



PLANNING, HERITAGE, DESIGN AND ACCESS STATEMENT

FOR

PERIMETER WALL WORKS

TO TEDWORTH EQUESTRIAN CENTRE

TIDWORTH

WILTSHIRE

SP9 7AW

REVISION E

AUGUST 2026 REF: F1883 / DAS

ON BEHALF OF

ASPIRE DEFENCE SERVICES LIMITED

ASPIRE BUSINESS CENTRE,

ORDNANCE ROAD,

TIDWORTH,

SP9 7QD

PERIMETER WALL WORKS TO TEDWORTH EQUESTRIAN CENTRE, TIDWORTH, WILTSHIRE, SP9 7AW

REF F1883 / DAS

JULY 2026

Introduction

This statement is submitted in support of a Full Planning Application made by Aspire Defence Services Limited (ADSL), for and on behalf of The Secretary of State for Defence represented by Defence Infrastructure Organisation, for refurbishment and repair works to the Perimeter Wall to Tedworth Equestrian Centre. It considers the proposal in the context of the Development Plan and having regard to the site/context, heritage considerations, client brief and all other material planning considerations.

Context Analysis

The total site area is 0.13ha and is situated to the Southern edge of the town of Tidworth and consists of a perimeter wall to the Tedworth Equestrian Centre. The site is surrounded by roads, including Club Lane to the North and East, Jagdalik Road and Humber Lane to the West, and Stables Road to the South. Part of the perimeter wall faces the Grade II* listed South Tidworth House to the South-East, and the Grade II listed Stable Block of South Tidworth House to the South-West. The Southern part of the wall also features a Grade II listed Gateway to the Kitchen Garden South of Tidworth House. The site is not located within a conservation area.

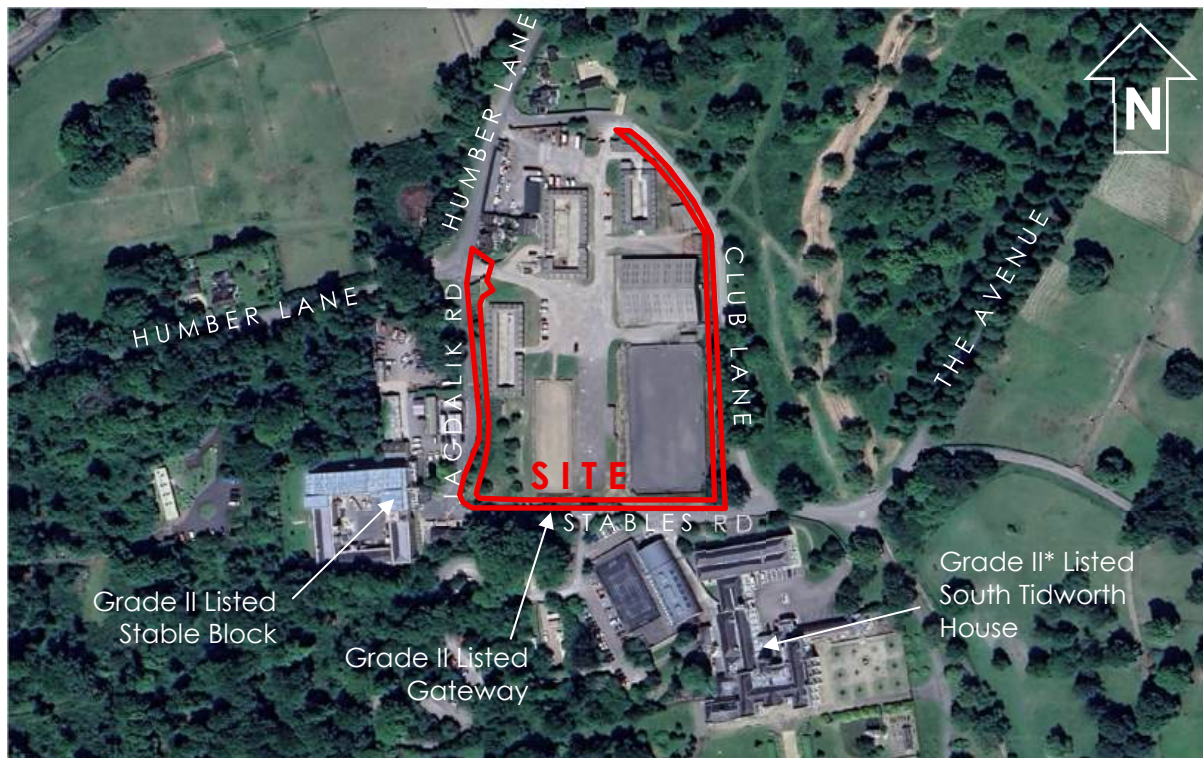


Figure 1 - aerial view of site

Summary

The length of wall adjacent to the Grade II listed gateway, (circa 17m long) has collapsed (Figure 2), whilst the remaining walls show signs of dilapidation and disrepair (Figures 3, 4 and 5). They vary in construction and appearance, and the condition has been assessed by a structural engineer.



Figure 2 – Collapsed Section of Wall E



Figure 3 – Undermining of retaining element to Wall B



Figure 4 – Deterioration to Wall G



Figure 5 – Leaning to Wall I

The works include the repair and reinstatement of the perimeter wall surrounding Tedworth Equestrian Centre, and the rebuilding of the collapsed section of wall. It is also proposed to take down and reconstruct the poor quality and structurally unstable walls to the Eastern end of Stables Road, and along Jagdalik Road. These will be replaced with a sensitively designed new brick wall with a consistent design approach, and new foundations discussed in greater detail later in the statement. This will ensure improved design resilience and preserve the historic perimeter.

The planning submission is accompanied by architectural drawings showing the intended proposals, a structural engineer design and report justifying the extent of the works, and an ecology survey indicating the required biodiversity mitigation works. The following statement provides an overview of the site, summary of the proposed works, and review of the heritage impacts.

Planning History

Pre-application Enquiry 2025 - ENQ/2025/01669

A preapplication enquiry was undertaken on the 15th October 2025, by ADSL. Wiltshire Council's conservation officer noted, 'The repairs and structural engineer's interventions to ensure other parts of the wall remain secure are carefully considered and are welcomed for preserving important historic fabric and significance of the listed building', and 'The proposed works are carefully detailed and ready for submission in formal applications, which officers would expect to support.'

The scheme has been finalized for planning submission with negligible changes to the scheme since the pre-application, consisting of minor repair works to Wall K (at 455 Humber Lane), and the required ecology and biodiversity interventions.

Listed Building Consent 2016 – 16/07327/LBC

Listed Building Consent was granted on 11th November 2016 to carry out repairs to cracks and historic decay of the building fabric, including work to partially rebuild this section of perimeter wall. The works were focused primarily on Wall C and a section of Wall D.

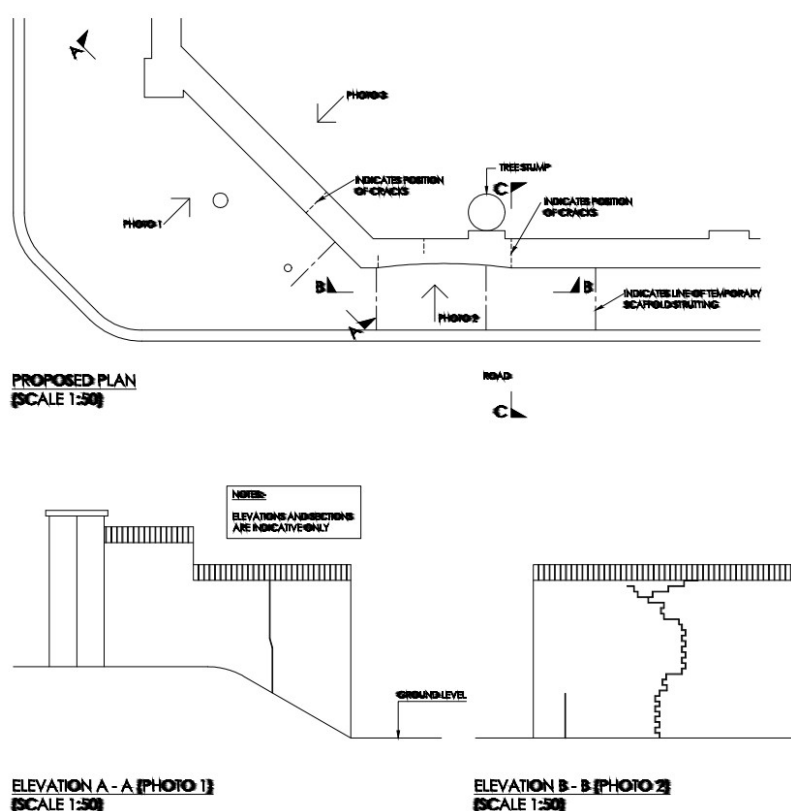


Figure 6 – Extract of Remedial works undertaken to Perimeter wall following permission in 2016

Other Applications

Two further applications were present for the Equestrian Centre. These included a Retrospective application for external flood lighting for the equestrian arena, which was approved on 27.10.2016, and a planning application for an Outdoor arena 60m x 20m with post and rail fencing around, which was approved on 21.08.2019. These are not considered relevant to the application, so have only been mentioned briefly.

Planning Policy

This specific application refers to and addresses the following relevant policies in the Wiltshire Core Strategy (2015):

Core Policy 49 – Protection of rural services and community facilities

The proposals look to preserve and futureproof a local community facility through restoration works to the boundary wall.

Core Policy 50 – Biodiversity and Geodiversity

The application is accompanied by an ecology survey, and the recommendations are incorporated within the scheme.

Core Policy 51 – Landscape

The site includes a range of mature trees that will be protected and retained.

Core Policy 57 – Ensuring High Quality Design and place shaping

The proposals are carefully considered in the context of the heritage asset and surrounding context. Particular attention has been paid to the importance of retaining the sense of enclosure to the site, and the structures association with other nearby heritage assets.

Core Policy 58 – Ensuring the conservation of the historic environment

The application assesses the impact of the works on the wall and nearby heritage assets. The repair approach is to retain as much historic fabric as possible, with any replacement on a like-for-like basis, with opportunities for more sensitively designed replacement sections where appropriate.

Amount & Layout

The application site area is approx. 0.13ha. Alteration works are limited to the wall only, with the overall layout and landscaping retained as existing.

External Appearance and Scale

The wall features a mix of historic red brick walls, flint walls, and more modern concrete blockwork and red brick walls. There is also evidence of less sensitive repair and maintenance work to the wall. Poorly colour matched cement mortar has contributed to the damage of the softer brickwork throughout.

The majority of walls require some repair work or reinforcement. The works will look to retain historic fabric wherever possible, with any irreparable elements replaced on a like-for-like basis. Modern sections of walls which are in poor condition will be replaced with more sensitively designed interventions that better respond to the historical character of the wall and area. Any changes to the height and scale of the wall will be negligible.

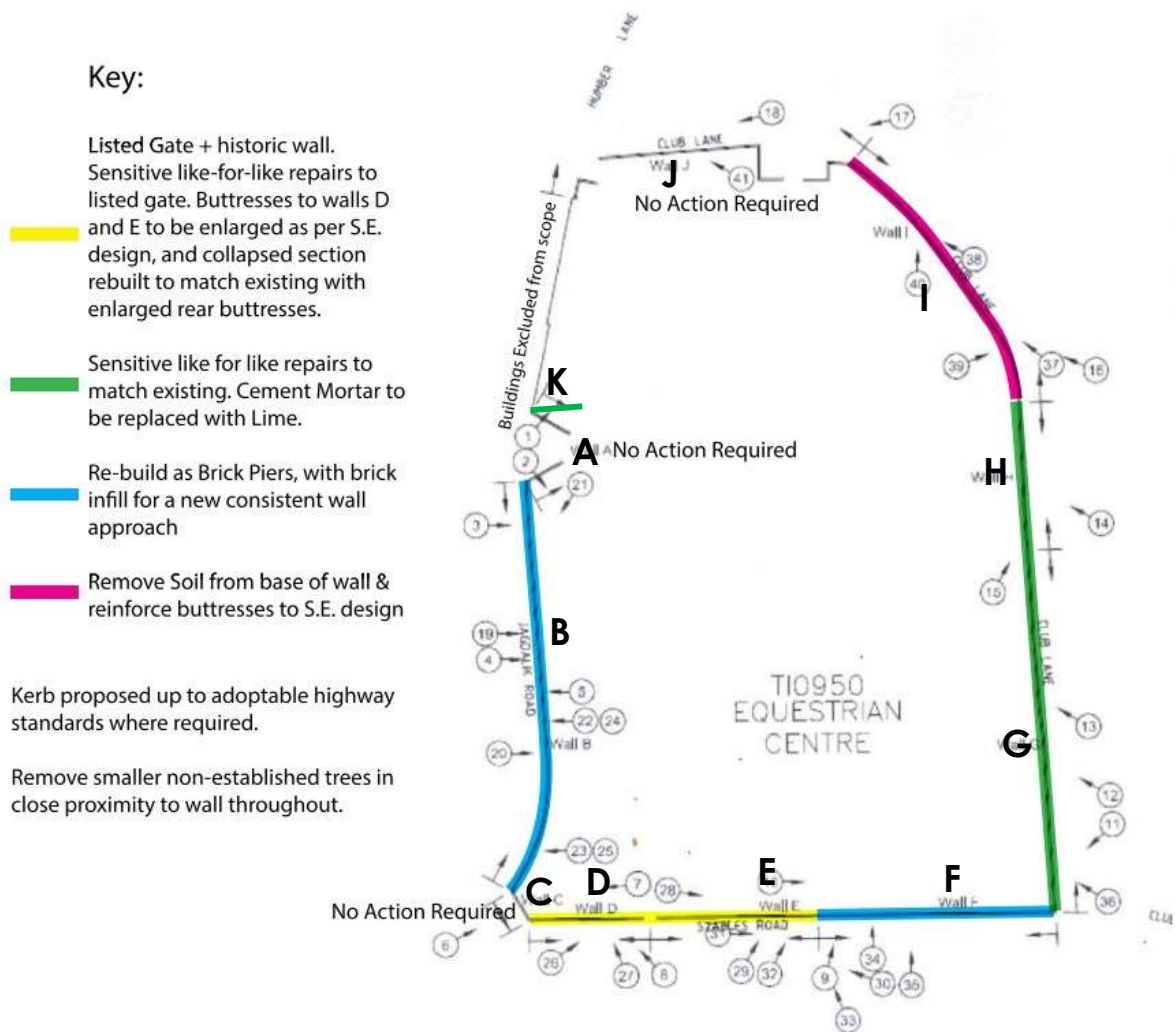


Figure 7 – Mark -up of Structural Engineers site plan indicating overall strategy

Wall A – This requires no works. A good example of a well-built wall which is sensitive in appearance to the more historical walls. This has been used as a reference for any replacement walls.

Wall B – This wall needs to be taken down and rebuilt with new consistent wall approach.

Wall C – Sensitive Like-for-like repairs only

Wall D – Wall to be reinforced with enlarged buttresses to rear using heritage/ reclaimed bricks. Cement pointing to be replaced with lime mortar.

Wall E – Wall to be reinforced with enlarged buttresses to rear using heritage/ reclaimed bricks. Cement pointing to be replaced with lime mortar. The collapsed section of wall will be rebuilt on a like-for-like basis, with enlarged buttresses.

Wall F - This wall needs to be taken down and rebuilt with new consistent wall approach.

Wall G – Repair/ rebuild top section of wall on a like-for-like basis. Cement mortar to be replaced with lime mortar, and poor-quality blockwork repair to buttress to be replaced with brickwork.

Wall H – Sensitive Like-for-like repairs only. Any cement mortar to be replaced with lime mortar.

Wall I – Wall to be reinforced with enlarged buttresses to rear

Wall J - This requires no works. A good example of a well-built wall which is sensitive in appearance to the more historical walls. This has been used as a reference for any replacement walls.

Wall K – This wall requires minor repair works and repointing.

Landscaping, Biodiversity & Ecology

The site is not within any designated ecological classification, and the Salisbury Plain SSSI, SAC and SPA is located 0.5km to the West Southwest. The closest non-statutory designated site is Ashdown Chalk Local Wildlife Site, located 0.6km to the east of the site on the opposite side of the Bourne valley. The sites were considered to be of sufficient distance from the working area not to be adversely impacted by the proposed works, particularly given the relatively small scale of the proposed work, and no further mitigation or survey work was deemed to be required by J Taylor Ecology Consulting.

A Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment (PRA) was undertaken by J Taylor Ecology Consulting, with the majority of walls assessed as having a negligible likelihood of use by Bats. The plain-tile pitched coping to Wall H was assessed as having a low likelihood of bat use, with only a small number of shallow, exposed potential roost features (PRFs) present. As the required works to this section were limited to minor repairs to the vertical wall faces, expected to take one day, no direct impact on the identified PRFs was anticipated. To avoid any potential disturbance during the works, a precautionary method statement must be prepared and implemented under ecological supervision. Refer to the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Biodiversity Net Gain Report appended to the application for further detail.

The ecology survey that accompanies the application sets out the required mitigation measures. These include working methods to safeguard protected species and wildlife enhancements including 4no. new crevice bat boxes mounted onto the rear of Wall G, 4 new bird boxes on existing trees, and deadwood log piles. No external lighting is to be installed and will therefore not impact on the foraging or commuting of bats or other protected species. This ensures the proposed development complies with core policy 50, the NPPF and all relevant wildlife protection legislation.



Figure 8 – Example of Greenwoods Ecohabitats Crevice Bat Box

Several mature trees are present on the South Eastern corner of the site but will be unaffected by the works. Appropriate barriers, mats and other protective measures will be installed as necessary to protect these trees during the refurbishment process.

Some earth will be cut away from the base of the wall to minimise retaining elements, and any grassed areas affected will be reinstated. The scheme is exempt from Biodiversity Net Gain requirements as the total site area is below the 0.2ha development site threshold.

Overall, sensitive management of the retained mature trees and installation of new habitat boxes will provide protection and enhancement for protected species that are currently attracted to the site, allowing them to continue foraging.

Access

The site is relatively level and is currently accessed on foot from Stables Road to the South, and by vehicle from Club Lane and Jagdalik Road via 3 entrances to the North, North- East and East. The roads around the site operate a one-way system, and the work will not impact on the existing access or parking arrangements.

Flood Risk & Drainage

The application site is within flood zone 1, with the site area less than 0.5ha, and being over 20m from the nearest watercourse, therefore no further assessment is required. The works are limited to refurbishment/ rebuilding only and do not change the use or vulnerability classification of the land.

Below is an extract from the Environment Agency website (Figure 10), demonstrating that the proposed site (circled in red) is within flood zone 1. Therefore, no further action is required.



Figure 9 - flood risk map showing that the site (red boundary) is in flood zone 1.

Heritage

This heritage statement assesses the impact of the proposals on the wall and the various aspects of the proposal's capacity to cause harm to their settings and significance.

The proposals offer a sensitive and well considered approach that looks to preserve the historic building fabric, with replacement of more modern, poor-quality sections of wall using a consistent design approach and materiality to match the appearance of the remainder of the wall. This will ensure their structural safety and overall longevity. Alterations to the visual appearance of the wall have been minimised and justified within this document.

Overall, the proposals are considered to result in minimal harm to the significance of the heritage asset and in several aspects deliver beneficial heritage outcomes, particularly through the preservation of historic fabric, replacement of less sensitive modern interventions with more appropriately designed walls, and improved safety, demonstrating a clear public benefit.

Site Assessment

A review of the distribution and amount of heritage assets within 500m of the site was undertaken to understand the potential impact on settings and/or significance. A total of 7 additional heritage assets were identified and are shown on the following map overleaf (Figure 11). The Grade II listed Gate piers are physically connected to the perimeter wall, with South Tidworth House and Stable Block (Grade II* and Grade I listed respectively) located nearby. The relationship between these three assets will be discussed in the following historical review. No other heritage assets were close enough to be read together in the streetscape or have a close historical relationship.

From an archaeological perspective, the site features a post-medieval brick lined well of a minimum depth of 17m (Located in Figure 10 below). This is likely to have formed one of the water supplies during the use of the site as a vegetable and fruit garden. This is recorded under SU24NW559 on the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record. This will be unaffected by the works.

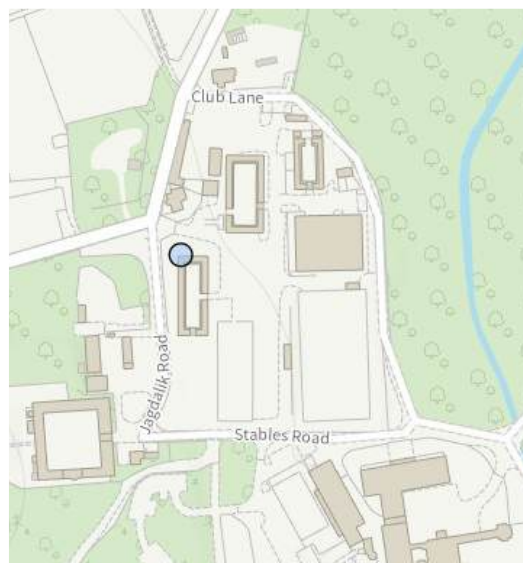


Figure 10 – Extract from Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record

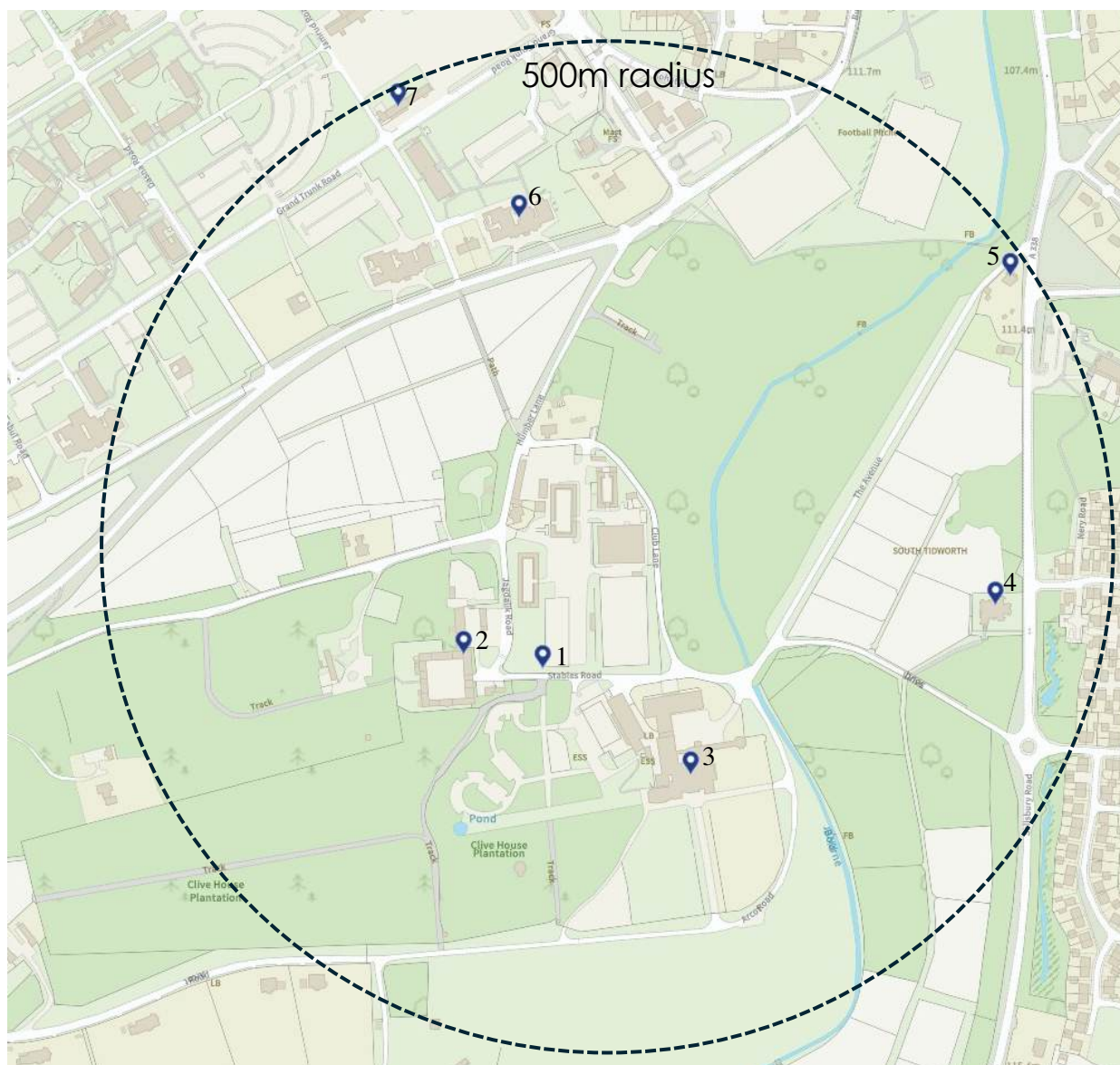


Figure 11 – Extract of Historic England Map indicating the locations of nearby listed buildings

Key:

1. Gateway to the Kitchen Garden of South Tidworth House (Grade II Listed) – 1093199
2. Stable Block of Tidworth House (Grade II Listed) – 1093198
3. South Tidworth House (Grade II* Listed) – 1339397
4. Church of St Mary (Grade I Listed) – 1093240
5. The Lodge (Grade II Listed) – 1093203
6. Officers Mess Jellalabad Barracks, Building No 73 (Grade II Listed) – 140173
7. Quartermasters Stores, Jellalabad Barracks, Building No 64 (Grade II Listed) – 140174

We have reviewed historic maps of the site to understand how the locale has developed and the historic relationships between places and buildings that may have been reinforced or lost over time in the streetscape.

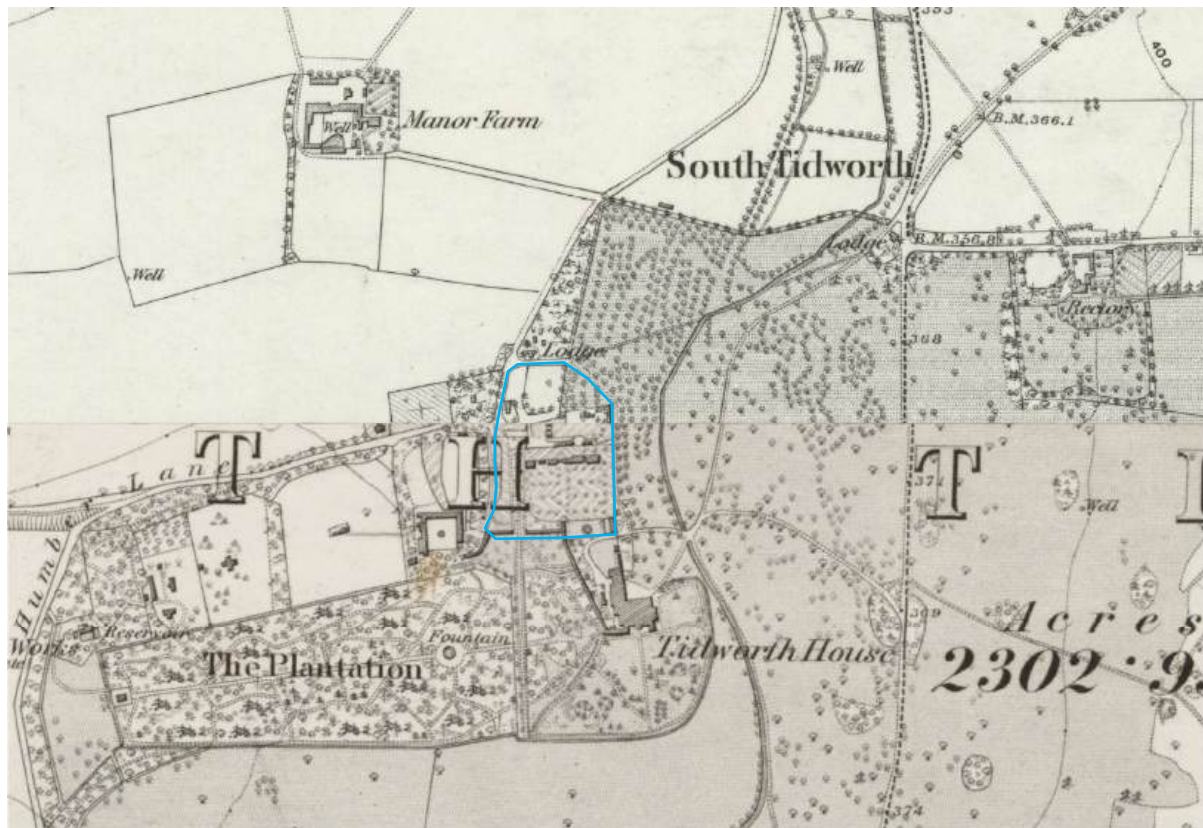


Figure 12 - 1873 OS Map.

The original estate and house of Tedworth house existed before 1650, however the exact date of construction is unknown. The original house was demolished and rebuilt in 1830 as the building that stands today by Thomas Assheton-Smith III. At the same time, he constructed the Stable Block to its West to house his hunt consisting of 50 horses and 400 hounds. He cleared vast tracts of land for the hunt, much of which is known today as the Salisbury Plain Training Area.

The relationship between Grade II* Listed South Tidworth House c1860, the Grade II listed Gate Piers and the Grade II listed Stable block is illustrated in this map, prior to the construction of Stable Road. At this point the Piers were physically connected to South Tidworth House via a long wall and were used to access 'The Plantation' to the South, instead of the land to the North. Tidworth was a small settlement at this time, prior to the extensive pre-war and post-war expansion. A collection of small buildings are located within the parcel of land now associated with the Tedworth Equestrian Centre, however these are now replaced with more modern stable facilities.

The death of Thomas Assheton-Smith in 1858, ended 200 years of ownership by the Smiths, and the house was left to his Godson. The estate was let to a series of wealthy tenants until it was sold in its entirety to Sir John Kelk in 1877.

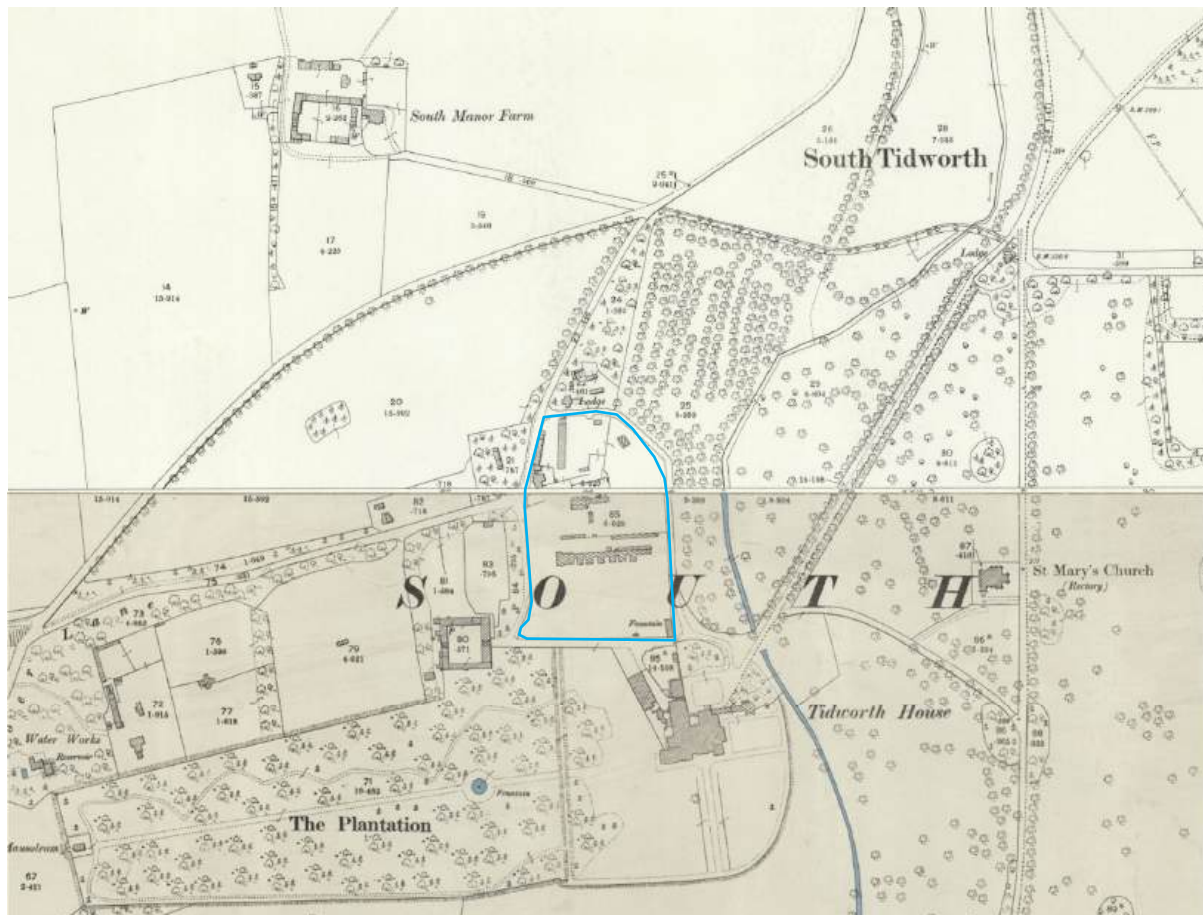


Figure 13 - 1896-1900 Map.

In 1877, Sir John Kelk restructured the house and planted the distinct avenue of Lime trees to the Northeast of the house. He was succeeded by his son Sir John William Kelk in 1896, who sold the estate of 6,616 acres to the War Department in 1897.

The road system around the site was now established by this point in a more recognisable and defined form to what is present on site today. Most notably, Stable Road was constructed and the piers severed from the Plantation. The Grade II listed Stable Block is also shown to have been fully enclosed, reflecting the present-day layout. The buildings within the North-West corner of the site now known as 454 and 455 Humber Lane are also present.

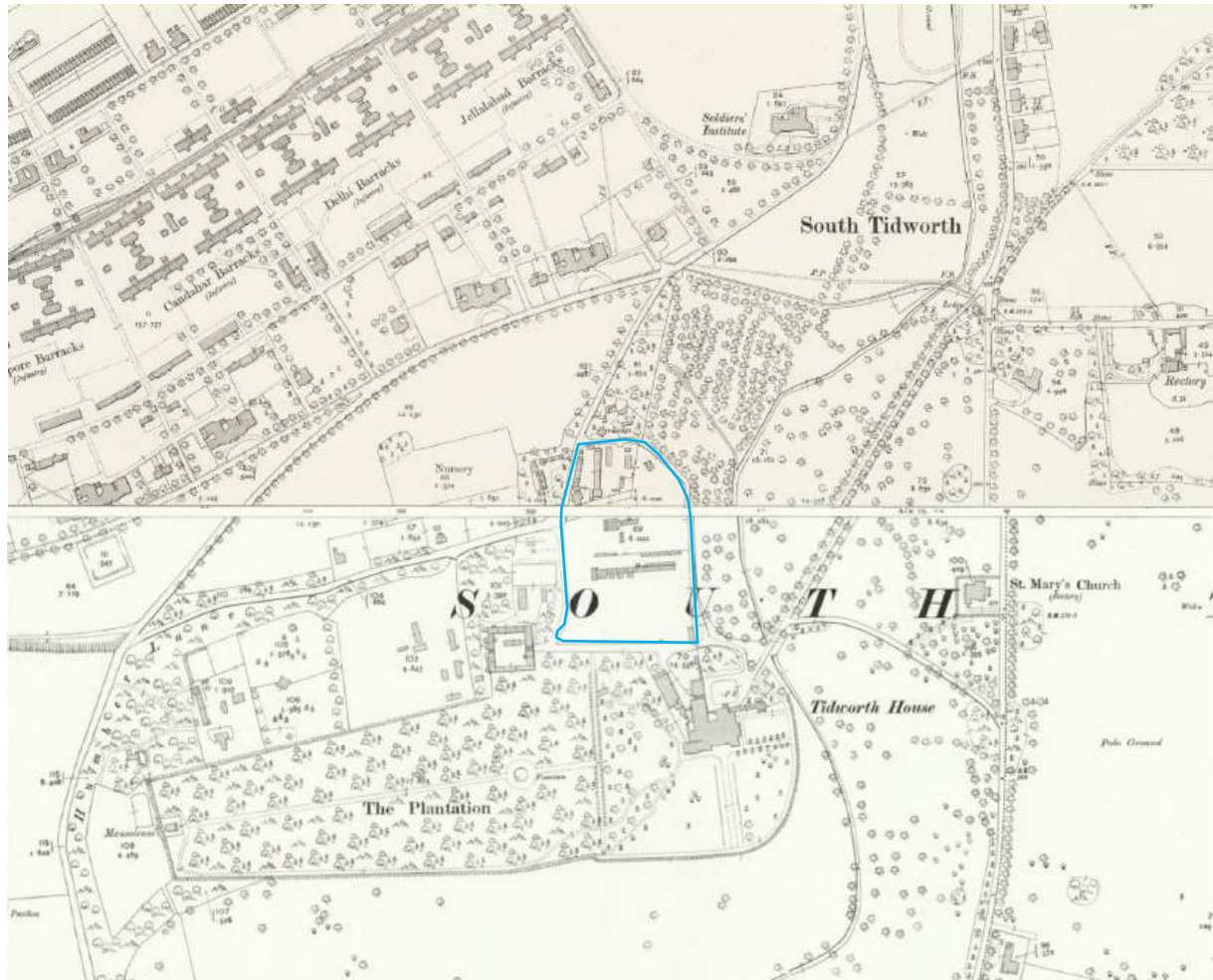


Figure 14 – 1908-1910 Map.

This map reflects the rapid expansion of Tidworth, following the 1897 purchase of the estate by the War Department. Up until 1912, there was significant expansion of the area, including barracks, officer messes and other amenity buildings to the North. This included the loss of South Manor Farm, replaced by the barracks. These were used primarily by the mounted regiments of the British Army, and the barracks named after the areas where the regiments had served. Jellabad barracks can be identified to the North, many of these buildings (now listed) remain.

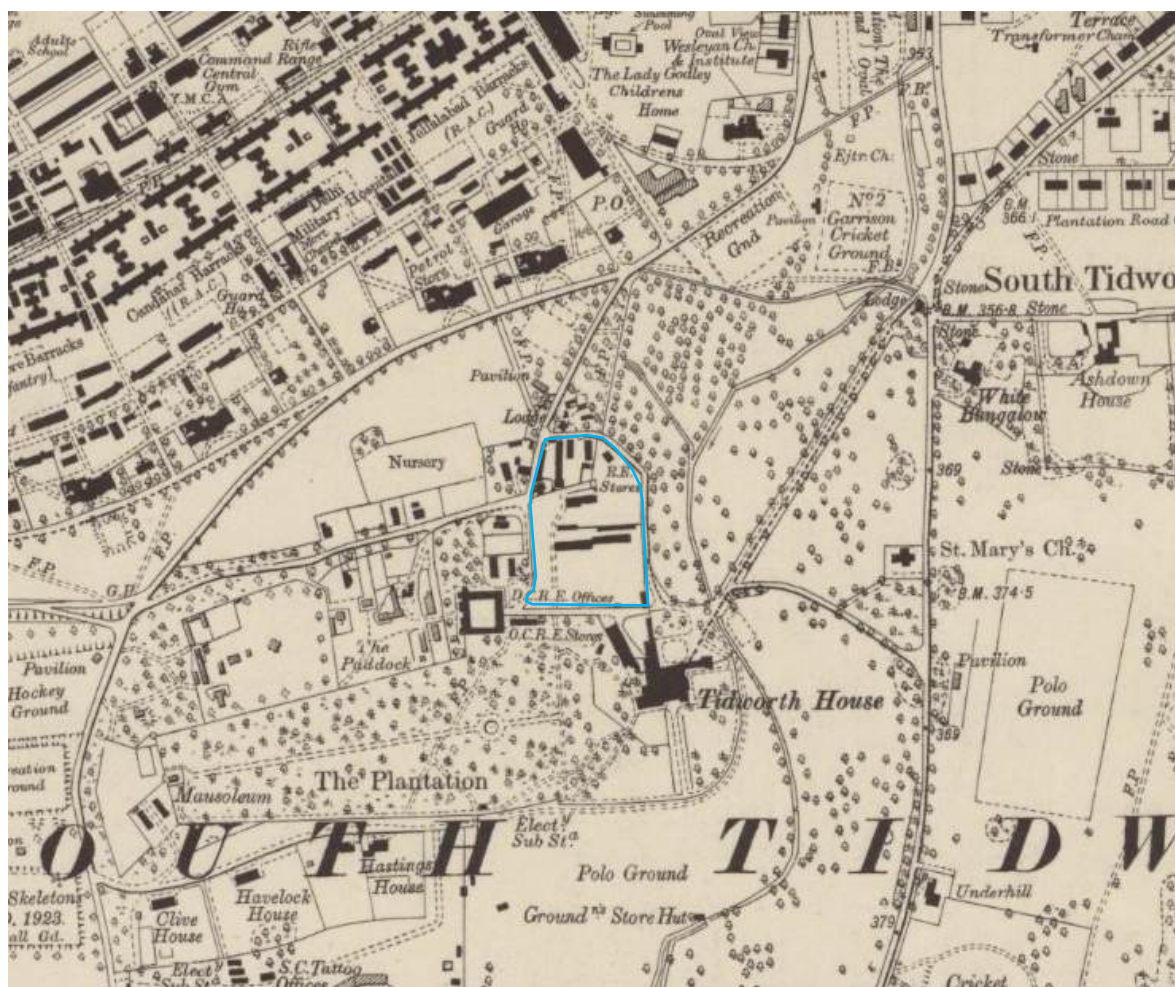


Figure 15 – 1939 Map.

The map shows the Eastward expansion of development to the North of the site, including further development to the South of the site associated with the military garrison.



Figure 16 – 1953 Historic England Archive Aerial Photograph.

Two tennis courts are located in the current location of more formal gardens to the Eastern frontage of Tedworth house, reflecting the more utilitarian repurposing of the house by the military. There also appears to be some form of agriculture/ allotments within the site, and to the North-West.

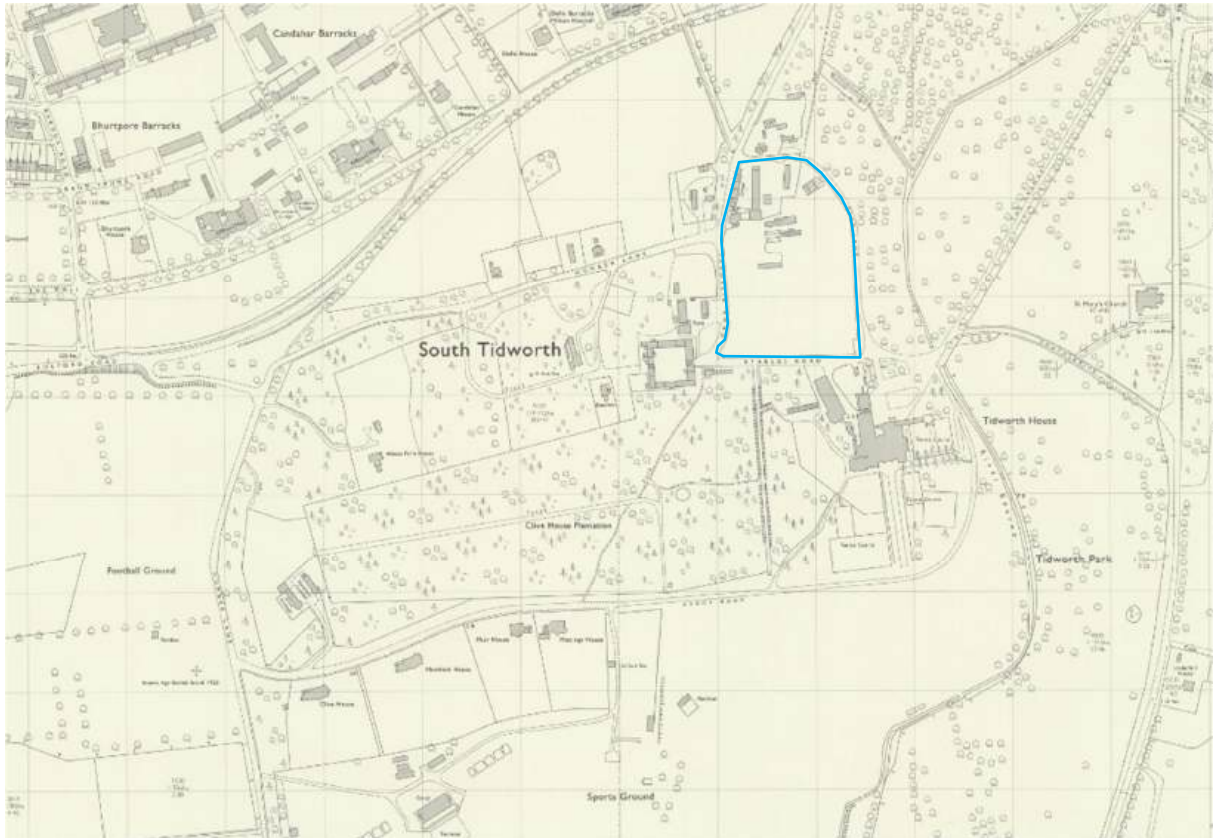


Figure 17 – 1970 Map.

Some of the buildings within the site appear to have been removed.



Figure 18 – 1999 – 2005 Aerials.

The built environment does not change significantly over this time.



Figure 19 – 2008 Aerial.

Significant re-building is evident to the Garrison during this time, as smaller buildings are consolidated into larger structures to meet modern requirements. Within the Equestrian centre, evidence of new larger structures is also apparent.



Figure 20 – 2017 Aerial.

To the East of the site, across the Salisbury Road, The Ashdown Estate is under construction as part of the Army Basing Programme. The Northern Service wing of Tidworth House has also been extended circa 2012, alongside the Phoenix Centre Gymnasium to the North-West. Further development is evident within the Equestrian Centre, reflecting the current day layout.



Figure 21 – 2025 Aerial.

This aerial reflects the present day arrangements. In 2019, Tedworth Equestrian, the Armed Forces Equine Charity was formed. This national community charity ensures that horses continue to play a vital role in the efficiency and effectiveness of the armed forces.

The charity's horses and staff provide appropriately focussed equine therapy for those individuals facing mental and physical challenges and assist adults and children with special needs through equine learning programmes. This demonstrates the importance of this facility within Tidworth and the wider army.

Assessment of Significance

Whilst the majority of the perimeter wall is not listed, it features a set of Grade II listed gate piers. The law provides that buildings and other structures that pre-date July 1948 and are within the curtilage of a listed building are to be treated as part of the listed building.

From a review of the historical mapping, it is clear that the Grade II listed Stable Block, Grade II listed gateway and Grade II* listed south Tidworth house are closely related. They are physically linked, within the same ownership at the time of listing and share the same use and function. The conservation officer corroborates the view that the perimeter wall is within the curtilage of the listing of Tidworth House.

The enclosure provided by the whole perimeter wall is important from both a visual and historical perspective. The older sections of wall are also important in their materiality which consists of red brick, with some flint sections. The more modern blockwork and render sections are deemed to visually detract from the overall appearance of the wall, particularly due to their deterioration. The scheme aims to retain the enclosure and overall layout, whilst replacing the more modern blockwork sections with a more sensitively designed brick wall. The older sections of red brick and flint walls will be sensitively repaired and reinforced where required.



Figure 22 – example of one of the historic brick walls (left) / Figure 23 - example of one of the modern blockwork walls (right)

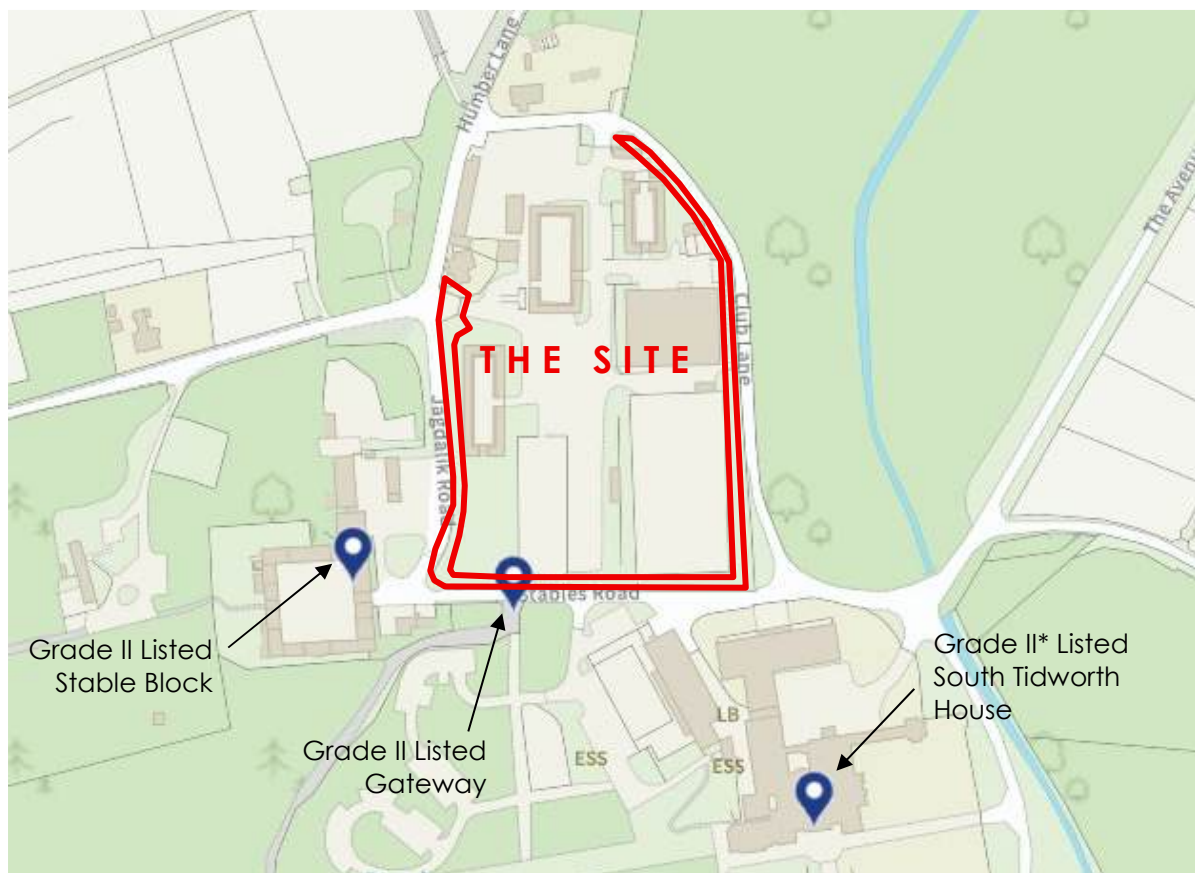


Figure 24 – Historic England map identifying the position of the listed buildings

Reviewing the 'Historic England' website, the listing entries for the three identified heritage assets are as follows:

[TIDWORTH Gateway to the Kitchen Garden of South Tidworth House](#)

24.10.84

Il Formerly listed in the Borough of Test Valley, Hampshire.

A pair of gate piers, and gate. Mid C19. Brick and stone. Square rusticated brick piers, doubled in width on the outside (of lower height). Stone cap with moulded cornice, panelled base to a panelled ball finial. The base has a moulded stone band. Between the upper and lower

sections is a stone ancone. Between the piers is a wrought-iron framework with a central ornamental gateway.

Listing NGR: SU2316247638

South Tidworth House

24.10.84

II* Formerly listed in the Borough of Test Valley, Hampshire.

Country mansion. c1860. Large 2-storeyed house of ornate classical style, in a parkland setting: stone ashlar, with (hidden) slate roof. L-shaped plan, with imposing elevations to the south and east. The symmetrical south front has 2:1:3:1:2 windows. The centrepiece has a pediment to an Ionic order of 4(columns, the cornice being carried round the front via the recess (with ground floor columned porch) between the centre and wings, with a balustrade above: the upper openings have segmental pediments on brackets and balustraded base (joined in the wings to form balconies), the ground floor walls are rusticated, the openings have eared architraves with rustic blocks and keys, plinth. Victorian sashes. Attached to the west side of the south front is a single-storeyed pavilion of 4 bays (separated by a recessed bay) with an Ionic order of columns standing forward of pilasters, rusticated walls, keys to openings: this block has a portico at its west end, comprising a Roman arcade of 3 bays. The east front is also symmetrical, of 2:3:2 windows with an Ionic Order to the taller centre-piece: the details of the elevation being similar to the south front. At its north side there extends (eastwards) a garden pavilion, which on its north side shows as a plain wall broken by rusticated pilasters; this serves as a foil to the porte-cochere, which is a feature of the north entrance, having arched entrances at the east and west, flanked by rusticated columns supporting segmental pediments. West of the porte-cochere is a court with an extensive 2 storeyed service block at its west side, with regular fenestration in a plain stucco facade; it has a slightly-projecting entrance feature with windows flanking a carriage arch and a segmental pediment supported by rusticated side pilasters: above all this is a domed turret. Inside the building, the large-scale classical treatment is applied with elaborate effect: the entrance lobby has a massive ornate fireplace, there is a 2-storeyed top lit circulation hall with columns above arches in the centre of each side, with openings where needed (including one for the main staircase), the state rooms have elaborate plasterwork and classical details. To the north, the service wing has been extended in the C20, with a simple elevation treatment which avoids competition with the taller main block.

Listing NGR: SU2327647565

Stable Block of South Tidworth House

24.10.84

II Formerly listed in the Borough of Test Valley, Hampshire.

Large stable block, now converted to offices. Mid C19. Brick and slate. A 2-storeyed range on 3 sides of a large courtyard, the south side having an open-sided shed. Regular but not symmetrical facades face the courtyard. Walls of painted brick with rubbed flat arches. Sashes. The entrance to the courtyard is in the centre of the east range, being plain arched opening of full height, and above this is a C20 clock tower, of vertical boarding. The outer walls are of red brickwork in English bond, the outer face of the entrance being flanked by plain coupled pilasters, the arch having a keystone and impost blocks.

Listing NGR: SU2303547651

Contributors to the significance of the heritage asset

Archaeological/evidential value: The wall will derive moderate significance from the fabrics used in its construction, the oldest of which date to the early 20th century. The archaeological and evidential value of the wall is considered a moderate contributor to its significance.

Historical value: Illustrative historical value will contribute to the overall significance of the Wall and South Tidworth House.

Associative historical value is found in its historical association with the South Tidworth House and Stable Block, particularly the length of wall along Stable Road due to the previous physical connections.

Architectural/aesthetic value: The wall represents a modest structure, utilising vernacular material such as natural flint and brick. The mature trees adjacent to the wall also provide aesthetic value. The current condition of the wall has a moderate detrimental effect on its aesthetic value. The more modern blockwork additions also have a detrimental effect due to their incongruous appearance and deterioration. The contribution of its architectural value to its overall significance is considered to be moderate.

Communal value: The wall is in a publicly accessible location and hosts a riding school visited by members of the public. A moderate level of communal value is assessed.

Contribution of Setting: The immediate setting of South Tidworth House has changed with an expanded Northern wing and new building between it and the wall, however the functional and physical relationship between the structures remains. The sense of enclosure created by the wall to an expansive facility has a significant contribution. The setting of the Listed Building is considered to represent a significant contributor to its significance

Overall: The perimeter wall and Grade II Listed Piers represent a heritage asset of national importance and heritage significance. The significance of the wall is assessed to derive primarily from its contribution of setting, architectural value and evidential value.

Assessment of Impact

Walls B & F

The render-faced walls (Walls B & F) (Figure 25 & 26) are in a state of dilapidation and need to be taken down and rebuilt as identified in the accompanying structural report. The retaining section to Wall B is failing, with the render finishes, and coursing cracked and dislodged to both walls B and F. These are considered poor quality walls that detract from the heritage value of the gateway and surrounding heritage assets. Walls B and F require total reconstruction and will comprise a new consistent wall design that better relates to the rest of the perimeter wall, taking cues from the existing structures (particularly Wall A & J), to ensure high quality, historically sensitive alterations to the wall. The proposals aim to retain the existing location of the wall, with minimal change to its overall height.

The design principle of the replacement walls will consist of a series of red brick piers at circa 4m centres with brick walls between. The wall is designed to incorporate features from the existing wall including brick header details to the top of the piers and walls. This will ensure the new construction complements the surrounding historic assets and the character of the existing perimeter wall. The walls will be constructed using a red brick and a cream colour cement mortar, to match the materials of Walls A and J.



Figure 25 - WALL B



Figure 26 - WALL F

Figure 25 & 26 - Photographs of Wall B (left) and Wall F (right)

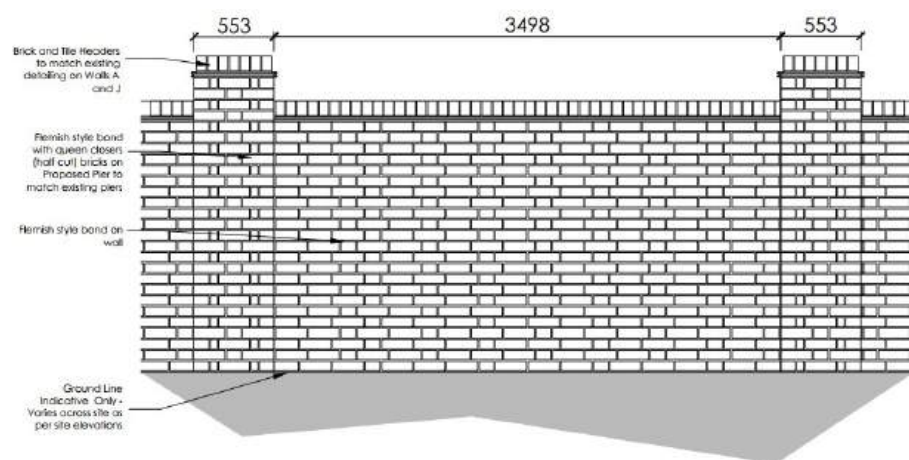


Figure 27 – Typical Proposed Wall Elevation



Figure 28 - Example Wall Brick Detailing

Wall C

Wall C is in good condition (Figure 29 & 30), with sensitive repairs only including the removal of cement mortar, and small areas of repointing. The scheme prioritises repairs rather than replacement, to preserve historic fabric, with any replacement materials being on a like-for-like basis. This approach will minimise the loss of historic fabric and avoid any detrimental impact.



Figures 29 & 30 – Photographs of Wall C

Walls D & E (including Listed Gateway)

The listed gateway and the attached brick wall (D & E) (Figures 31, 32, 33 and 34) are of historic value in their relation to the gateway. However, they need significant repair work evidenced by the bowing and leaning of Wall D, and partial collapse of Wall E. The wall is to be retained with enlarged buttressing added to the internal face of the wall in accordance with the structural engineers' requirements. This will retain the current appearance to the front of the wall. The new pier extensions will be constructed using new heritage bricks and capped with stretcher plinth bricks. The collapsed section of Wall E is to be rebuilt to match existing with a new foundation and enlarged buttressing. All repointing and construction work will be carried out using lime mortar, and reclaimed brickwork will be used where possible. Where new brickwork is required, these will be handmade heritage bricks to match existing.





Figure 31, 32, 33 and 34 - Photographs of Wall D (top left), Wall E (top and bottom right), Listed Gateway (bottom left)

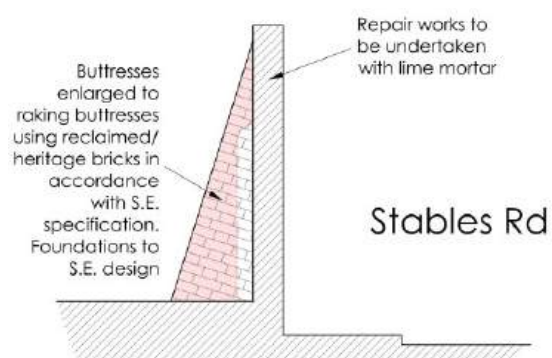


Figure 35 – Section showing Buttressing to rear of Walls D and E



Figure 36 – Handmade Imperial Country Blend by the Heritage Brick Company

Wall G

Wall G (Figures 37 & 38) also has historic value, particularly in its proximity to South Tidworth House. This wall requires general repair work to mortar joints throughout, but most significantly the top courses of the wall, immediately adjacent to the 3 mature trees require rebuilding works. This will be repaired on a like-for-like basis using reclaimed and new heritage bricks, with lime mortar. A new stone coping will be installed where it is missing, to match the remainder of Wall G. Any vegetation should be carefully removed to prevent further damage to the masonry. Any previous blockwork remedials to the rear buttress will be carefully replaced with suitable brickwork.



Figure 37 & 38 - Photographs of Wall G

Wall H

Wall H (Figures 39 & 40) is a brick, flint and render wall with historic value due to its use of materials, and its spatial relationship to South Tidworth House. This wall is in good condition with a requirement for minor repairs on a like-for-like basis using lime mortar.



Figure 39 & 40- Photographs of Wall H

Wall I

Wall I (Figures 41 & 42) is a brick wall with concrete capping and is considered of some heritage value due to the materials used in its construction. The walls' structure is inadequate with undersized piers and obvious leaning identified in the structural engineers' report. The wall is to be retained with additional buttressing added to the internal face of the wall in accordance with the structural engineers' requirements. This will retain the current appearance to the front of the wall. The new piers extensions will be constructed using new heritage bricks and capped with stretcher plinth bricks. Lime Mortar shall be used for all repair and construction works to Wall I.



Figure 41 - W A L L I



Figure 42 - W A L L I

Figure 41 & 42 - Photographs of Wall I

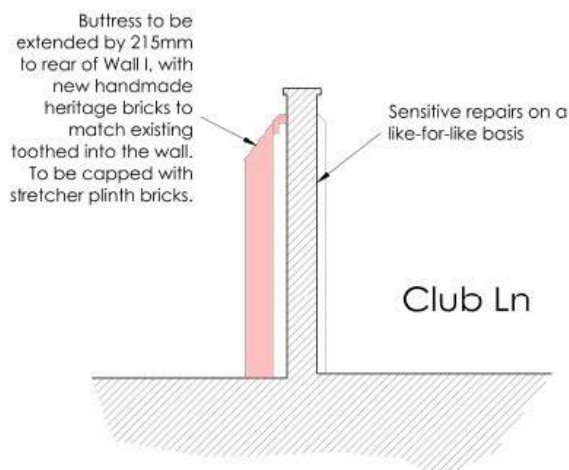


Figure 43 – Section showing Buttressing to rear of Wall I

Walls A & J

Walls A & J (Figures 44 & 45) are in good condition and are considered to be robust and visually appealing walls that complement the character of the site, historic walls and surrounding heritage assets. The design of these will be used as the basis for the proposed replacement walls for Walls B & F, discussed previously.



Figure 44 & 45 - Photographs of Wall A (left), and Wall J (right)

Wall K

Wall K (Figures 46 & 47) is in poor condition, with general repointing required and a significant crack requiring repair as per the structural engineer's specification.



Figure 46 & 47 - Photographs of Wall K

Lime Mortar to Heritage Walls

It is proposed that the heritage walls (C, D, E, G, H, I and K) are repaired using lime mortar throughout, flush with the brick faces to conserve the brickwork following approved conservation principles.

This provides a clear positive benefit and enhancement of the character of the wall. There is evidence of poor-quality repairs using impervious cement pointing. Where practical, this will be removed and replaced with lime mortar.

Removing Cement Mortar or loose lime mortar - Existing loose friable mortar and cement mortar should be removed to a depth of at least 1" (25mm) or to a depth of three times the width for narrow joints using hand tools only. Any lime mortar pointing still in good condition should be retained if possible. Loose material should be brushed from the joints and then flushed with water to remove all loose dry material.

Selecting Sand/ aggregate - Study existing lime mortar for colour and texture and choose a suitable sand/aggregate to ensure that a good match to the existing lime mortar is achieved.

Prepare Lime mortar mix – 2.5-parts sharp sand/aggregate, 1-part 'Limelite' Natural Hydraulic Lime (NHL 3.5) (figure 22) and sufficient clean water to achieve a workable consistency.

Application of Lime Mortar - Ensure area of wall to be worked on is thoroughly wetted. Firmly pack mortar into joints to avoid voids using suitable pointing tool. Fill joint slightly proud of surface to allow for shrinkage. After mortar starts to firm up, it should be compacted further by tamping with a stiff-bristled churn brush to leave a textured, but open-grained finish.

Care should be taken to protect the pointing from extremes of temperature and weather, both while underway and after completion, using dampened hessian sheeting which should remain in place for at least a week until mortar has cured sufficiently.



Product Code: HLM035

Limelite Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 - 25kg

★★★★★ No reviews

Limelite Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 is breathable, making it suitable for general purpose mortar work including pointing and rendering on most types of masonry.

Traditionally used in construction, lime is ideal for restoration or conservation work on buildings due to its permeability.

Features & Benefits:

- Conforms to EN 459-1 and carries a CE mark.
- Natural product containing no additives, mineral additions or cement.
- Suitable for renovations or the conservation of historic buildings as well as in new build applications.
- Size: 25kg

[View Additional Information](#)

Figure 48 – Example Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 product.

Conclusion

The proposed works aim to remediate the current structural issues and improve the overall appearance of the wall through a combination of sensitive like-for-like repairs and considered replacement of the poorer quality sections of wall. The proposals will ensure the safety of the public and building/ site users and secure the longevity of the historic building fabric that remains. The enhanced, consistent appearance will also complement the setting and nearby listed buildings.

The proposals offer a sensitive and well considered approach that looks to preserve the historic building fabric and secure the future use of the site by members of the public and military personnel. The works prioritise the repair and retention of historic fabric and propose materials sensitive to the age and appearance of the heritage asset. Alterations to the visual appearance of the wall has been minimised and justified, retaining the overall sense of enclosure, and without impacting the relationship and association between the three identified heritage assets.

In conclusion, the application comprises essential refurbishment and alteration works to ensure the continued functionality of the wall and the preservation of the structure as a heritage asset within the townscape of Tidworth. The impacts on the heritage asset are minimal, justified and necessary for the ongoing use of the building and are far outweighed by the benefits they bring.

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