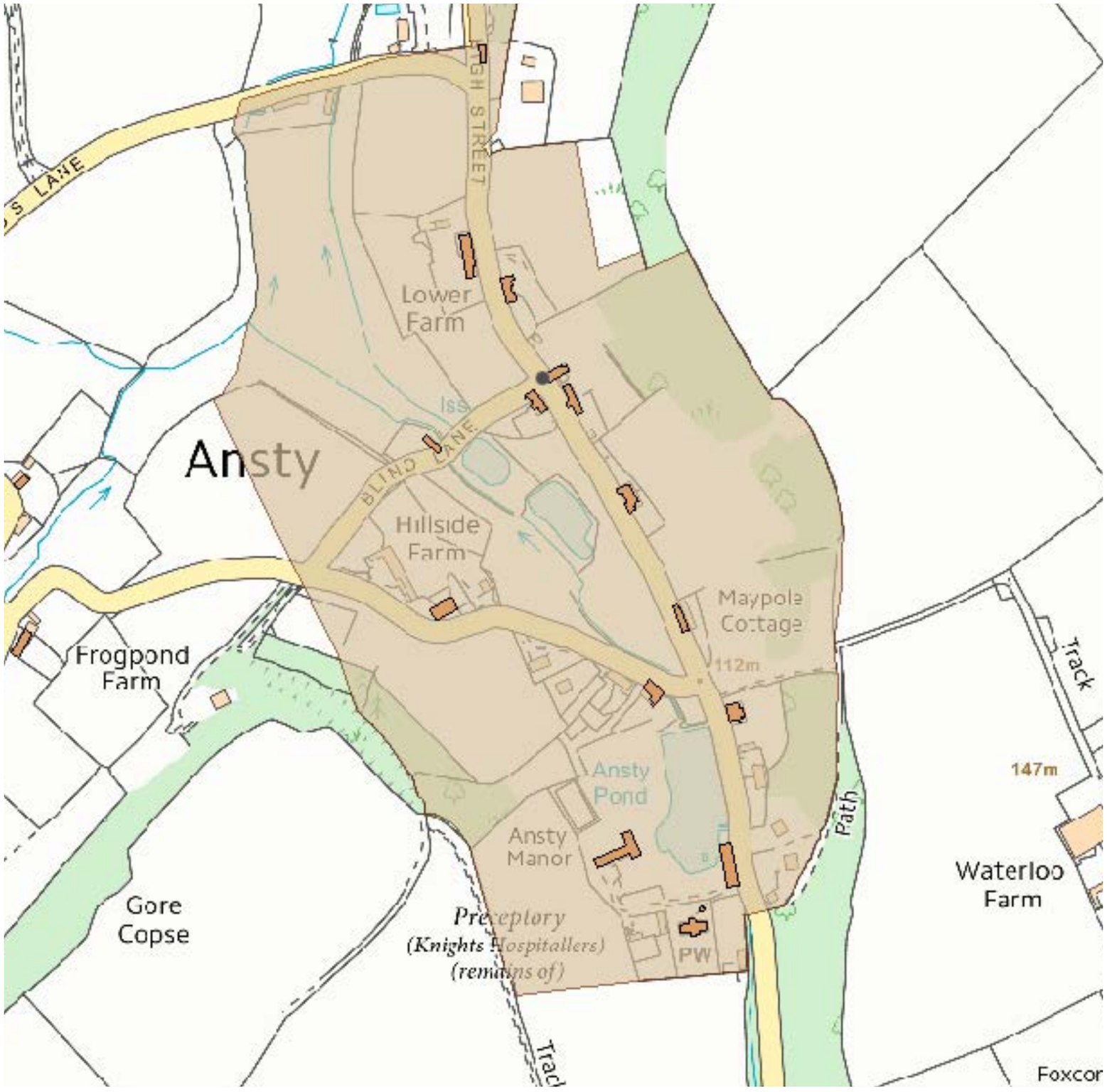
List Entry Number:1183898

Date first listed: 27-Jul-1985

ST 92 NE ANSTY ANSTY VILLAGE (east side)
3/26 Ansty House
GV II
Detached house. Mid C19. Dressed, uncoursed limestone, Welsh slate hipped roof, brick stacks. 2-storey, 3-window. Central 4- panelled door in latticed porch, either side is 16-pane sash. First floor has three 12-pane sashes. Right return has French windows to ground floor and 16-pane sashes to first floor. Late C19 rear wing and outshut. Interior has stairs with stick balusters, 4-panelled doors and classical fireplaces.

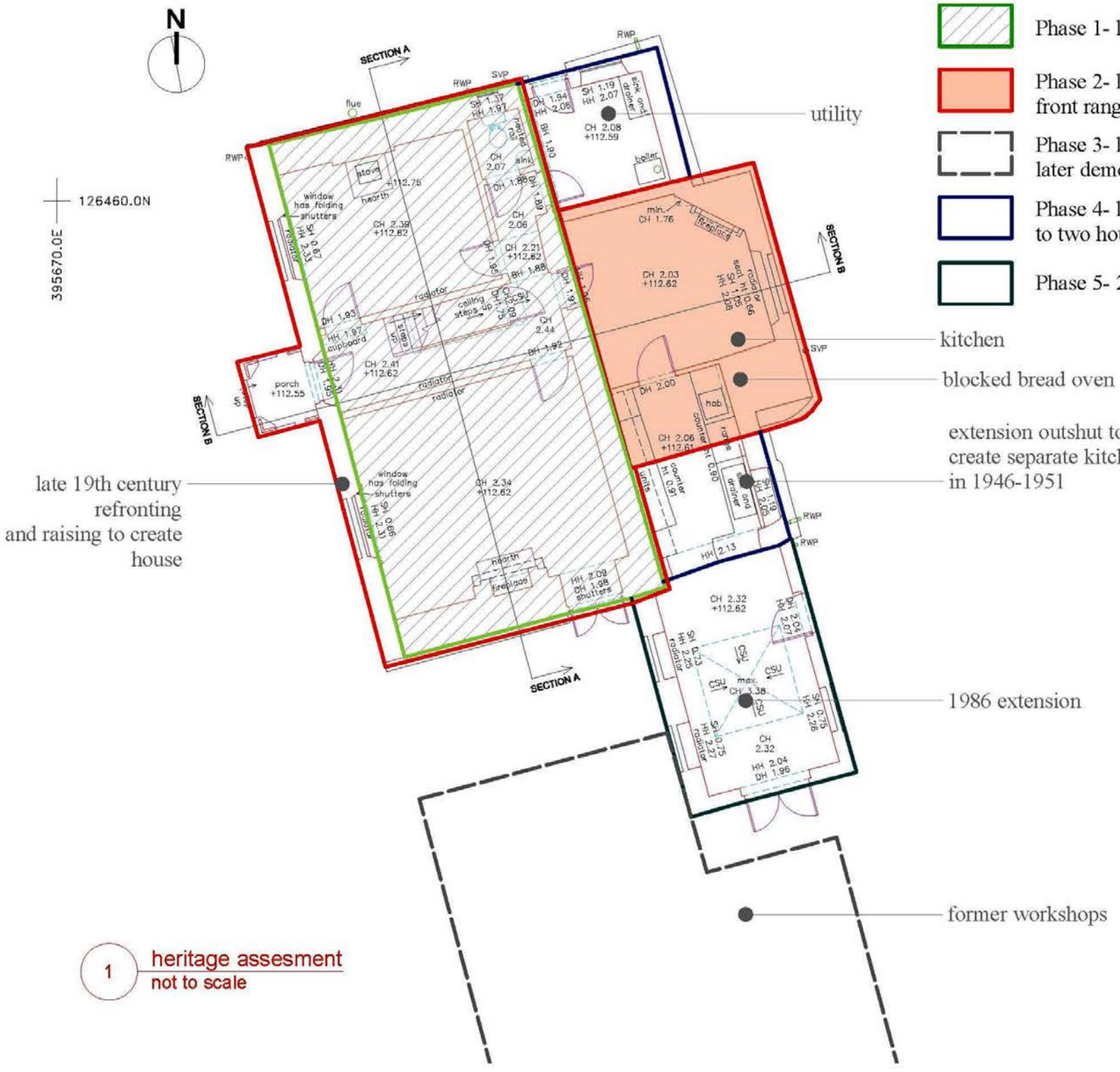
Listing NGR: ST9568226456

APPENDIX 2


HIGH STREET
Lower Farm
Ansty
BLIND LANE
Hillside Farm
Maypole Cottage
112m
Frogpond Farm
Track
147m
Ansty Pond
Ansty Manor
Path
Waterloo Farm
Gore Copse
Preceptory
(Knights Hospitallers)
(remains of)
PW
Track
Foxcor

APPENDIX 3

Ground Floor Plan



Phase 1- late 17th century extent of orginal cottage

Phase 2- late 19th century kitchen and rebuilding of front range

Phase 3- late 19th century workshop outbuildings later demolished in 1951/2

Phase 4- 1946-1951 additions as part of conversion to two houses by George Dovey

Phase 5- 20th century addition

1 heritage assesment
not to scale

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166 01
Antsy House

drawing reference
166 01 02
rev 00

APPENDIX 4

National Planning Framework

General policy and guidance for the conservation of the historic environment are now contained in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), revised July 2021. Archaeological sites, listed buildings, parks and gardens, battlefields or other aspects of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or cultural interest are considered *heritage assets* under a unified policy system.

This statement has been prepared in accordance with policies set out in the NPPF and seeks to assess the likely impact of the proposal on the special interest of the listed building and the site.

Paragraphs 194 and 205 of the NPPF sets out the information requirements for applications for consent affecting heritage assets. It states that Local Authorities should require the following:

- A description of the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance;
- The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance;
- An assessment of the impact of the proposal; and
- As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted

Paragraph 194of the NPPF specificity states:

In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance....

Paragraph 197 of the NPPF states that in determining planning applications local planning authorities should take account of sustaining the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses.

Paragraph 202 states where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.

Paragraph 206 requires local planning authorities to enhance or better reveal the significance of heritage assets and to treat favourably proposals that meet this policy.

In this case the listed house and conservation area have been described to a level adequate to support an understanding of their heritage interest and the proposals have been assessed in accordance with the NPPf.

Wiltshire Local Plan

Antsy is a designated Conservation Area

Relevant Heritage Policies are:

The Development Plan for Wiltshire comprises the Wiltshire Core Strategy WCS (Adopted January 2015)

WCS Policy CP57 *Ensuring high quality design and place shaping* states that a high standard of design is required in all new development……and the proposals will remove some poor cement rendering and replace a modern garage which will overall achieve an small visual and design enhancement to the building and contribute to the streetscene.

WCS Policy CP58 Heritage aims to ensure built heritage assets are protected and enhanced. The HERS record has been investigated and these are identified in the Heritage Section (see section 4 above and Appendices 1 and 2. The survey results have revealed that the sequential phases of construction have created a valuable heritage asset and which has intrinsic interest such as windows, internal joinery, stairs, and external structure The proposals will retain all the existing heritage joinery and structure; and improve some of the window joinery.

APPENDIX 5

Planning History

Reference	Proposed Application	Received	Date Approved
97/02414/LBA	Re-build of existing garage and store to form garage and office as amended by plans received 2nd July 1997.	02/05/1997	19/01/1998
97/02373/FUL	Conversion of outbuildings to form two holiday lets and re-build of store and garage to form office and garage as amended by plans received 2nd July 1997	22/04/1997	14/09/1999 s106 Agreement dated 16/02/2000
07/00890/LBA	Erection of a conservatory	16/03/2007	withdrawn
07/00888/FUL	Erection of a conservatory	16/03/2007	withdrawn

APPENDIX 6

References and Sources of information

1. Historical and OS mapping from Know Your Place

2. Wiltshire Planning Records

3. Kelly's Commercial Directory

4. Saxon Origins of Ansty Volume 1

5. Victoria County History Volume 3 Wiltshire - House of Knights Hospitaller

6. Victoria County History Volume 13 Wiltshire pages 93-100 - Parish of Ansty

7. Wardour Castle Estate Auction Sale Particulars by John D. Wood & Co

8. Transcribed Interview with Les Parsons, Thatcher, 1997 (Wiltshire and Swindon Archives)