

These are key features in the conservation area and the points relate to the numbered areas on the map.

- 1 The Church of All Saints probably dates from the 12th century. Built of rubble stone and flint with stone dressings its roof was probably originally thatched and later leaded before being tiled. The 14th century south transept was converted into a family vault in the 18th century by William Talk who was once Mayor of Salisbury and High Sheriff of Wiltshire.
- 2 The Manor House is the remaining portion of a much larger house which was once owned by the father of the 1st Earl of Shaftesbury. The house shows some of the wonderful chequerboard patterns of stone and flint and brick that are common to Martin.
- 3 Hart House, another stone building, probably dates from the 15th century. It was an inn, the White Hart, and the manorial court was held there occasionally until 1920.
- 4 The land on the south west side of the village street is intersected by four roughly parallel drives leading from the village street to the downs - Middle(end), Townsend, Sillens (previously Southend or Sutland Drove) and Smallend Lanes. Although primarily sheep drives they also served as access to the arable furlongs and were probably deliberately sited to divide the land into equal areas of approximately one ploughland (about 181 acres).
- 5 Chalk walls are a particular feature of Martin. They need particular attention to ensure their protection from weathering. The base of flints protects the chalk from the damp ground so it is essential to keep the soil level below the joint between the two. Historically, the top is protected with a wide overhanging hat of thatch, frequently replaced by corrugated iron or tiles, which may not always be broad enough to give adequate protection. In the past they were sometimes protected with a lime render or regularly applied coats of limewash. Repair can be carried out using reconstituted original material or freshly dug chalk from nearby. Expert local help is available.



Talk's Farm - now almost completely repaired



The Manor House



Left: High Bank. Right: West House - both brick and flint but very different



Chalk wall with corrugated iron capping

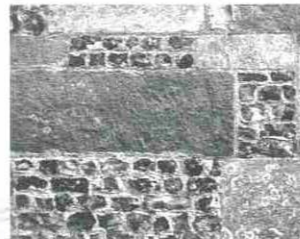


The pump



Key to Map
 Listed Buildings

Scale in Metres
 0 75 150



Old glass is an important feature and should be retained

Details help to uncover the history of a building

These are some of the things that make Martin special - they need to be looked after:

History

- The pattern of field boundaries and footpaths.
- The names of properties which derive from the families who farmed here over the last 500 years.

Buildings

- Stone - alone and in combination with flint.
- Timber frames originally filled with wattle and daub - replaced with brick nogging.
- Orangy red brick - alone, or as a facing over timber frames, or combined with bands of flint.
- Chalk cob especially as boundary walls.
- Simple thatch roofs sometimes replaced with clay tiles or slate. Later 19th century buildings have always had slate.
- Traditional two and three light casement windows and small paned sash windows.
- The early council houses at the south end of the village are good examples of their period.

Archaeology

- It is important to remember that there may be the remains of earlier signs of occupancy in a village that is surrounded by so much prehistoric evidence.

Landscape/Townscape

- The groups of agricultural buildings associated with the old farms, largely set back behind the houses - timber frames, weatherboarding, and corrugated iron.
- The high banks and green verges either side of the village street.
- The village green with the old market cross and water pump.
- The footpaths between the houses linking the street to the fields.

Setting

- Views within the village particularly along the street towards the Manor House.
- Views along the footpaths between buildings to the downs beyond the village.