

LAND at PENZOY FARM WESTONZOYLAND, SOMERSET

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment,
Geophysical Survey, Walkover Survey &
Visual Impact Assessment



The Old Dairy
Hacche Lane Business Park
Pathfields Business Park
South Molton
Devon
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555
Email: mail@swarch.net

Report No.: 130812
Date: 12.08.2013
Authors: B Morris
E Wapshott

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For

Chloe Bines

of

Mi-Grid (The Agent)

By



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Planning Application Ref: pre-planning
Project Director: Colin Humphreys
Fieldwork Managers: Bryn Morris
Project Officer: Bryn Morris
Desk Based Assessment: Bryn Morris
Fieldwork: Emily Wapshott
Report: Bryn Morris; Sam Walls; Emily Wapshott
Report Editing: Deb Laing-Trengove
Research: Bryn Morris
Graphics: Bryn Morris

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Summary

The proposed turbine would be located in fields enclosed and drained in the late 18th century, part of the formerly extensive King's Sedgemoor. The local area, with its dry land 'islands' and lowland marshes, is one of high archaeological potential. The important 17th century Battle of Sedgemoor took place immediately to the east. A geophysical survey was carried out, but the identified anomalies all belonged to former river channels.

In general terms, this part of Somerset contains a large number of Listed Buildings – mostly Grade II – but relatively few Scheduled Monuments. Most of these designated heritage assets were not conceived and constructed with setting as a primary consideration, and thus the impact of the proposed turbine will be less pronounced. Only for a small number of assets will the impact be more pronounced.

*In terms of the wider landscape, the proposed turbine is to be located within an area of Somerset noted for its subdued terrain and subtle micro-topography. However, while a 500kw (50m to hub, 77m to tip) turbine is undeniably prominent, within a flat landscape local blocking quickly becomes very important as elevated viewpoints are so few and far between. With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/moderate**, on the basis of the heritage assets considered, the enhanced role played by local blocking, and the presence of extant tall vertical elements (pylons).*

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1.0 Introduction

Location:	Land at Penzoy Farm
Parish:	Westonzoyland
County:	Somerset
NGR:	ST3401435614

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey, walkover survey and visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Penzoy Farm, Westonzoyland, Somerset; Westonzoyland is a parish within the Somerset Levels, located on a slightly-elevated 'island' (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Chloe Bines of Mi-Grid (the Agent) on behalf of Edward and Patricia Heal (the Clients) in order to identify any archaeological features or sites that might be affected by the installation of a single 500kw wind turbine and associated access and cable run.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The proposed turbine would be located in a field c.500m north of Penzoy Farm (see Figure 1). It would stand within land enclosed from the Levels in the late 18th century, c.450m from one of the shallow 'islands' within the Levels, at <5m AOD.

The soils of this area are the deep stoneless humose clayey soils and peat of the Downholland 1 Association (SSEW 1983) overlying (at depth) the mudstones of the Mercian Mudstone Group (BGS 2013).

1.3 Historical Background

The site now lies within the parish of Westonzoyland, c.1km north-west of the village of that name. It lies within an area that, until the late 18th century, formed part of an unenclosed and seasonally inundated marshland utilised by neighbouring communities for grazing and exploited for its other wetland resources (e.g. fish, wildfowl, thatching reed etc.). These marshes were enclosed, drained and the land allocated to the communities that held common rights to the land – in this case, the area around Penzoy Farm was allocated to the 'upland' parish of Woolavington, and only became part of Westonzoyland in 1886.

The area in which the site is situated is classified as *recently enclosed land 18th to 21st century* on the Somerset Historic Landscape Characterisation (Somerset Council 2013).

1.4 Archaeological Background

The proposed turbine would stand just beyond the edge of a Registered Battlefield (Sedgemoor 1685), and within drained marshes adjacent to a former 'island' containing Penzoy, Westonzoyland and Middlezoy. These wetlands were drained or managed during the Romano-British period, as the cropmarks of fieldsystems and enclosures appear to demonstrate (HER 11861). The close juxtaposition of dry land and wetlands concentrated occupation on the marsh 'islands', and findspots of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Roman artefacts have been found close to Penzoy Farm (HER 12109-10, 44934). In addition,

waterlogged sediments in the former marshlands can allow ancient timber structures and other organic remains to survive (e.g. Scheduled timber trackway at Moor Drove SM27974). This is clearly a landscape of high archaeological potential.

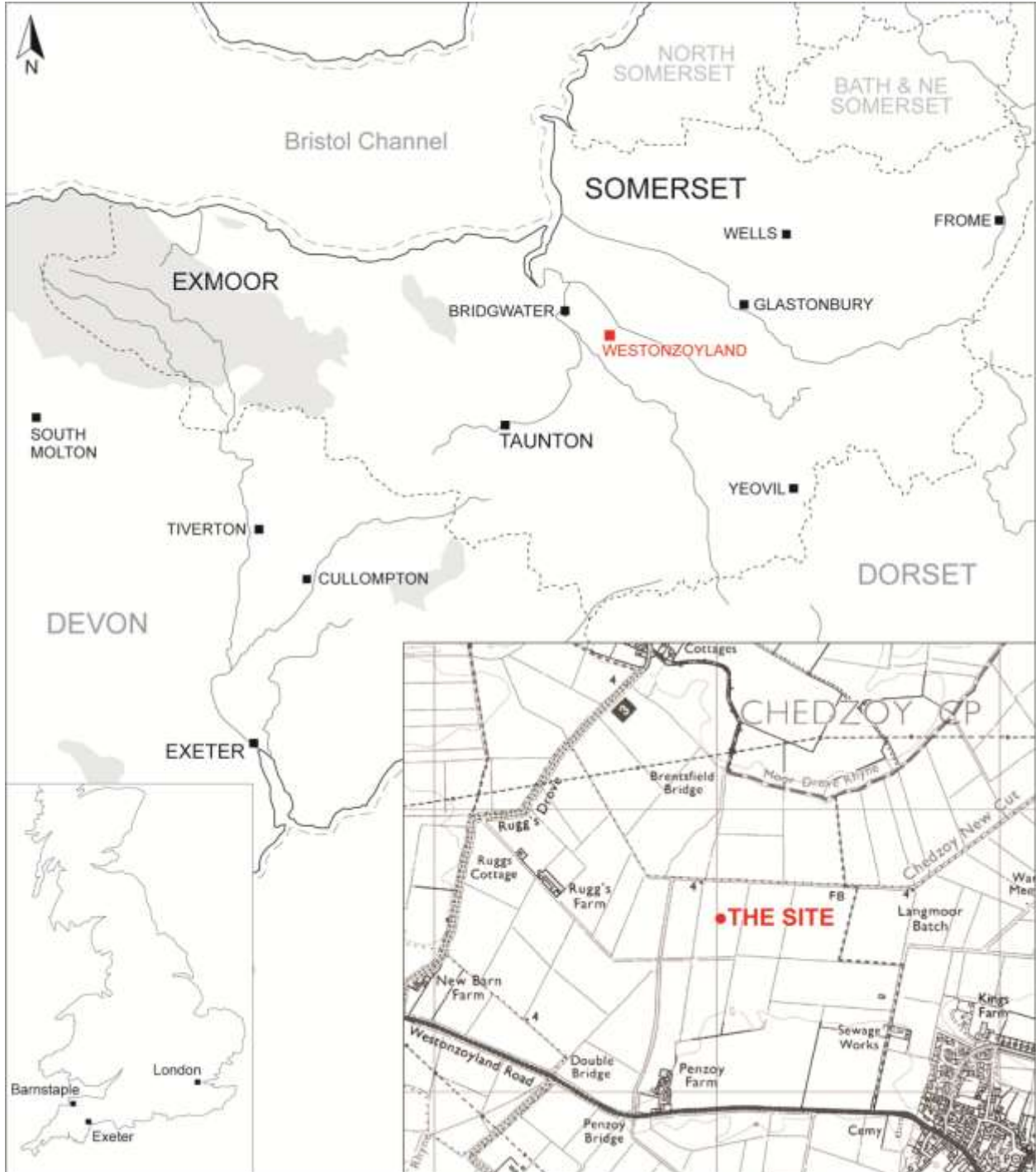


Figure 1: Site location (the site of the proposed turbine is indicated).

1.5 Methodology

This document follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (IfA 1994, revised 2012), *Standard and Guidance for archaeological geophysical survey* (IfA 2011), *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (English Heritage 2011a), *Seeing History in the View* (English Heritage 2011b), *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting* (Historic Scotland 2010), *Wind Energy and the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2005), and with reference to *Visual Assessment of Windfarms: Best Practice* (University of Newcastle 2002), *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment* 2nd edition (Landscape Institute 2002), *The Development of Onshore Wind Turbines* (Cornwall Council 2013), *Photography and Photomontage in Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment* (Landscape Institute 2011), *Visualisation Standards for Wind Energy Developments* (Highland Council 2010), and the *Visual Representation of Windfarms: Good Practice Guidance* (Scottish Natural Heritage 2006).

2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Assessment

2.1 Documentary History

As is clear from the cartographic records (see below), the site of the proposed turbine was enclosed from open marshland in the late 18th century, and prior to that formed part of the extensive lowland area known as King's Sedgemoor. It was known as Weston Moor or Penzoy Common. In 1795 the moor was drained and enclosed, and the land was divided between the tenants of the various manors who formerly held right of pasturage. The marshes were an important economic resource, particularly for the poor: land that could not be ploughed or used intensively could not easily be defined or taken away. When the marsh was enclosed, a large block (c.200a) of land centred on Penzoy Farm was allocated to the distant parish of Woolavington, and formed a detached portion of that parish until 1885. The various enclosure sources (see below) would seem to indicate that Penzoy Farm – as a single holding owned and occupied by one family – was originally fairly small, but grew over time as the Woolavington tenants sold their distant allocation of meadow. The extant farm buildings appear to date from the late 18th or early 19th century, and were probably built when the land was enclosed and drained.

Penzoy formed part of the Glastonbury estate of *Sowy*, of which Westonzoyland and Middlezoy formed the greater part. The suffix *pen* may be derived from the Old Welsh element *penn*, literally meaning 'head' but usually taken to indicate 'end' or 'headland'. This sense of the word would fit the topographical location well ('the end of Sowy'), but in English place-names it is impossible to distinguish from the OE *penn* meaning 'pen for animals' (Gelling & Cole 2000, 210-1). In 1235 the Abbot of Glastonbury and William de Montagu, lord of Chedzoy, established a pound at Penzoy (VCH 2004).

The estate of Sowy formed part of the lands of Glastonbury Abbey, which they claimed had been granted to the Abbey by King Ine of Wessex in 725 and confirmed by King Aethelwulf in 854. Woolavington was also held by Glastonbury, as part of the Shapwick Estate. Glastonbury held both estates until the Dissolution, whereupon they were subdivided and passed into secular ownership. As the area around Penzoy does not seem to have been enclosed until 1795, it would largely have been utilised by the people of Westonzoyland and Chedzoy for grazing.

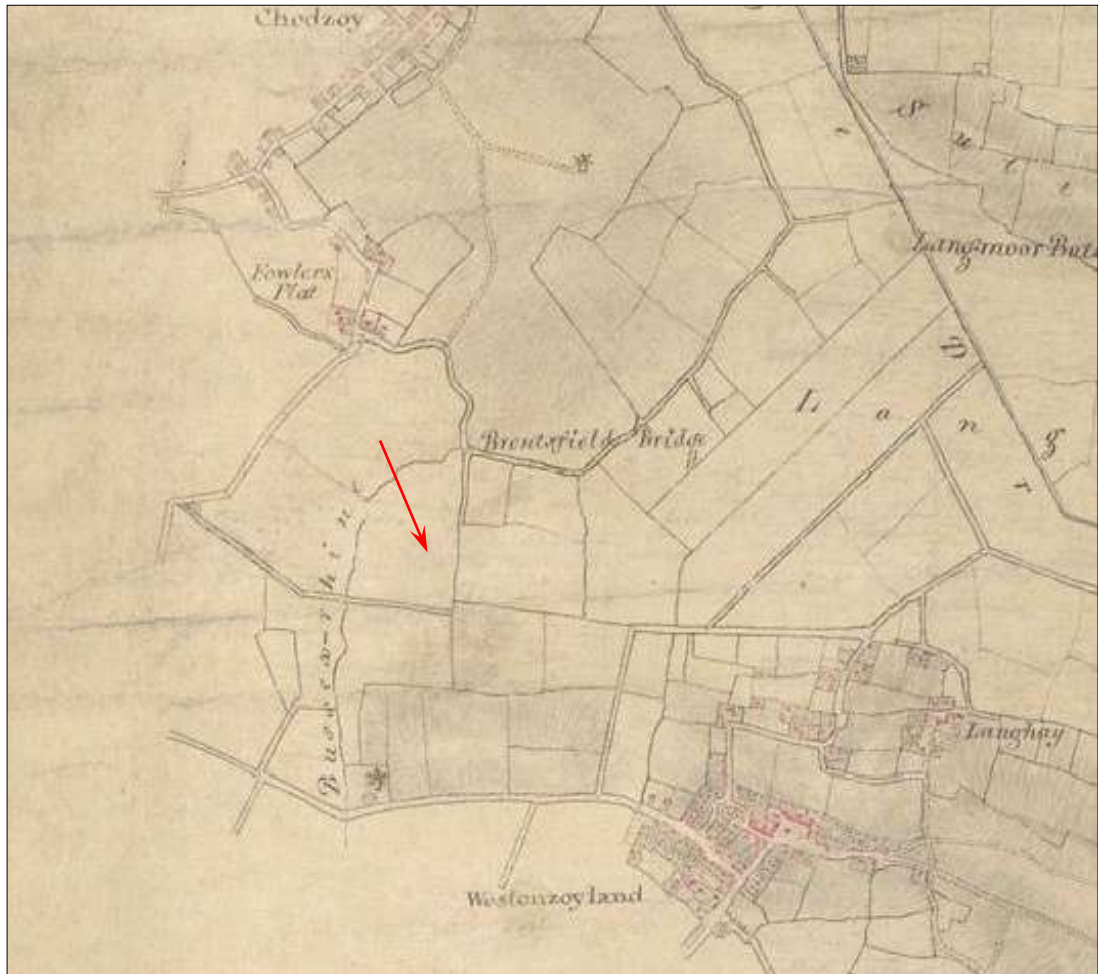


Figure 2: Ordnance Survey Surveyors Draft 1806 (SHC) (the approximate location of the site is indicated).

2.2 Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Draft 1806

The earliest extensive mapping of any value is the 1806 Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Draft map of the area (Figure 2); this shows the general layout of the area in the early 19th century. A key detail on this map is the apparent presence of a windmill at Penzoy Farm, referred to in documentary sources in 1822 and 1874. The watercourse to the west is marked as *Bussex Rhine*, and this drainage ditch played a critical role during the Battle of Sedgemoor.

2.3 Map of King's Sedgemoor, c.1790

This map, drawn up in advance of enclosure, depicts the area defined as unenclosed intercommonable land within King's Sedgemoor. While not very detailed, it does show the early meandering course of the *Bussex Rhine*. Neither Penzoy Farm nor any of its fields are shown, but the stippling appears to show the main road runs along an area of slightly elevated ground.



Figure 3: Extract from the pre-enclosure map of King's Sedgemoor (SHC DD\AH/47/11/1) (the approximate location of the site is indicated).



Figure 4: Map of commonable pasture in King's Sedgemoor, part of Woolavington Parish, post-1795 (SHC D\p\wool/20/1/1) (the site is indicated).

2.4 Map of Commonable Pasture in King's Sedgemoor, c.1791

This map, produced in the late 18th century, shows the drained and enclosed land within this detached portion of Woolavington parish. The main structural elements – in terms of the primary field ditches – are in place, but the Bussex Rhyne has yet to be canalised. Each field is subdivided into a series of narrow plots of fractions of an acre, which might be reallocated by lot each year. 54 tenants at Woolavington were allocated land at Penzoy (VCH 2004), and the proposed turbine would be located within a field containing a particularly dense concentration of strips.

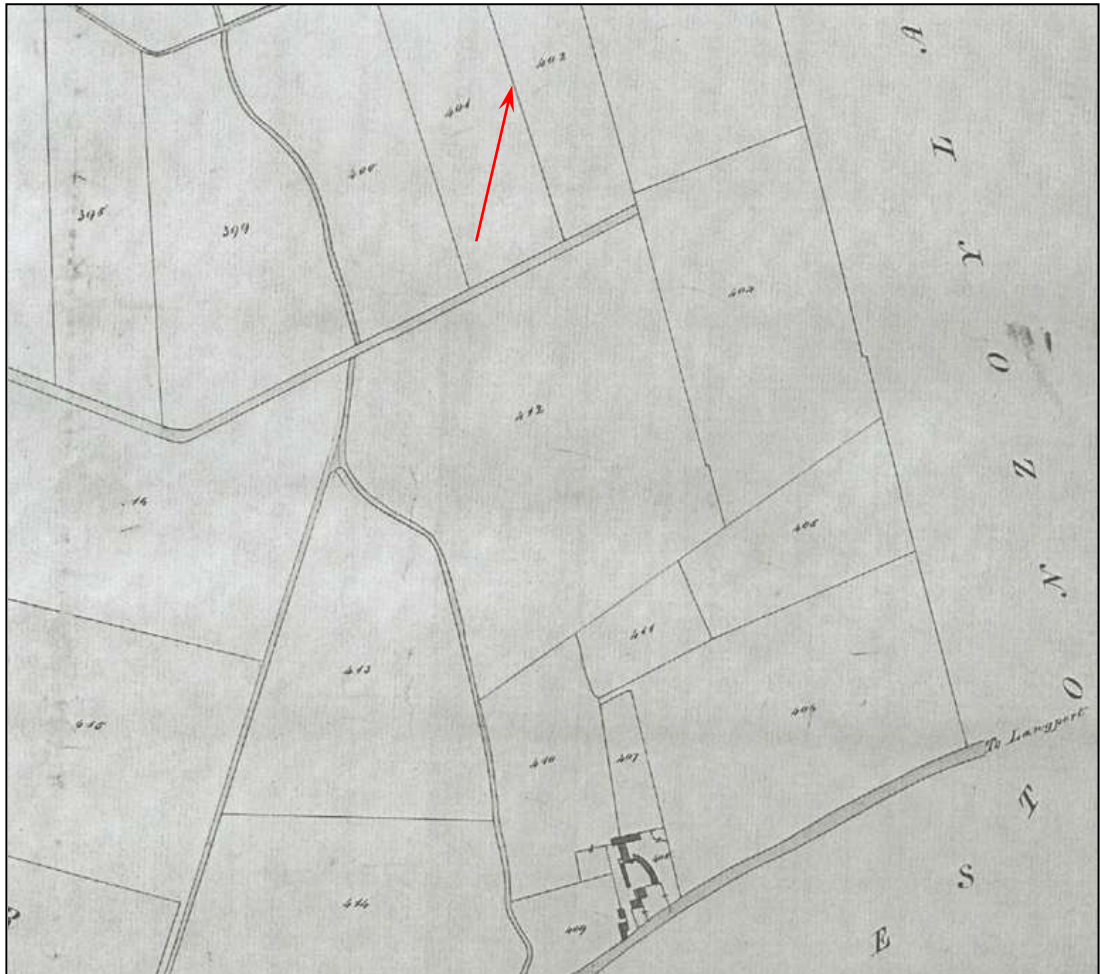


Figure 5: Extract from the 1840 tithe map (SHC) (the approximate location of the site is indicated).

2.5 The 1840 Woolavington Tithe Map

By 1840 the confusing mass of individual strips had been lost, presumably as the landholders back in Woolavington had found ½ acre of meadow six miles from Woolavington highly inconvenient, and had thus sold it on. Penzoy Farm and the surrounding block of fields was owned and occupied by one Richard Hook, but the two fields either side of the turbine (nos. 401 and 402) were owned and occupied by James Hook, presumably a sibling. None of the field names (all: *Sedgemoor*) are of any interest, and all area listed as pasture.

2.6 The Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition Maps

The 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps depict a landscape that has changed very little over the intervening 70 years. The fields containing the site of the proposed turbine have been amalgamated, and some of the boundaries around the farmstead have been lost, and Bussex Rhine has been renamed *Double Bridge Rhine*. In the 1960s this watercourse was partially canalised, but otherwise the landscape appears much as it was in the mid 19th century.

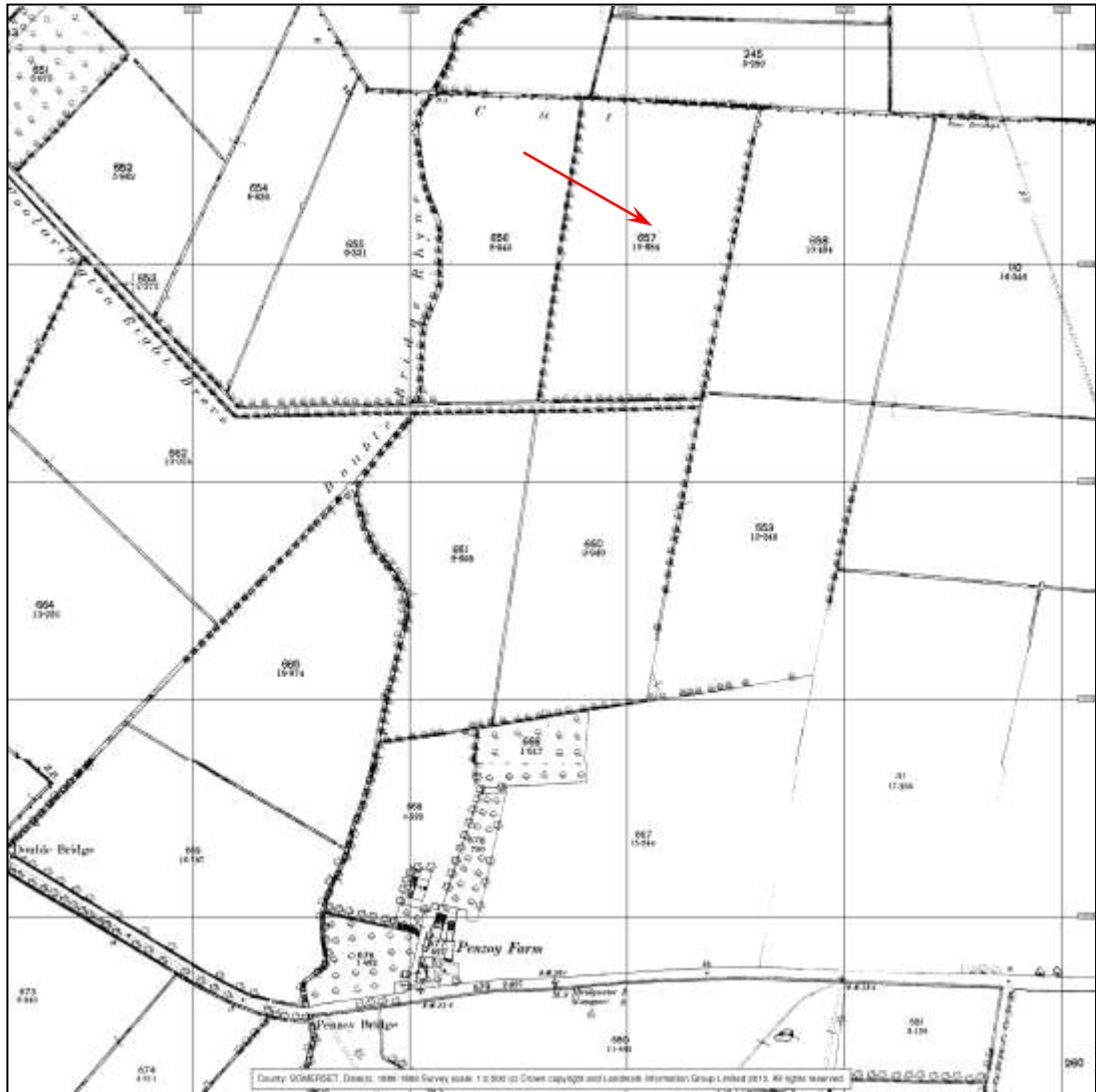


Figure 6: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1883 1:2,500 (Promap) (the site is indicated).

3.0 Geophysical Survey

A magnetic survey (gradiometry) was carried out on approximately 1.4ha of land around the location of the proposed turbine and along the line of the access track and cable run. This work was undertaken by SWARCH personnel in July 2013, and the data was processed by Stratascan. What follows is a summary of the full report (see elsewhere – Stratascan 2013).

The survey identified a large number of geophysical anomalies. Most, if not all of these appear to be natural relict river channels (palaeochannels). These channels do not, however, appear to correspond with any known watercourse, and must therefore predate the historic map sources. Relict river channels may contain palaeoenvironmental remains, or even artefacts, and the raised banks (roddons) of former rivers were used as convenient routeways.

No definite archaeological features appear to be present, but it is *possible* the Prehistoric or Romano-British landscape is buried below more recent alluvial sediments. If so, the extensive cropmarks north of the site would indicate such alluviation was very localised.

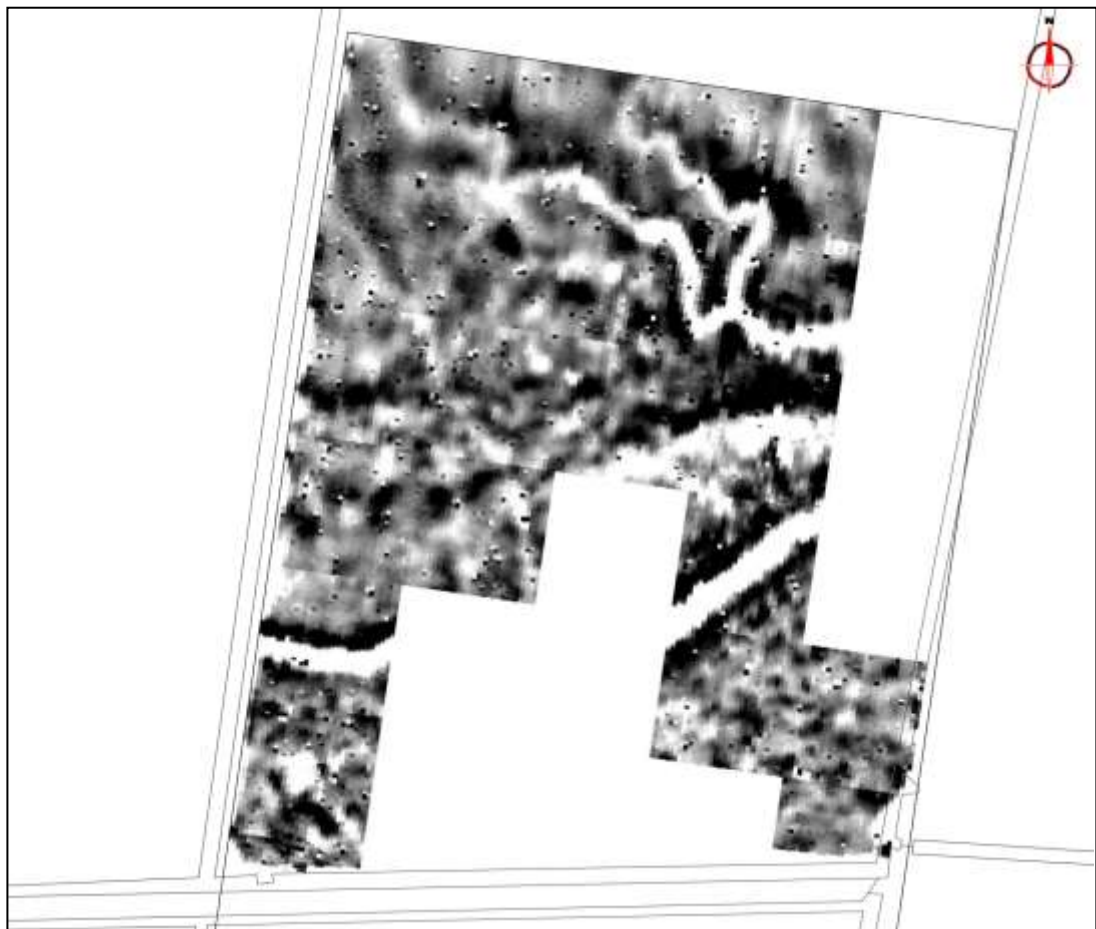


Figure 7: Shade plot of gradiometer data (Stratascan 2013 Figure 3).

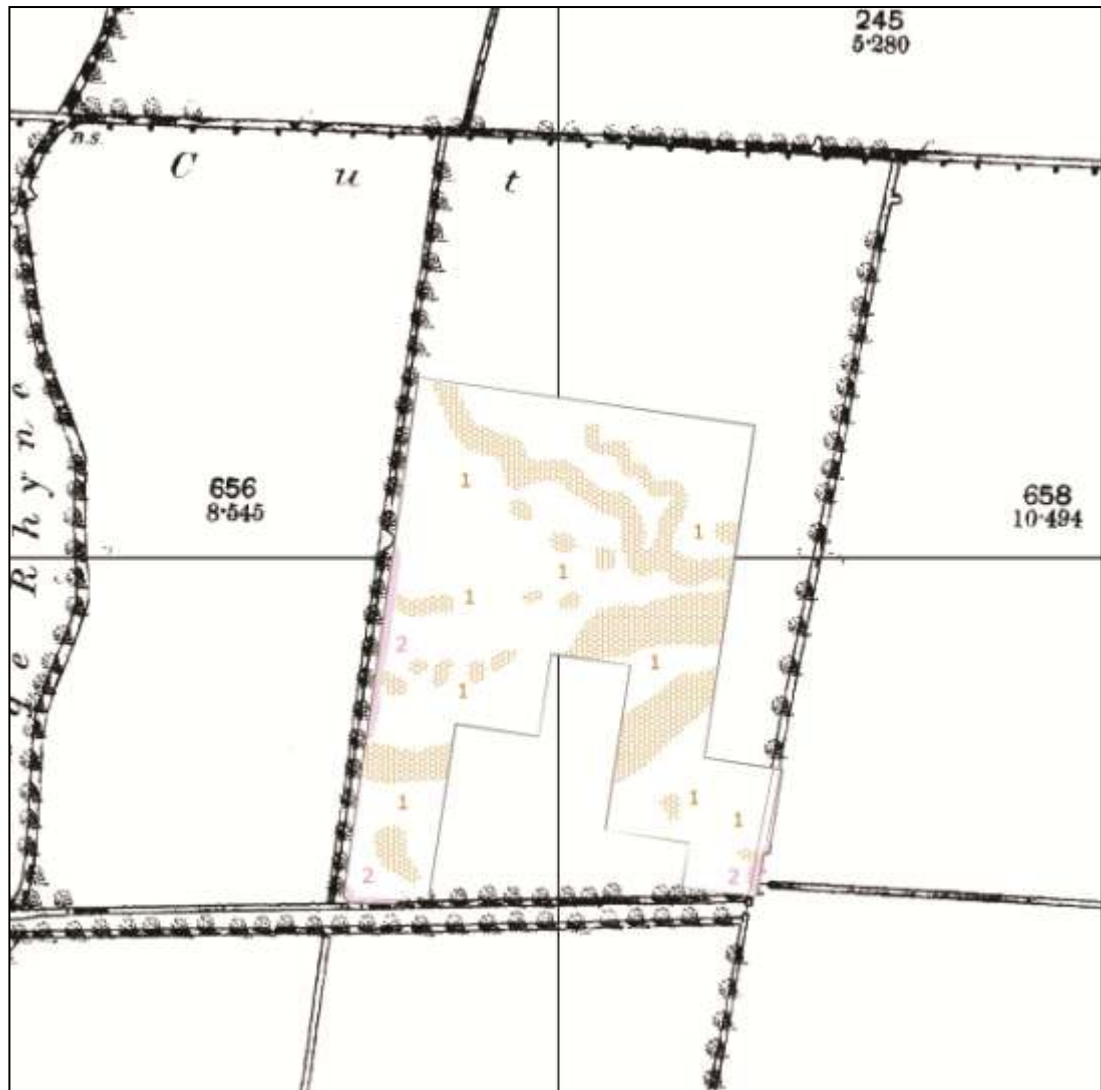


Figure 8: Interpretation of the shade plot, shown with OS 1st ed. map (after Stratascan 2013 Figure 5).

4.0 Site Inspection and Archaeological Background

4.1 Site Inspection

The site of the proposed turbine was visited by E. Wapshott in July 2013. Photographs were taken, the field examined and the topography and boundaries noted. Penzoy Farm stands close to the A372, a busy road leading south-east out of Bridgwater. The farmyard and buildings lie immediately adjacent to the road, surrounded by the fields. The site of the proposed turbine is accessed via a track which runs to the west, linking to the small parish road that runs south-east from the village of Chedzoy, or across the fields from the farm. The farm sits in the centre of an area of reclaimed marshland, Chedzoy New Cut dyke being located one field away to the north.

The field in which the turbine is to be located lies north of the farm, with gated access onto the track, although the gates have been removed. The field appears totally flat, with very little or no slope or undulation, and no earthworks were observed. The fields are long and narrow, with regular straight field boundaries, enclosed by low sparse hedges or wire fencing for dairy cows. The turbine is to be located in the centre of the field in question; this field is bounded by hedges, with one mature tree to the east and standing adjacent to a gateway. The hedges are well-maintained and do not provide much, if any, local blocking.

The field had recently been ploughed and the soil proved to be a dark greyish-brown silty loam containing some small stones. The field was walked and the artefacts noted: mainly small sherds of 18th or 19th century red glazed earthenwares and white refined earthenware.

Intervisibility was confirmed for the villages of Westonzoyland and Chedzoy, Penzoy Farm and Fowler's Cottages.

4.2 Archaeological Background

This landscape, with its former wetlands and low 'islands', is one of high archaeological potential, and for a number of reasons.

Firstly, prior to enclosure and drainage, King's Sedgemoor was a resource-rich environment exploited by adjacent communities; it also served to concentrate settlement and related activity on the numerous small areas of slightly elevated land – like Westonzoyland. As a result the 'dryland areas' within this landscape often feature a higher density of archaeological sites than might normally be the case – hence the close proximity of Prehistoric (PRN 12109), Bronze Age (PRN 44934) and Romano-British (PRN 12110) findspots east of the farm.

Secondly, the waterlogged conditions of the former wetlands can often be found to preserve ancient organic remains, most notably timber trackways (SM27974).

Thirdly, this landscape was enclosed and drained in the Romano-British period, and the cropmarks of relict field boundaries and enclosures encompass the site and extend to the east, west and north (PRN 11861). The geophysical survey (see above) was undertaken in order to determine if these archaeological features extended across the area of the proposed development, but revealed only palaeochannels.

Lastly, the Battle of Sedgemoor (1685) took place at Westonzoyland, to the north of the village around Bussex Farm. The rebel army under the Duke of Monmouth chanced a night

attack on the Royalist forces encamped at Westonzoyland, but did not cross the Bussex Rhyne and exchanged fire with the Royalists forces until morning, whereupon the Royalist Army crossed the rhyne and routed the army. A series of surveys have taken place to the north of the village in order to locate the battle more securely, and include an episode of ‘Two Men in a Trench’.

A small number of archaeological interventions have taken place in the area (e.g. Brigers 2011; Place 2009), but most work has focused on the historical battlefield north of the village; however, much of this work has yet to reach the public domain (PRN 30255-7).

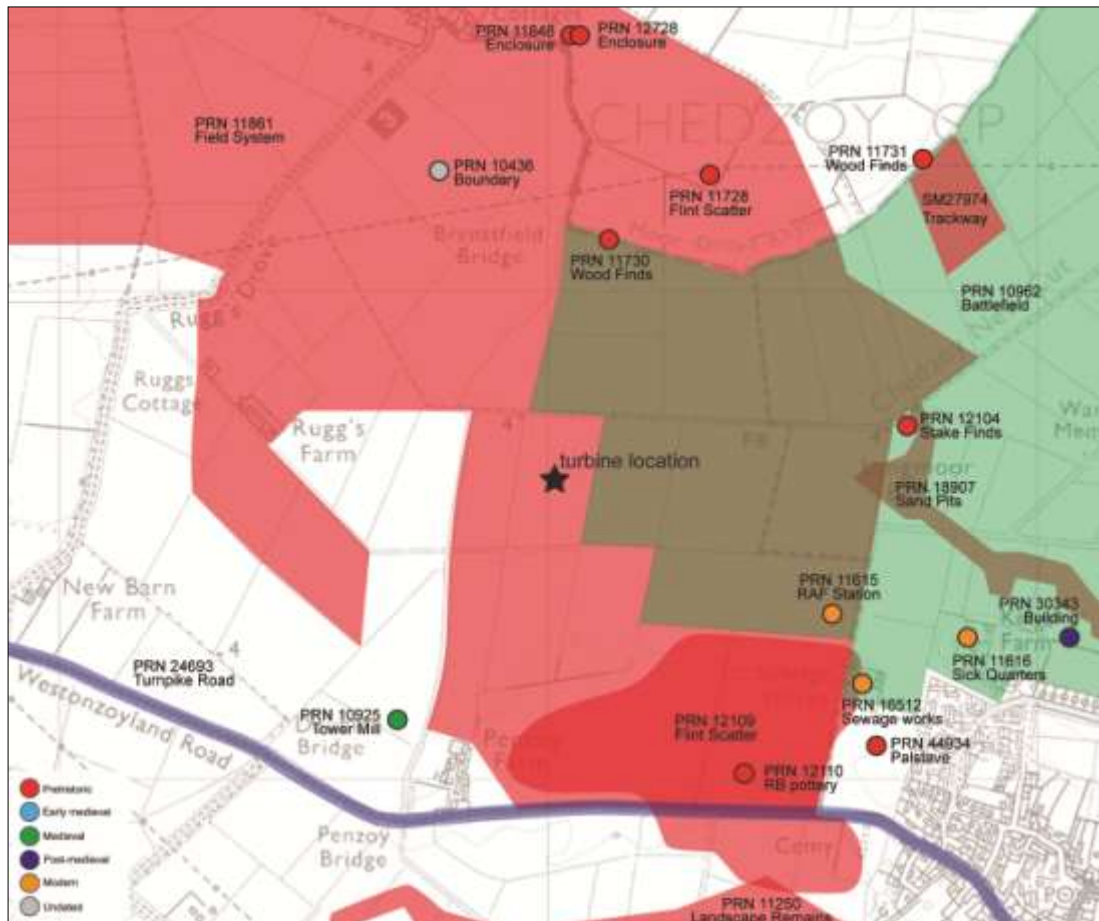


Figure 9: Local HER records (source: SHES).

Mon. ID	Site Name	Record	Notes
PRN 11861	S and W of Chedzoy - Field System	Monument	Cropmark field system, S and W of Chedzoy suggested Prehistoric-Roman
PRN 10436	S of Fowlers Plot - Boundary	Monument	Undated Cropmark boundaries, S of Fowlers Plot, Chedzoy
PRN 11848	SE of Three Oaks Farm - Enclosure	Monument	Prehistoric - Cropmark enclosure, SE of Three Oaks Farm
PRN 12728	SE of Three Oaks Farm - Enclosure	Monument	Prehistoric - Cropmark enclosures and fields, SE of Three Oaks Farm, Chedzoy
PRN 11730	Moor Drove Rhyne - Wood finds	Monument	Prehistoric - Wood finds, Moor Drove Rhyne, Chedzoy
PRN 11731	Moor Drove Rhyne - Wood finds	Findspot	Prehistoric - Wood finds, Moor Drove Rhyne, Chedzoy
PRN 12104	Langmoor Batch - Stake finds	Findspot	Prehistoric - Wood finds, Langmoor Batch, Westonzoyland
PRN 11728	Chedzoy Island - Flint scatter	Monument	Prehistoric - Flint scatter, SW side Chedzoy Island, Chedzoy
SM 27974	East of Brentsfield Bridge -	Monument	Prehistoric - Timber trackways at Moor Drove, 800m east

	Trackway		of Brentsfield Bridge
PRN 10925	Nr Double Bridge - Possible tower mill,	Monument	Medieval - It possibly represents the stripped-out footings of a tower mill near Double Bridge, Westonzoyland
PRN 12109	Penzoy Farm - Flint scatter	Monument	Prehistoric - Flint scatter, Penzoy Farm, Westonzoyland
PRN 12110	Penzoy Farm - Roman pottery	Monument	Roman pottery finds, Penzoy Farm, Westonzoyland
PRN 11615	Westonzoyland Airfield – RAF Station	Monument	RAF transmitting station, Westonzoyland Airfield. Only the two long walls of single brick survive with some of the roof.
PRN 24693	West Down - Turnpike Road	Monument	Late medieval - Eighteenth-century Turnpike road, West Town, Huish Episcopi to Fowlers' Mead Drove, Bridgwater Without
PRN 11250	East of Bridgwater - Landscape Remains	Monument	Prehistoric - Landscape remains, east of Bridgwater
PRN 16512	Westonzoyland - Sewage works	Monument	Modern - Second World War airfield sewage works, Westonzoyland
PRN 11616	Westonzoyland - Sick Quarters	Monument	Modern - Second World War sick quarters, RAF Westonzoyland
PRN 4493	E of Westonzoyland - Bronze palstave find	Findspot	Prehistoric - A bronze palstave was found whilst metal detecting to the south of the sewage works at Westonzoyland.
PRN 10926	Battle of Sedgemoor - Battlefield	Battlefield	Medieval - Battle of Sedgemoor site, Westonzoyland
PRN 18907	North of Westonzoyland - Sand pits	Monument	Undated - Eighteen probable sand pits or small sand quarries of unknown date North of Westonzoyland

Table 1: Local HER records (source: SHES).

4.3 Assessment of Impact

Ground disturbance associated with the installation of supports, for the wind turbine, the concrete base pad and posts to carry the cabling or ancillary works during the construction phase could result in permanent, irreversible loss of below-ground remains of archaeological features within the development area, or of elements of these. The works, expected to be deeper than current topsoil levels, will affect any buried cut features.

The impact of the construction phase of the turbine would be **permanent** and **irreversible** on the buried archaeology immediately beneath the turbine site, and along the underground cable run and the access tracks. The limited 25 year cycle of the turbines operational phase will limit all negative positive impacts to **temporary/reversible**.

5.0 Visual Impact Assessment

5.1 National Policy

General policy and guidance for the conservation of the historic environment are now contained within the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). The relevant guidance is reproduced below:

Paragraph 128

*In determining applications, local planning authorities should require the applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, **including the 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. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should be consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which a development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*

Paragraph 129

*Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (**including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset**) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*

5.2 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

5.2.1 Types and Scale of Impact

Two general types of archaeological impact associated with wind turbine developments have been identified as follows:

- Construction phase – The construction of the wind turbine will have direct, physical impacts on the buried archaeology of the site through the excavation of the turbine foundations, the undergrounding of cables, and the provision of any permanent or temporary vehicle access ways into and within the site. Such impacts would be permanent and irreversible.
- Operational phase – A wind turbine might be expected to have a visual impact on the settings of some key heritage assets within its viewshed during the operational phase, given the height of its mast (50m to hub and 77m to tip). Such factors also make it likely that the development would have an impact on Historic Landscape Character, although given the frequency of single wind turbines within the surrounding landscape it is arguable that wind turbines themselves form a key element of the areas landscape character. The operational phase impacts are temporary and reversible.

5.2.2 Scale and Duration of Impact

The impacts of a wind turbine on the historic environment may include positive as well as adverse effects. However, turbines of any scale are large, usually white, and inescapably modern intrusive visual actors in the historic landscape. Therefore the impact of a wind turbine will almost always be **neutral** (i.e. no impact) or **negative** i.e. it will have a **detrimental impact** on the setting of ancient monuments and the vast majority of protected historic buildings.

For the purposes of this assessment, these impacts are evaluated on a five-point scale:

Impact Assessment

<i>Neutral</i>	No impact on the heritage asset.
<i>Negative/unknown</i>	Where an adverse impact is anticipated, but where access cannot be gained or the degree of impact is otherwise impossible to assess.
<i>Negative/minor</i>	Where the turbine would impact upon the setting of a heritage asset, but the impact is restricted due to the nature of the asset, distance, or local blocking.
<i>Negative/moderate</i>	Where the turbine would have a pronounced impact on the setting of a heritage asset, due to the sensitivity of the asset and proximity of the turbine; it may be ameliorated by local blocking or mitigation.
<i>Negative/substantial</i>	Where the turbine would have a severe impact on the setting of a heritage asset, due to the particular sensitivity of the asset and/or close physical proximity; it is unlikely local blocking or mitigation could ameliorate the impact of the turbine in these instances.
<i>Group Value</i>	Where a series of similar or complementary monuments or structures occur in close proximity their overall significance is greater than the sum of the individual parts. This can influence the overall assessment.
<i>Permanent/irreversible</i>	Where the impact of the turbine is direct and irreversible e.g. on potential buried archaeology beneath the turbine base.
<i>Temporary/reversible</i>	Where the impact is indirect, and for the working life of the turbine i.e. c.25 years.

In addition, the significance of a monument or structure is often predicated on the condition of its upstanding remains, so a rapid subjective appraisal was also undertaken.

Condition Assessment

<i>Excellent</i>	The monument or structure survives intact with minimal modern damage or interference.
<i>Good</i>	The monument or structure survives substantially intact, or with restricted damage/interference; a ruinous but stable structure.
<i>Fair</i>	The monument or structure survives in a reasonable state, or a structure that has seen unsympathetic restoration/improvement
<i>Poor</i>	The monument survives in a poor condition, ploughed down or otherwise slighted, or a structure that has lost most of its historic features
<i>Trace</i>	The monument survives only where it has influenced other surviving elements within the landscape e.g. curving hedge banks around a cropmark enclosure.
<i>Not applicable</i>	There is no visible surface trace of the monument.

Note: this assessment covers the survival of upstanding remains; it is not a risk assessment and does not factor in potential threats posed by vegetation – e.g. bracken or scrub – or current farming practices.

5.2.3 Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets

The majority of the heritage assets considered as part of the Visual Impact Assessment have already had their significance assessed by their statutory designations; which are outlined below:

Scheduled Monuments

In the United Kingdom, a Scheduled Monument, is considered, a historic building, structure (ruin) or archaeological site of '**national importance**'. Various pieces of legislation, under planning, conservation etc. are used for legally protecting heritage assets given this title from damage and destruction; such legislation is grouped together under the term 'designation', that is, having statutory protection under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*. A heritage asset is a part of the historic environment that is valued because of its historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest; those of national importance have extra legal protection through designation.

Important sites have been recognised as requiring protection since the late 19th century, when the first 'schedule' or list of monuments was compiled in 1882. The conservation and preservation of these monuments was given statutory priority over other land uses under this first schedule. County Lists of the monuments are kept and updated by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport. In the later 20th century sites are identified by English Heritage (one of the Government's advisory bodies) of being of national importance and included in the schedule. Under the current statutory protection any works required on or to a designated monument can only be undertaken with a successful application for Scheduled Monument Consent. There are 19,000-20,000 Scheduled Monuments in England.

Listed Buildings

A Listed Building is an occupied dwelling or standing structure which is of special architectural or historical interest. These structures are found on the *Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest*. The status of Listed Buildings is applied to 300,000-400,000 buildings across the United Kingdom. Recognition of the need to protect historic buildings began after the Second World War, where significant numbers of buildings had been damaged in the county towns and capitals of the United Kingdom. Buildings that were considered to be of 'architectural merit' were included. The Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments supervised the collation of the list, drawn up by members of two societies: The Royal Institute of British Architects and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. Initially the lists were only used to assess which buildings should receive government grants to be repaired and conserved if damaged by bombing. The *Town and Country Planning Act 1947* formalised the process within England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland following different procedures. Under the 1979 *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act* a structure cannot be considered a Scheduled Monument if it is occupied as a dwelling, making a clear distinction in the treatment of the two forms of heritage asset. Any alterations or works intended to a Listed Building must first acquire Listed Building Consent, as well as planning permission. Further phases of 'listing' were rolled out in the 1960s, 1980s and 2000s; English Heritage advise on the listing process and administer the procedure, in England, as with the Scheduled Monuments.

Some exemption is given to buildings used for worship where institutions or religious organisations have their own permissions and regulatory procedures (such as the Church of England). Some structures, such as bridges, monuments, military structures and some ancient structures may have Scheduled Monument status as well as Listed Building status. War memorials, milestones and other structures are included in the list and buildings from the first and middle half of the 20th century are also now included as the 21st century progresses and the need to protect these buildings or structures becomes clear. Buildings are split into various levels of significance; Grade I, being most important; Grade II* the next; with Grade II status being the most widespread. English Heritage Classifies the Grades as:

Grade I buildings of exceptional interest, sometimes considered to be **internationally important** (forming only 2.5% of Listed Buildings).

*Grade II** buildings of particular importance, **nationally important**, possibly with some particular architectural element or features of increased historical importance; more than mere special interest (forming only 5.5% of Listed Buildings).

Grade II buildings which are also **nationally important**, of special interest (92% of all Listed Buildings).

Other buildings can be Listed as part of a group, if the group is said to have ‘group value’ or if they provide a historic context to a Listed building, such as a farmyard of barns, complexes of historic industrial buildings, service buildings to stately homes etc. Larger areas and groups of buildings which may contain individually Listed Buildings and other historic homes which are not Listed may be protected under the designation of ‘conservation area’, which imposes further regulations and restrictions to development and alterations, focusing on the general character and appearance of the group.

Parks and Gardens

Culturally and historically important ‘man-made’ or ‘designed’ landscapes, such as parks and gardens are currently “listed” on a non-statutory basis, included on the ‘Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England’ which was established in 1983 and is, like Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments, administered by English Heritage. Sites included on this register are of **national importance** and there are currently 1,600 sites on the list, many associated with stately homes of Grade II* or Grade I status. Emphasis is laid on ‘designed’ landscapes, not the value of botanical planting; sites can include town squares and private gardens, city parks, cemeteries and gardens around institutions such as hospitals and government buildings. Planned elements and changing fashions in landscaping and forms are a main focus of the assessment.

The *Design Manual for Roads and Bridge* (DMRB) Volume 11 covers environmental assessments, and Section 3.2 concerns cultural heritage; it contains a useful summary of the value ascribed to particular monuments, buildings and landscapes (see below).

Value	Criteria for assessing the significance (value) of heritage assets
Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Heritage sites and associated structures • Buildings and archaeological remains of acknowledged international significance • Historic landscapes of international value • Extremely well-preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s) • Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduled Monuments • Grade I and II* Buildings • Other Listed structures that can be shown to have exceptional qualities not adequately reflected in the Listing grade • Designated and undesignated historic landscapes of outstanding interest • Undesignated landscapes of high quality and importance, and of demonstrable national value • Well-preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s) • Conservation Areas containing very important Buildings • Undesignated assets of comparable quality and importance • Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grade II Listed Buildings • Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives, or have exceptional qualities in the their fabric or historical associations • Designated special historic landscapes, or undesignated landscapes that would justify designation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factors(s) • Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character • Historic townscapes or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated and undesignated assets of local importance • Historic but unlisted buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical associations • Robust undesignated historic landscapes • Historic landscapes of interest to local interest groups • Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations • Historic townscape or built-up area of limited historic integrity or built settings • Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations • Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest • Buildings of no architectural or historical merit • Landscapes of little or no significant historic interest
Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of the resource has not been ascertained • Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance

Criteria for assessing the value of heritage assets (after tables 5.1, 6.1 and 7.1, DMRB 2009)

5.3 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 30km from the turbine site by Amalgam Landscapes (Figure 10). The visibility of the proposed turbine will diminish with distance, and may be locally blocked by intervening buildings within settlements, by individual trees, hedgebanks, and woodlands. Theoretical visibility has been assessed as the visibility to the blade tip (77m). Concentric rings with radii of 5km, 10km and 15km were overlain on the ZTV by SWARCH to distinguish the differing areas which were considered during the Visual Impact Assessment (VIA). Up to the 3km, all grades of designated heritage were considered. Between 3-10km, only Grade I and II* buildings and Scheduled Monuments were considered. At 10-15km, only registered landscapes and exceptional heritage assets with long views were considered.

Much of this landscape is flat and low-lying, and the viewshed analysis indicates the proposed turbine will have a particularly extensive ZTV – technically visible almost anywhere within 10km and only blocked to the north by the Polden Hills. However, it should be noted that within a largely flat landscape the significance of local blocking is considerably enhanced, and for this reason heritage assets beyond 5km and at an elevation of 10m AOD or less have been selectively excluded from this study. In addition, two Scheduled duck decoys have also been excluded from this assessment, due to the nature of the asset and distance from the turbine.

5.4 Field Verification of ZTV

On the whole, the ZTV mapping was found to be a fairly accurate representation of the likely visibility of the proposed wind turbine within the surrounding landscape out to 3km, 10km, and then 15km, together with the heritage assets that the landscape encompasses. The areas

mapped on the ZTV as possessing intervisibility are widespread and extensive close to the turbine, but local blocking does prove to be more effective in such a flat area.

The closest Listed structure to the site of the proposed turbine is Three Oaks Farmhouse, and this, due to local blocking, has no intervisibility. The closest villages are Westonzoyland (c.1km) and Chedzoy (c.1.5km). Both of these settlements – as a whole – will have clear views to the turbine; however, local blocking by and between structures is likely to lessen the impact on individual buildings, meaning that many of the closest Listed buildings will have restricted views to the turbine. The town of Bridgwater, with its high concentration of Listed buildings, lies c.4.5km to the west.

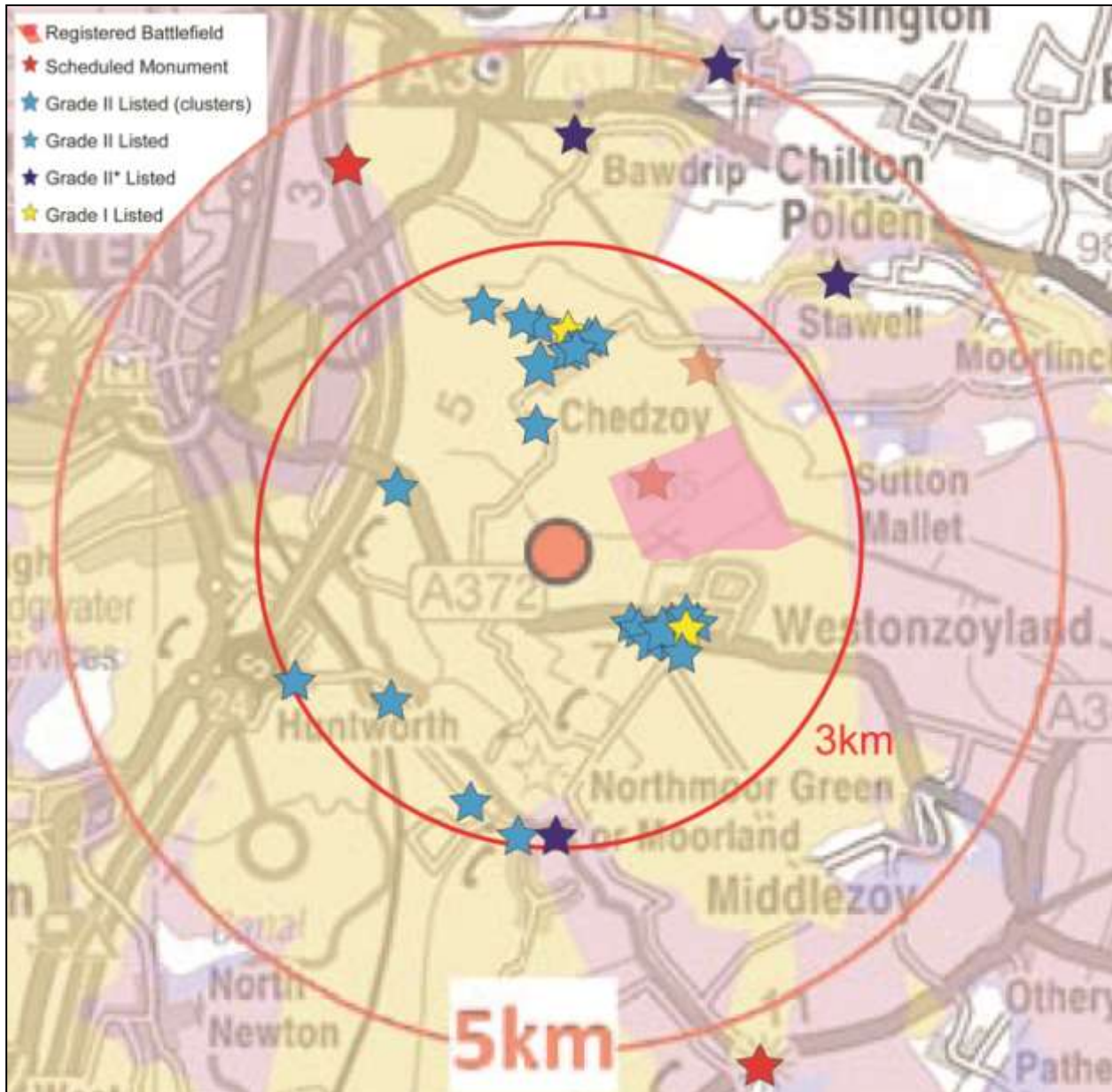


Figure 10: Distribution of designated heritage assets within 5km (ZTV to tip) of the proposed turbine (based on a ZTV supplied by Mi-Grid); faded-out stars indicate assets excluded from this assessment.

This area of land is framed by three major roads: the M5 motorway to the west, the A372 to the south, and the A39 to the north. There are two Scheduled Archaeological Landscapes

within 10km, one being the medieval settlement at Horsey (5km), the other being Anglo-Saxon burh of Lyng (c.6.5km). There are three Scheduled Monuments within the 10km: a churchyard cross at North Petherton, the remains of Athelney Abbey on Athelney Hill, and Burrow Mump, a motte castle and later chapel. Despite the size and proximity of the turbine, local blocking will restrict views for more of these sites, and in any case the turbine would have little or no impact on our understanding of them as monuments.

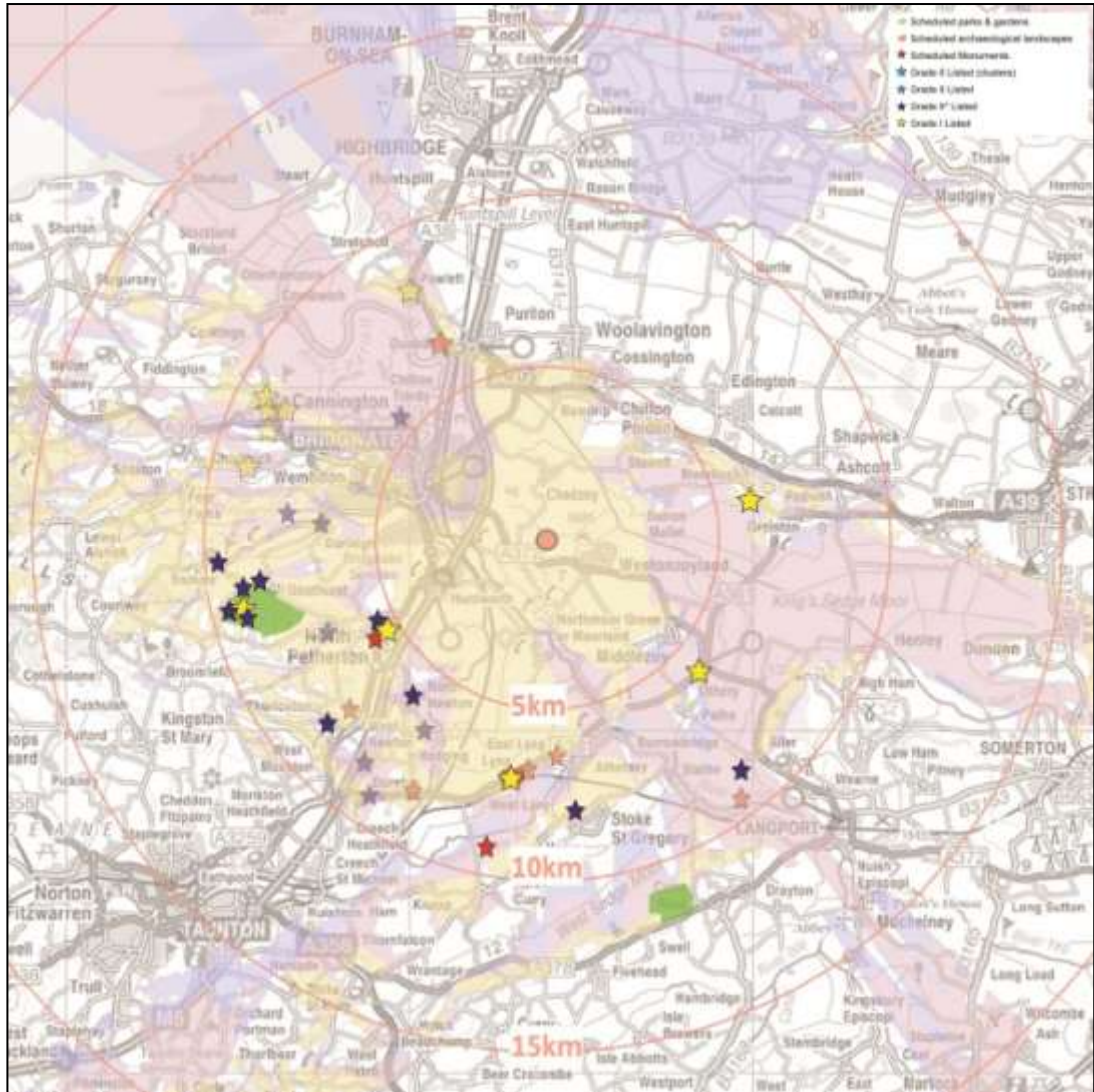


Figure 11: Distribution of designated heritage assets within 15km (ZTV to tip) of the proposed turbine (based on a ZTV supplied by Mi-Grid); faded-out stars indicate assets excluded from this assessment.

5.5 Impact by Class of Monument/Structure

5.5.1 Listed Structures: Farm Buildings

Listed farmhouses with Listed agricultural buildings and/or curtilage; some may have elements of formal planning/model farm layout

These have been designated for the completeness of the wider group of buildings or the age or survival of historical or architectural features. The significance of all of these buildings lies within the farmyard itself, the former historic function of the buildings and how they

relate to each other. For example, the spatial and functional relationships between the stables that housed the cart horses, the lincay in which the carts were stored, the lofts used for hay, the threshing barn to which the horses brought the harvest, or to the roundhouse that would have enclosed a horse engine and powered the threshing machine. Many of these buildings were also used for other mechanical agricultural processes, the structural elements of which are now lost or rare, such as apple pressing for cider or hand threshing, and may hold separate significance for this reason. The farmhouse is often Listed for its architectural features, usually displaying a historic vernacular style of value; they may also retain associated buildings linked to the farmyard, such as a dairy or bakehouse, and their value is taken as being part of the wider group as well as the separate structures.

The setting of the farmhouse is in relation to its buildings or its internal or structural features; farmhouses were rarely built for their views, but were practical places of work, developed when the farm was profitable and neglected when times were hard. In some instances, model farms were designed to be viewed and experienced, and the assessment would reflect this.

Historic farm buildings are usually surrounded by modern industrial farm buildings, and if not, have been converted to residential use, affecting the original setting. Wind turbines will usually have a restricted impact on the meaning or historical relevance of these sites.

- Patcombe Farmhouse; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: unknown. Set in the parkland of Halswell House, this was the former bailiff's house, now a farm. The setting and former function are both connected to its landscaped parkland setting. There are views to the south and north across the parkland, but to the east the large bank of trees that frame the house provide comprehensive local blocking. The turbine having no impact on this asset, which is listed for its function and architectural merit; impact **neutral**.
- Winslade Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Located south of the River Parrett on the flood plain, with wide views north towards the proposed turbine. Some local blocking is provided by trees and other buildings due to the flat landscape. The farm is one of several historic buildings along the river, with outbuildings and barns, and small narrow fields stretching away from the buildings. Neither the setting of the farm within its buildings and fields, nor the architectural merit of the building, will be affected by the turbine at c.3km; the outlook will certainly be affected, but the view is not key to the significance of a farmhouse; impact **neutral**.
- Moorland Court Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: excellent. Located adjacent to the River Parrett, with wide views north, east and west. The trees and tall rushes on the far bank of the river that provide some local blocking, but there is likely to be some views to the turbine. The farm is surrounded by its farm buildings, outbuildings and barns. Long views are rarely particularly important to farms, but this house has been aggrandized, with large windows overlooking the river. Therefore the proposed turbine will certainly have more of an effect on this asset; impact **negative/minor**.
- Linden Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. The farmhouse enjoys wide views to the north, albeit views that are dominated by electricity pylons. The focus of the farm lies to the north, but its setting is restricted to its relationship with its service and agricultural buildings and surrounding farmland. The wider setting is not key to the value of the farmhouse, its importance lies in its expression of the local vernacular; impact **neutral**.
- Three Oaks Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: excellent. A farmhouse surrounded by substantial brick buildings, barns and service structures. The farmhouse, which is of some size, has views to south-west, south of Chedzoy; the house forms part of a larger L-shaped complex, with attached barns. The gardens are

enclosed by walls and are planted with trees. Although there are clear and significant views from the fields in and around the farm, there appears to be no interaction with the heritage asset itself. The relationship with its farmyard of buildings, its architecture and condition will not be affected by the turbine. Therefore, despite the close proximity of the turbine (c.1km) there is minimal impact; impact **neutral**.

5.5.2 Lesser Gentry Seats

Older houses with an element of formal planning; may survive as farmhouses

These structures have much in common with the greater Houses, but are more usually Grade II Listed structures. In Somerset there were a fair number of minor landed gentry and thus a similar number of minor Houses. Not all landed families prospered; for those that did, they built Houses with architectural pretensions with elements of formal planning. The sensitivity of those structures to the visual impact of a turbine would be commensurable to those of the great Houses, albeit on a more restricted scale. For those families that did not prosper, or those who owned multiple gentry residences, their former gentry seat may survive as farmhouse within a curtilage of later farm buildings. In these instances, traces of former grandeur may be in evidence, as may be elements of landscape planning; however, subsequent developments will often have concealed or removed most of the evidence. Therefore the sensitivity of these sites to the visual impact of a turbine is less pronounced.

- Halswell House; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: excellent, although converted into flats. Flanked to the east and west by banks of trees, focusing views north towards the village of Goathurst. Set within a large parkland with formal gardens to the south. Impact **neutral**, as the setting and understanding/experience of the house is within its private estate, both of which would not be affected by a turbine at a distance of almost 10km.
- Paulet House, Temple, Robin Hood's Hut, Goathurst; high significance; all Grade II* Listed; condition: mixed. Located within the settlement or on the estate, and defined by their immediate settings (the temple and hut are landscape features in the parkland). Paulet House is located immediately adjacent to the church and is framed by the other buildings and trees of the churchyard and its own gardens. The understanding of these assets and the experience of them is as much connected to their value as their architectural features; impact **neutral**.
- Slough Farmhouse, Stoke St Gregory; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: unknown, set down a farm track. Comprehensive local blocking is provided by the large modern farm buildings that occupy the site, which is now semi-industrial in appearance (a farm business making ice cream and sorbet). The house is completely surrounded on its west and north sides by these buildings, with views across the lane to the rest of Stoke St Gregory to the south; impact **neutral**.
- Huntworth Parkhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Set within its own grounds, with extensive barns and walled gardens, service buildings and farmhouses and outbuildings. There are also formal gardens to the north of the house, with banks of mature trees to the north; the house looks both north and south but is shielded from any intervisibility to the turbine; the M5 motorway has a far greater impact; impact **neutral**.
- The Beeches; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Set in heavily-wooded landscaped grounds adjacent to the A372, with wide views towards the location of the proposed turbine from the fields around the house. However, there would not be any interaction with the turbine as the setting of the house is limited to its gardens and views from the house to the north appear to be restricted; impact **neutral**.

5.5.3 Listed Structures: Churches and pre-Reformation Chapels *Church of England parish churches and chapels; current and former places of worship*

Most parish churches tend to be associated with a settlement (village or hamlet), and therefore their immediate context lies within the setting of the village (see elsewhere). Church buildings are usually Grade II* or Grade I Listed structures, on the basis they are often the only surviving medieval buildings in a parish, and their nature places of religious worship.

In more recent centuries the church building and associated structures functioned as *the* focus for religious devotion in a parish. At the same time, they were also theatres of social interaction, where parishioners of differing social backgrounds came together and renegotiated their social contract.

In terms of setting, most churches are still surrounded by their churchtowns. Viewed within the context of the settlement itself, churches are unlikely to be affected by the construction of a wind turbine unless it is to be located in close proximity. The location of the church within its settlement, and its relationship with these buildings, would remain unchanged: the church often being the visual focus on the main village street.

This is not the case for the church tower. While these structures are rarely open to the public, in rural communities they are frequently the most prominent visual feature in the landscape, especially where the church is itself located in a topographically prominent location. The towers of these structures were clearly *meant* to be highly visible, ostentatious reminders of the presence of the established church with its message of religious dominance/assurance. However, churches were often built and largely maintained by their laity, and as such were a focus for the *local* expression of religious devotion. It was this local devotion that led to the adornment of their interiors and the elaboration of their exteriors, including the tower.

As the parishes of Somerset can be relatively small (certainly in comparison with the multi-township parishes of northern Britain) the tower would be visible to the residents of multiple parishes. This would have been a clear expression of the religious devotion – or rather, the competitive piety – of a particular social group. This competitive piety that led to the building of these towers had a very local focus, and very much reflected the aspirations of the local gentry. If the proposed turbine is located within the landscape in such a way to interrupt line-of-sight between towers, or compete with the tower from certain vantages, then it would very definitely impact on the setting of these monuments.

As the guidance on setting makes clear, views from or to the tower are less important than the contribution of the setting to the significance of the heritage asset itself. The higher assessment for the tower addresses the concern it will be affected by a new and intrusive vertical element in this landscape. However, if the turbine is located at some distance from the church tower, it will only compete for attention on the skyline from certain angles and locations. Note that this landscape contains a several major lines of electricity pylons, which already challenge the landscape primacy of the church towers.

- Church of the Holy Cross, Durlleigh; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good. Located at the centre of the small settlement, north of the village school, on a north-facing slope. The church sits on a knoll within a small enclosure bounded by trees, however the small knoll on which it stands lifts it up above these, and the church has an unusually tall tower. Two suburbs of Bridgwater – Hamp and Dunwear – would provide local blocking towards the east; impact **negative/minor**.
- Church of St Edward King and Martyr, Goathurst; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: excellent. Located at the centre of Goathurst, next to a crossroads with a large country house to the south. The village wraps around to the south, west and

north, and the churchyard is abutted by an orchard to the east. The ‘Dower House’ also blocks views to the east, standing directly adjacent to the church. The churchyard contains a number of mature trees that also limit views. The church does, however, possess a tall tower, which will have views to the turbine. The setting of the building within the village, as the religious focus of the settlement, and the experience and understanding of the building would not be affected by a turbine at a distance of c.10km; impact **negative/minor**.

- Church of St Mary, North Petherton; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: excellent. Set in a walled churchyard and surrounded on all sides by the buildings of the town; a long terrace of cottages form the eastern side of the churchyard. Understood and experienced as the focal point of the parish and town, its setting provides local blocking. Some views may be possible from the tower, but the tall landscaped sliproads and overpasses of the M5 Bridgewater junction would restrict these; impact **negative/minor**.
- Church of St Peter, North Newton; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good. The church is located north-east of the main part of the settlement. It overlooks the wide floodplain, with clear views at a distance of c.6km to the site of the proposed turbine. The setting of the church would not be affected by the turbine, nor would our experience and understanding of the monument; impact **negative/minor**.
- Church of St Giles, Thurloxton; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: excellent. The church has a squat tower and is set in a wooded churchyard; the churchyard is framed to the north by the walled gardens of the nearby Manor House, and the focus of the church lies to the south. The few views possible are limited in impact by the interruption by the M5 motorway; impact **neutral**.
- Church of St Bartholomew, Lyng; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: excellent. The church sitting in a slight dip within a wooded churchyard; a large house, now a farm with modern agricultural buildings, would block any views from the body of the church, although the tall tower would have views to the north. The settlement stretches along the road, within a former Anglo-Saxon burh. The church is understood in the context of this historic settlement and as a religious focus for the area; the setting would not change, and the architectural merit of the building would be unaffected by the limited views from its tower. Impact **neutral to negative/minor**.
- Church of St Andrew, Aller; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good. Located on a farmholding south-west of the main part of the settlement and accessed via Church Path Road. The modern farm buildings would partially shield the body of the church from views to the proposed turbine, and the long line of pylons that run past the church would also interrupt line-of-sight. The setting of the church within its walled enclosure and churchtown settlement would not be affected; impact **neutral**.
- Church of St Michael, Othery; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: excellent. Located north-west of the village, only a few houses stand between the church and the open fields leading up to Westonzoyland where the turbine is to be situated. The body of the church would be shielded by the houses of the village and the trees in the churchyard, and the visitor experience of the asset would not therefore be affected, despite views from the very tall tower. Our understanding of the asset as a focus of religious worship within the village would not change either. Views from the tower would be possible, at a distance of c.6km; however, it would interrupt line-of-sight to Bridgewater and possibly North Petherton and Durleigh. Impact **negative/minor**.
- Church of St Michael and All Angels, Greinton; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: excellent. Set within a small rectangular enclosure with tall stone walls to the east and south, and trees and bushes to the west. A large farm wraps around the churchyard to the east to the south, with stone buildings built up against the churchyard wall and further barns and buildings beyond; many of these have now been converted to houses. These buildings provide local blocking, also to the church tower, which is relatively short. The village occupies a slight hill, overlooking the flat

reclaimed marshes to the south-west and King Sedgemoor Drain. The setting of the church, and the experience of the building within the village, would not be affected nor would its architectural merit. At a distance of c. 7.5km, views of the turbine will not have a major impact on the church, although it will interrupt line-of-sight to other church towers, such as North Newton and North Petherton. Impact **negative/minor**.

- Church of St Mary, Moorlinch; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good. Located north-west of the village, amid fields and orchards on a high knoll of land overlooking the reclaimed marshes to the west and south-west. The wooded churchyard is contained within a stone wall, and the orchards and hedges would provide local blocking for the bulk of the churchyard and graveyard, meaning the experience of the building by the visitor would not be affected by a turbine at just over 5km. The tower of the church is quite short, but is visible above the trees and would have some views to the turbine, which would interrupt line-of-sight to other churches; impact **negative/minor**.
- Church of St Mary, Cossington; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good. Set in the walled grounds of the manor house that stands immediately to the north of the church. The church is framed to the south by tall mature parkland trees that stand to the south-west of the village. There may be some views out towards the turbine over the reclaimed marshlands to the south, but the setting of the building is provided by its churchyard, the walled compound of the house, and the village; impact **negative/minor**.
- Church of St Michael and All Angels, Bawdrip; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: excellent. Located at the centre of the settlement, comprehensive local blocking is provided by houses and buildings on all sides. The tower may have some views to the turbine over the trees in the churchyard, but the turbine would not interrupt line-of-sight to other neighbouring churches such as at Cossington. The architectural merit of the building would not be affected by the proposed turbine; impact **negative/minor**.
- Stawell Church, Stawell; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: excellent. Located at the centre of the settlement, adjacent to a road junction on the main thoroughfare. It has a small bell-housing tower with a pitched roof that barely rises above the line of the church roof. Comprehensive local blocking is provided by the adjacent, despite its slightly elevated position on a small knoll; impact **neutral**.
- Church of St Mary, Chedzoy; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: excellent. Located north of the main village, in a small churchtown at the end of Front Street. The body of the church and churchyard will be shielded from the turbine by adjacent buildings, the visitor experience would be unchanged. The understanding of the church as the focal point of the community and as an important historic building would be unchanged. The tall stone tower, however, will almost certainly have clear views to the turbine at a distance of c.2km, and the landscape primacy of the tower will be challenged. Note that a line of tall electricity pylons runs east-west c.1.4km south of the church, and between the church and the site of the proposed turbine, interrupting direct line-of-sight. Impact **negative/moderate**.
- Church of St Mary the Virgin, Westonzoyland; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: excellent. Located adjacent to the main road through the village, with most of the village lying to the north. The church is surrounded by historic stone buildings and also modern houses. The building is a key historic component within the village, being the religious focus of the parish, with intrinsic architectural merit. The tower of the church is very tall and will enjoy views out of the village over the fields to the west, towards the turbine. These views do not define the church, but line-of-sight would be interrupted between Westonzoyland and Chedzoy, Bawdrip and Cossington, as well as Bridgwater. The landscape primacy of the tower would also be challenged, although there are already strong modern vertical elements in this landscape; impact **negative/moderate**.

5.5.4 Listed Structures: Crosses, Gravestones, Milestones, Boundary Stones, Wells *Often ex-situ, in churchyards*

Most medieval ‘wayside’ crosses are *ex-situ*. Many examples have been moved and curated in local churchyards, often in the 18th or 19th century, and the original symbolism of their setting has been lost. Therefore, context and setting is now the confines of the church and churchyard, where they are understood as architectural fragments associated with earlier forms of religious devotion. Therefore wind turbines, when visible at a distance, do not affect their relationships with their new surroundings or public understanding of their meaning and significance.

This is not the case for those few wayside crosses that survive at or near their original location. This class of monument was meant to be seen and experienced in key spiritual locations or alongside main routeways, so the significance of the remaining few *in situ* examples is enhanced.

Listed (or Scheduled) gravestones/box tombs almost always lie within the graveyard of churches or chapels, and their setting is extremely local in character. Local blocking, whether from the body of the church, church walls, shrubs and trees, and/or other buildings, will always play an important role. As such, the construction of a wind turbine is unlikely to have a negative impact.

- Remains of churchyard cross and additional churchyard cross in St Mary's churchyard; high significance; one Grade II* Listed, the other a Scheduled Monument; condition fair to poor. Both take their context from the churchyard enclosure and the association with the church. The surrounding graves, trees and walls of the churchyard provide local blocking. The outlook from these assets is irrelevant to their value; impact **neutral**.
- Roadside cross; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. The shaft survives as upstanding monument, although the head of the cross is missing. Set into a hedge against a wire fence at a small road junction south of Chedzoy, with no views to the turbine. It retains its intended roadside setting; impact **neutral**.

5.5.5 Listed Structures within Historic Settlements *Clusters of Listed Buildings within villages or hamlets; occasionally Conservation Areas*

The context of the (usually) Grade II Listed buildings within settlement is defined by their setting within the village settlement. Their significance is determined by their architectural features, historical interiors or role/function in relation to the other buildings. The significance of their setting to the experience of these heritage assets is of key importance and for this reason the curtilage of a property and any small associated buildings or features are often included in the Listing and any changes must be scrutinised under relevant planning law.

Most village settlements have expanded significantly during the 20th century, with rows of cottages and modern houses and bungalows being built around and between the older ‘core’ Listed structures. The character of the settlement and setting of the heritage assets within it are continually changing and developing, as houses have been built or farm buildings have been converted to residential properties. The setting of these heritage assets within the village are rarely influenced the erection of wind turbines, unless they are located in close proximity to the settlement. The relationships between the houses, church and other Listed structures will not be altered, and it is these relationships that define their context and setting in which they are primarily to be experienced.

The larger settlements and urban centres usually contain a large number of domestic and commercial buildings, only a very small proportion of which may be Listed or protected in any way. The setting of these buildings lies within the townscape, and the significance of these buildings, and the contribution of their setting to that significance, can be linked to the growth and development of the individual town and any associated industries. The original context of any churches may have changed significantly since construction, but it usually remains at the heart of its settlement. Given the clustering of numerous individual buildings, and the local blocking this inevitably provides, a distant turbine unlikely to prove particularly intrusive.

Westonzoyland

- Wall to churchyard and Churchyard gates, Wall to Court Farm; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Located in the heart of the village, the churchyard walls enclose the graveyard and church building; the wall to the farm stands across the road and now encloses a small modern housing development. Both take their setting from the buildings they enclose and are understood as historic structures within the village; the outlook from these assets is irrelevant to the value, impact **neutral**.
- Barn in the farmyard at Weston Court Farm; medium significance; Grade II Listed, now converted into a house; Surrounded by new houses within a small housing development, enclosed within the farmyard wall and flanked by other historic buildings to the west along the main road. It is understood as an important vernacular structure, of merit, and defined by its former function; the experience of the asset has been wholly altered by its conversion. Complete local blocking is provided by the other houses in the settlement; impact **neutral**.
- Church Lane Cottage; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Located down a tiny narrow lane that wraps around the church to the north, surrounded by other houses and with trees and hedges to the north. This cottage takes its setting from its proximity to the church and the historic village; impact **neutral**.
- The Sedgemoor Inn; medium significance; Grade II Listed. It stands on the main road through the village and west of the church. It is of low height and is surrounded on all sides by other buildings, and has been incorporated into a terrace of later buildings. The public house was a coaching inn, located in the heart of the settlement, and remains as such; it is understood and experienced in this regard and views to the turbine would be restricted; impact **neutral**.
- The War Memorial; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: excellent. Set into the front wall of a number of historic cottages along the junction of Standards Road and the Main Road, west of a large public house. This is understood as a memorial, and it is visible and relevant to its community; comprehensive local blocking is provided by the adjacent buildings, and its outlook is irrelevant to its value as an asset; impact **neutral**.
- No.22 Standards Road; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Despite being the closest designated structure in the village to the site of the proposed turbine, it is surrounded by other historic (undesigned) houses and faces onto the road; it forms a component part of the larger settlement. Some limited views to the site of the proposed turbine may be possible from the rear first floor over the various trees and hedges that grow within and around adjacent gardens, but the setting and our understanding and experience of the building would not change; impact **neutral**.
- Weston House; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. It stands on the road west of the village and on the edge of the settlement; it is likely to have some views to the turbine across the fields to the rear, although modern houses have been built behind many of the historic homes that line the main road. The local blocking provided by these houses, and also by the trees and hedges that line the gardens, minimise the potential impact. The building is understood as a later house, 18th or 19th

century in style, built along the main access road into the village but outside the medieval centre of the settlement. It is Listed for its facade, and as this faces onto the road, it would not be affected by the turbine; impact **negative/minor**.

- Sedgemoor House; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. It is located north-east of the church and is surrounded by a brick wall and its outbuildings. The grounds are landscaped and contain many mature trees. The house is understood within the context of these grounds, set within the village and adjacent to the church; this setting will not be change, and the enclosed garden views will not be impeded. It is probable some views to the turbine would be possible from the northern side of the house, but this will not have an impact on the architectural value of the building or our experience of the structure; impact **neutral**.
- No.10 Load Lane; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. On the western side of the village, facing onto the lane and surrounded by other historic properties; there would be some views across the fields and over the roofs of the houses along the main road, but this would have minimal impact on the experience and setting of the asset, which is derived from its location within the village; impact **neutral**.

Chedzoy

- Crown House, Church Cottage and Myrtle Cottage; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: excellent. Located around the entrance to the church, in the centre of the village on the northern side. These buildings take their context from the church, its churchyard and the surroundings (undesigned) historic properties. Comprehensive local blocking is provided by the other buildings; impact **neutral**.
- Sibleys Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. It stands on the main street and faces west across the road; it is surrounded to the north, south and east by its outbuildings. The buildings of the village to the south provide comprehensive local blocking; and the setting of the structure as a village farmhouse would not change; impact: **neutral**.
- Roadside Cross; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair, having lost its cross head. Located within the private garden of a small 18th or 19th century cottage. It has views over the roadside hedgebanks and out across the fields east of the village, and thus may have some limited views to the turbine c.1.5km to the south. The outlook is not as important as its function, which was as a religious symbol. The cross remains in its intended roadside setting, despite being enclosed within a garden, and can still be understood and experienced by passers-by to some extent; impact **neutral**.
- Crosstree House, formerly Old Rectory; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: excellent. Set within walled gardens at the centre of the village, south of the church. This large building is tall and will have some very limited views out of the village over the roofs of the lower historic houses; these views may be limited by the mature trees within the grounds of the house. Views are important for type of gentrified building, associated with status, and therefore even limited views will have an impact, despite the setting and our understanding and experience of the structure remaining unaffected; impact **negative/minor**.
- Westfield Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Set in walled gardens with a barn to the north and surrounded by mature trees, these frame the grounds against the wall and totally enclose the compound, generating an inward focus on the house; impact **neutral**.
- East Cottage, West End Farmhouse, Cadbury House; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. All stand adjacent or close to the main road, to the south of the village centre. They are surrounded by other houses; a small modern housing development has been built around East Cottage. These buildings take their setting from the village, and our experience of them would remain unchanged, despite the possibility of some limited views to the turbine; impact **neutral**.

- Manor Farmhouse and outbuildings; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Located to the west of the village and surrounded by a number of modern housing estates and mid 20th century houses, Manor Farmhouse would have some views across fields to the south; but it is unclear whether these views would be unimpeded; impact **negative/minor** to **neutral**.

5.5.6 Industrial Buildings

A range of industrial and extractive structures, often exhibiting elements of formal planning, rarely with a view to aesthetics

A whole range structures relating to a whole range of industries falls under this broad category, and include ruined, standing and functioning buildings. This might include: bridges, canals, capstans, clay-drying facilities, engine houses, fish cellars, gunpowder mills, railways, warehouses and so forth. However, in most instances industrial buildings were not built with aesthetics in mind, despite the elements of formal planning that would often be present. The sensitivity of these structures to the visual intrusion of a wind turbine depends on type, age and location.

It is usually the abandoned and ruined structures, now overgrown and ‘wild’, that are most sensitive to intrusive new visual elements; in particular, wind turbines would compete for attention with the taller ruined structures (engine houses with chimneys, pit heads). The impact on these buildings could be significant. Where they occur in clusters – as they often do – the impact of an isolated wind turbine is lessened, but the group value of the heritage asset is enhanced.

- Westonzoyland Engine Trust Old Pumping Station, Westonzoyland; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: excellent; Located next to the River Parrett, south of the site of the proposed turbine, with full and open views across the flat landscape towards the site; some seasonal local blocking would be provided by trees that stand to the north. The outlook from this asset is irrelevant to its value as an industrial building; its setting taken from the river and its historic function. Impact **neutral**.

5.5.7 Scheduled Monuments: Early Medieval and Medieval settlements

The modern settlement pattern –hamlets, villages, towns, cities – has evolved over the course of the last millennia, and many currently occupied rural and urban settlements can be traced back to before the Norman Conquest. A certain proportion of the settlements occupied by AD 1350 were subsequently abandoned, and there are hundreds of deserted medieval settlements, particularly in the midland counties.

The settlements that have survived are often to be found in places with clear topographic or economic advantages: access to water, a variety of natural resources, communication routes and so forth. Some settlements were built with defence in mind, and were located accordingly; such places would enjoy clear lines-of-sight, and may have been intended to be highly visible. Most communities were predominantly low-status, and while they could be located in ‘defensive’ locations, this was not the primary concern.

- Anglo-Saxon burgh of Lyng; very high significance; Scheduled Archaeological Landscape; condition: good. Set on raised ground with reclaimed marshland to the north and south. The busy A361 road cuts through the settlement. Such a site would have been built with defence in mind, with long views playing an important role in this. The landscape in these parts has, however, changed dramatically: all the marshes have been reclaimed, and what would once have been a key landscape foci is now

merely one of several villages along this slightly raised ridge of land. The outlook could be affected by the turbine at a distance of c.6.5km, but the railway is a far more significant intrusive modern feature. The current village provides the setting for the remaining surviving features, and local blocking from hedges and buildings would limit intervisibility. Much of the archaeological potential lies below ground, and is irrelevant for a visual impact survey; impact **neutral** to **negative/minor**.

- Anglo-Saxon settlement site and site of Athelney Abbey, on Athelney Hill; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: trace, below ground. Much of the archaeological value of this asset is below ground, the abbey having been demolished. The monument to King Alfred stands in private farmland, marking the site and this later memorial will have views to the turbine, however the rest of the asset will not; impact **neutral**.
- Horsey medieval settlement, north of Boards Farm; very high significance; a Scheduled Archaeological Landscape; condition: good, largely below-ground features. Immediately east of the M5 motorway, this former settlement is characterised by earthworks suggestive of a nucleated settlement with its open fields. It is currently dominated by the modern elements within its immediate surroundings: power lines cross the site to the north, electricity cables and phone lines bisect the site on telegraph poles, and the site is bordered to the south by a modern housing development. The below ground or trace nature of much of the archaeology means trees and any other landscape features provide comprehensive local blocking; impact **neutral**.
- Burrow Mump, Burrowbridge; high significance with group value; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair, a motte castle, chapel and earthworks. The mound survives intact, the chapel is ruined, and other earthworks are visible. Located on the edge of an existing historic settlement, at a road junction and a bridge. This important monument has wide views across an otherwise flat landscape; the value of the asset lies in its condition, the re-use of the site and the rarity of motte castles in the area. The defensive nature of the site means that views to-and-from are a key part of the asset and vital to our understanding of its design and location. Also, the visibility of the site is likely to have been a key factor when it was chosen as the site of a chapel. Burrow Mump is located c.5.5km from the site of the proposed turbine, and the turbine will undoubtedly be visible (see Appendix 5). However, many other modern features, such as pylons and the M5, are also visible. At such a distance, the turbine would have a reduced impact, but taken together with the other modern elements, the cumulative impact may be significant; impact **negative/moderate**.

5.5.8 Registered Parks and Gardens

Registered Parks and Gardens

In/formal planning tends to be a pre-requisite for registered landscapes, but varies according to individual design. Such landscapes can be associated with larger stately homes (see above), but can be more modern creations. Landscape parks are particularly sensitive to intrusive visual elements (see above), but many gardens are usually focused inward, and usually incorporate stands of mature trees that provide (seasonal) local blocking. Unless the proposed wind turbine is to be located close to the garden, its impact would be minimal.

- Halswell Park; very high significance; a Registered Park and Garden; condition: excellent. Much of the parkland enjoys wide views to the north, with banks of trees breaking up the long shallow north-facing slope and forming vistas out to the surrounding countryside. The central section of the parkland is framed by a large bank of trees to the south and east, which stand on the high ground and focus views to the north and west; providing local blocking for some of the parkland. There is some likelihood of views to the turbine; however, much of the parkland is focused inwards

on the main house and gardens. There are other significant modern impacts which will impede these views, such as the M5 motorway and the large dairy/milk factory built alongside the M5 at the Bridgewater junction, along with a modern business park. Impact is assessed as **negative/minor**, as despite the distance to the turbine (c.10km), views from and within the parkland are key to the understanding of the asset.

5.5.9 Battlefields

Battlefield registration commemorates and protects parts of the countryside and townscape where notable battles occurred in the past. In the vast majority of cases, there is no surface expression and the battlefield itself may be very poorly located. The character of the local landscape (see above) is of critical importance to the impact of a proposed turbine, as the particulars of the local landscape may have played an important role in the progress and outcome of the battle. In these instances, anything that alters the character of that landscape will have a pronounced impact on how it is experienced and perceived.

- Battle of Sedgemoor 1685; very high significance; a Registered Battlefield; condition: varies, under several ownership, being farm and amenity land, reclaimed marshes, and divided by King Sedgemoor Drain and Chedzoy New Cut. The battle took place within unenclosed marshland, in which the Bussex Rhyne played a pivotal role. The landscape changed dramatically in the late 18th century when it was enclosed and drained; the Bussex Rhyne now survives in part only as a negative earthwork within enclosed fields. The northern part of the ‘battlefield’ is bounded by mature hedges and banks that provide comprehensive local blocking between fields. To the south and south-west, the ‘battlefield’ is more open, with larger fields divided by wire fencing and with smaller hedges. Here the visual impact of the turbine will be more pronounced, with clear views towards it on the southern skyline from much of the area, including the monument to the battle (see Appendix 4). However, there would be no impact on the below-ground remains of the battle which are the only physical elements to survive. The significance of a battle – despite being but a brief moment in time – is not lessened by the considerable changes experienced by its landscape (the pylons, the M5 motorway, the sprawling mass of Bridgewater, as well as the farms and houses constructed subsequent to drainage) as they do not hinder our understanding of the significance of the event for British history. However, the landscape of this battlefield has changed a great deal, and it is no longer possible to appreciate and experience it once was. Impact is, therefore, assessed as **negative/moderate**, solely on the basis of proximity.

5.5.10 Historic Landscape

General Landscape Character

The landscape of the British Isles is highly variable, both in terms of topography and historical biology. Natural England has divided Somerset into roughly 12 ‘character areas’ based on topography, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural and economic activity. The Council, the AONBs and National Parks have undertaken similar exercises, as well as Historic Landscape Characterisation.

Some character areas are better able to withstand the visual impact of turbines than others. Rolling countryside with wooded valleys and restricted views can withstand a larger number of turbines than an open and largely flat landscape overlooked by higher ground. The English landscape is already populated by a large and diverse number of intrusive modern

elements, e.g. electricity pylons, factories, quarries and other turbines, but the question of cumulative impact must be considered. The aesthetics of individual wind turbines is open to question, but as intrusive new moving visual elements within the landscape, it can only be **negative**, if **temporary/reversible**.

- The central Somerset area in and around Westonzoyland is a complex interdigitated landscape comprised of medieval settlements with their associated fieldsystems (e.g. Westonzoyland, Middlezoy) built on shallow ‘islands’ of dry land within the extensive and low-lying recently enclosed marshes (King’s Sedgemoor). The topography of this landscape is very subtle, with the Levels bounded by higher ground to the north-east (Poldens) and, further away, to the west (Quantocks) and south-west (Blackdowns). The proposed turbine would fall within the *Levels and Moors Character Area*; this landscape is low-lying and very flat, and predictably the viewshed analysis indicates the ZTV will be extensive. However, apparent height decreases with distance and elevated viewpoints are few and far between *within* the levels, so the role of local blocking is much enhanced. Therefore, the actual impact will be much less than the ZTV would appear to indicate. Conversely, the turbine may appear *more* prominent for areas further away but located in a more elevated position, e.g. along the line of the Poldens.
- Within the Levels, landscape primacy has traditionally belonged to the tall towers of the medieval parish churches (e.g. Westonzoyland Church), and this would be challenged by the proposed turbine. However, such a modern, intrusive visual element would not be entirely unprecedented, as five major elements of the National Grid, borne on pylons, converge *c.*1.5km to the west of the site, and one of the power lines passes only *c.*500m to the north. In addition, this area has been noted for its use of wind power in the past – albeit at a considerably reduced scale and expressed through the local vernacular – with wind mills at Chedzoy and Penzoy Farm (see above).
- The visual prominence of this turbine (50m to hub, 77m to tip) in this landscape must be balanced against the enhanced role of local blocking with distance. On this basis, the impact on the historic character of this landscape is likely to be **negative/moderate**. It will, however, only have a working life of twenty-five years and thus its impact will therefore be **temporary/reversible** on the landscape. The impact on the below-ground archaeological resource will be **permanent/irreversible**.

5.6 Summary of the Evidence

Identifier	Site	NGR	Assessment
269430	PATCOMBE FARMHOUSE INCLUDING CHIMNEY STACK ADJOINING SOUTH EAST	ST2479933368	Neutral
269359	WINSLADE FARMHOUSE	ST3363432791	Neutral
269358	MOORLAND COURT FARMHOUSE	ST3315033054	Negative/minor
269604	LINDEN FARMHOUSE	ST3249733935	Neutral
269523	THREE OAKS FARMHOUSE	ST3383436801	Neutral
269300	HALSWELL HOUSE AND ATTACHED OUTBUILDINGS AT REAR	ST2539733795	Neutral
269297	PAULET HOUSE (FORMERLY KNOWN AS CHURCH CLOSE)	ST2567434374	Neutral
269306	TEMPLE AT NGR ST 2515 3421	ST2514534213	Neutral
269439	ROBIN HOOD'S HUT, ABOUT 400 METRES SOUTH OF HALSWELL HOUSE AT ST 2545 3334	ST2544733327	Neutral
271231	SLOUGH FARMHOUSE	ST3478027703	Neutral
269349	HUNTWORTH PARK HOUSE	ST3125934296	Neutral
268846	THE BEECHES	ST3243136142	Neutral
269271	DURLEIGH, CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS	ST2748536139	Negative/minor
269292	GOATHURST, CHURCH OF ST EDWARD KING AND MARTYR	ST2565034355	Negative/minor

Land at Penzoy Farm, Westonzoyland, Somerset

269339	NORTH PETHERTON, CHURCH OF ST MARY	ST2902833021	Negative/minor
269322	NORTH NEWTON, CHURCH OF ST PETER	ST3010731136	Negative/minor
269423	THURLOXTON, CHURCH OF ST GILES	ST2745830425	Neutral
269544	LYNG, CHURCH OF ST BARTHOLOMEW	ST3326928874	Neutral to negative/minor
263068	ALLER, CHURCH OF SAINT ANDREW	ST3963228805	Neutral
269583	OTHERY, CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL	ST3824831621	Negative/minor
269536	GREINTON, CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS	ST4126036414	Negative/minor
269561	MOORLINCH, CHURCH OF ST MARY	ST3979736882	Negative/minor
269469	COSSINGTON, CHURCH OF ST MARY	ST3565340276	Negative/minor
269444	BAWD RIP, CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS	ST3414639586	Negative/minor
269593	STAWELL CHURCH	ST3680738296	Neutral
269531	CHEDZOY CHURCH, ST MARY	ST3411537666	Negative/moderate
269612	WESTONZOYLAND, CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN	ST3516934790	Negative/moderate
28820 269341	TWO CHURCHYARD CROSSES IN CHURCHYARD, CHURCH OF ST MARY	ST2903033052	Neutral
Multiple	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT – WESTONZOYLAND		Neutral
Multiple	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT – CHEDZOY		Neutral to negative/minor
269603	WESTONZOYLAND ENGINE TRUST OLD PUMPING STATION AT NGR ST 3395 3283	ST3395032830	Neutral
33711	ANGLO-SAXON BURH AT EAST LYNG	ST3323228989 ST3331229034 ST3343028865	Neutral to negative/minor
33710	ANGLO-SAXON OCCUPATION SITE AND SITE OF ATHELNEY ABBEY ON ANTHELNEY HILL	ST3433029271	Neutral
33729	HORSEY MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT	ST3192939272	Neutral
24012	BURROW MUMP, MOTTE & CHAPEL	ST3593030540	Negative/moderate
2149	HALSWELL PARK	ST2543633693	Negative/minor
2142	BURTON PYNSENT	ST3741624971	
33	BATTLE OF SEDGEMOOR	ST3503935908	Negative/moderate
-	HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	-	Negative/moderate

6.0 Conclusions

6.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The proposed turbine would be located in fields enclosed and drained in the late 18th century, part of the formerly extensive King's Sedgemoor. When it was first enclosed, the field was divided between 11 different tenants of the distance parish of Woolavington, and only later became part of Penzoy Farm. The local area, with its dry land 'islands' and lowland marshes, is one of high archaeological potential. Occupation throughout the Prehistoric and historic periods has been focused on the 'islands', but a relict landscape of fields and settlements dating to the Romano-British period survives beneath the 'wetland' areas, where the waterlogged conditions have preserved organic material and palaeo-environmental evidence. The important 17th century Battle of Sedgemoor took place immediately to the east.

A geophysical survey was carried out, but the identified anomalies all belonged to former river channels. The walkover survey recovered some 18th and 19th century pottery, but nothing else of interest was observed.

In general terms, this part of Somerset contains a large number of Listed Buildings – mostly Grade II – but relatively few Scheduled Monuments. Most of these designated heritage assets were not conceived and constructed with setting as a primary consideration, and thus the impact of the proposed turbine will be less pronounced. Only for a small number of assets – the church towers at Westonzoyland and Chedzoy, and Burrow Mump – will the impact be more pronounced.

In terms of the wider landscape, the proposed turbine is to be located within an area of Somerset noted for its subdued terrain and subtle micro-topography. The viewshed analysis indicates the ZTV for a 500kw turbine would be extensive, and almost comprehensive out to 5km. However, while a 500kw turbine is undeniably prominent, within a flat landscape local blocking quickly becomes very important as elevated viewpoints are so few and far between. Conversely, areas at some distance from the proposed turbine, but in a more elevated position (e.g. the Poldens), the turbine would be more prominent.

With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/moderate**, on the basis of the heritage assets considered, the enhanced role played by local blocking, and the presence of extant tall vertical elements (pylons).

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Woolavington tithe map

Woolavington tithe apportionment

Pre-enclosure map of King's Sedgemoor DD\AH\47\11\1

Map of commonable lands in King's Sedgemoor D\P\wool\20\1\1

Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Draft 1806

Promap

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map

Appendix 1

PROJECT DESIGN FOR DESK-BASED APPRAISAL, VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND SITE VISIT ON LAND AT PENZOY FARM, SOMERSET

Location: Penzoy Farm, Westonzoyland Road, Bridgwater, Somerset, TA7 0JA
Parish: Westonzoyland
County: Somerset
NGR: ST 34014 35614
Planning Application ref: Pre-application
Proposal: Wind turbine
Date: 12.08.13

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Project Design (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Limited (SWARCH) at the request of Miss Chloe Bines (the Client). It sets out the methodology for desk-based research and a visual impact assessment and for related off site analysis and reporting at land Penzoy Farm, Somerset. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes have been drawn up in consultation with Steve Membery the Senior Historic Environment Officer for Somerset Council.

3.0 AIMS

- 3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:
- 3.1.1 Undertake a desk-based assessment of the site;
 - 3.1.2 Identify and assess the significance of the likely landscape and visual impacts of the proposed development through the use of view-shed-analysis;
 - 3.1.3 Assess the direct visual effects of the proposed development upon specific landscape elements and historic assets through the use of photo-montages, including views from key features looking toward the development site, and showing scale images of the proposed turbine superimposed thereon;
 - 3.1.4 Produce a report containing the results of the desk-based research, the site visit and the visual impact assessment;
 - 3.1.5 Provide a statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource, with recommendations for those areas where further evaluation and/or mitigation strategies may be required.

4.0 METHOD

4.1 Desk-based Appraisal:

The programme of work shall include desk-based research to place the development site into its historic and archaeological context. This will include examination of material currently held in the Somerset county Council Historic Environment Record and examination of available cartographic sources.

4.2 Visual Impact Assessment (VIA):

- 4.2.1 A viewshed analysis resulting in a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) will be supplied by the Client and this will be used during the archaeological VIA.
- 4.2.2 Historic assets that fall within the VIA will be assessed on the basis of their intrinsic importance and the potential impact of the development. This will include: all relevant undesignated heritage assets & Grade II Listed within 3km of the site; all Grade I & II* scheduled ancient monuments within 5km of the site; Grade I (exceptional) and all registered parks/gardens, sites with structured views and significant un/designated archaeological landscapes within 10km of the site. An abbreviated list of these heritage assets will be included as an appendix within the report.
- 4.2.3 Significant historic assets and monument groups will be identified and visited to assess the impact on their setting and photomontages produced in accordance with the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Assessment "Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment" 2nd Edition 2002. This will be used to produce a statement of significance for those heritage assets potentially impacted upon by the development.
- 4.2.4 The likely impact will be assessed using the methods outlined in Cornwall Historic Environment Projects visual assessment reports.

4.3 Geophysical Survey:

A geophysical (magnetometry) survey of the area around the turbine base (1.2ha) and a corridor along the length of the cable trench will be undertaken.

4.3.1 The geophysical survey will cover an area of approximately 1.5ha.

4.3.2 The work will be undertaken according to the following standards and codes of practice:

Institute for Archaeologists (undated) *IfA house style*, [Online], Available:

http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_house_style.pdf

Institute for Archaeologists (2011) *Standard and guidance archaeological geophysical*

survey. Reading: Author [Online]. Available: [http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-](http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/Geophysics2010.pdf)

[files/Geophysics2010.pdf](http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/Geophysics2010.pdf)

Institute for Archaeologists (2009) *Code of conduct*. Reading: Author [Online], Available:

http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/code_conduct.pdf

Institute for Archaeologists (2008) *Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in archaeology*. Reading: Author [Online], Available:

http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_code_practice.pdf

Schmidt, A. (2002) *Geophysical Data in Archaeology: A Guide to Good Practice*, ADS series of guides to Good Practice. Oxford: Oxbow Books [Online], Available: <http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>

5.0 REPORT

5.1 A report will be produced and will include the following elements:

- 5.1.1 A report number and the OASIS ID number;
- 5.1.2 A location map, copies of the view shed analysis mapping, a map or maps showing assets referred to in the text and copies of historic maps and plans consulted shall be included, with the boundary of the development site clearly marked on each. All plans will be tied to the national grid;
- 5.1.3 A concise non-technical summary of the project results;
- 5.1.4 The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation;
- 5.1.5 Illustrations of the site in relation to known archaeological deposits/sites around it, in order to place the site in its archaeological context;
- 5.1.6 A statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource, and shall indicate any areas where further evaluation (e.g. geophysical survey, intrusive trenching) and/or recording is recommended;

5.2 The full report will be submitted within three months of completion of fieldwork. The report will be supplied to the HET on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. A copy will be provided to the HES in digital 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.

5.3 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations*) database.

6.0 FURTHER WORK

6.1 Should the results of this Assessment indicate a need for further archaeological works to be undertaken this would need to be completed before validation of the Planning Application in order to enable the Local Planning Authority to make an informed and reasonable decision on the application, in accordance with the guidelines contained within paragraph 141 of paragraph 128 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012).

7.0 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; the desk-based research and the visual impact assessment will be carried out by SWARCH personnel with suitable expertise and experience. Relevant staff of SHES will be consulted as appropriate. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

Lucy Blampied
South West Archaeology Ltd the Old Dairy, Hacche Lane Business Park, Pathfields Business Park, South Molton, Devon EX36 3LH
Telephone: 01769 573555; email: mail@swarch.net

Appendix 2

Key Heritage Assets

Assets within 3 and 5km

WESTONZOYLAND

Name: CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN

Grade: I

UID: 269612

Anglican parish church. C13, C14, predoainantly C15, C16, restored late C19 and 1933-39 by the Caroe practice. Coursed and squared rubble, freestone dressings, lead sheeting and slate roofs, coped verges, cruciform finials. Nave, chancel, north and south aisles, north and south porches, north and south transepts, north vestry, west tower. Mainly Perpendicular with Decorated chancel. Lofty tower of 4 stages, embattled parapet with quatrefoil arcading, set-back buttresses connected diagonally across the angle, they terminate in pinnacles on the bell-chamber stage; lowest stage blank on north and south sides, west face with large 4-light window and a door; on the stage above traceried 2-light windows on 4 sides, flanking niches, canopies, some remains of statuary; similar treatment to the stage above. Bell-stage with 3 transomed traceried windows set together on each face, flanking pinnacles; above square pinnacles with pennants and intermediate pinnacles; polygonal stair-turret to north with battlements; gargoyles, clock to south. Long 5-bay nave, embattled, gargoyles; clerestory 3-light windows with tracery, 4-centred heads. Four-bay aisles, to south embattled, to north with plain parapet, 3-light traceried windows with pointed-arch heads; gargoyles, buttresses. Embattled parapet continues over buttressed gabled south porch, niche with canopy to gable face, doorway with panelled arch, paired C18 dog-gates with iron cresting. Buttressed south transept with initials:- "RB", (Richard Beere, Abbot of Glastonbury 1499-1524), and emblem of a pelican on the buttresses; embattled parapet, traceried 3-light windows; at its junction with the chancel an odd slender buttress which may be the evidence of a former central tower. North transept with tall transomed 3-light north window; large attached chimney of C19. Small north porch, moulded inner and outer door openings, C18 outer door with panelling. Two bay chancel, 2-light traceried Decorated windows, except a 3-light Perpendicular window to south-west, priest's door to south, 4-light neo-Perpendicular east window; polygonal rood stair, by Caroe. Small vestry, C13 with a big buttress to north and a lancet window, further later lancet to east. Interior of south porch plastered, flagstone floor, restored C15 roof, angel corbels; restored traceried inner door with latch mechanism by Caroe. Interior of church plastered on flagstone floors, inset with many C17, C18 and C19 memorials including matrix of a former brass. Six bay arcades, piers of 4-hollows section; panelled arches to transepts with angel busts; panelled chancel and tower arches. Fan-vault under tower; nave under good roof, low pitch, big tie-beams, short arched-braces, angel busts, kingposts, close tracery of 2 tiers to left and right, beam over rood carved with initials:- "RB"; angel corbels. Panelled lean-to roofs to aisles, bosses, again on angel corbels. Panelled roof to south transept. North transept with plastered wagon roof; C19 wagon roof to chancel. Vested figure of a priest in north transept, C13, in niche with restored cusped head. Chancel windows with shafted rere arches. Hagioscope. Piscinae to transepts. Good set of C15 bench ends, large tracery motifs, some poppy heads, one with initials:- "RB". C14 font, C19 cover. Jacobean altar table; chest dated 1670. Victorian pews, pulpit and brass lectern. Much work by Caroe including rood screen with loft, readers incorporating medieval work, benches, altar rails and altar tables. Organ case probably also designed by Caroe, though the instrument itself is earlier. Six principal C19 wall monuments. Majority of windows with plain leaded lights, iron saddle and stanchion bars. Some remains of medieval glass to north and south transepts and to south-west window of the chancel. Six bells, 2 of C18. Early clock mechanism. Following the Battle of Sedgemoor, July 6 1685, some 500 defeated rebels were imprisoned in the church for a short time. (Pevsner, N. Buildings of England, South and West Somerset, 1958; SANHS Proceedings 29, 55; Church Guide, anon, undated; Photographs in NMR).

Listing NGR: ST3516934790

Name: WALL BOUNDING ROADSIDE AT WESTON COURT FARM

Grade: II

UID: 269617

Wall bounding roadside. C18, though may incorporate earlier fabric. Coursed and squared rubble. Approximately 70 m long, varies in height between 2 and 3 m; some rubble capping, some freestone capping at west end, 5 sloping buttresses on roadside, some in ruinous condition. Gateway with plank gates at west end. Short section of wall with cement capping returns to adjacent Barn in farmyard (qv). Primarily included for group value with Barn in farmyard and Church of St Mary the Virgin (qv).

Listing NGR: ST3517034751

Name: MYHAVEN

Grade: II

UID: 269618

House. C19 features, though core earlier, probably C17. Roughcast, rendered on a return, double-Roman tile roof, brick stacks. Two storeys, 3 bays, 2 and 3-light casements with glazing bars, stepped voussiors to ground floor. Door opening between second and third bays, 4-panelled door, stepped voussiors.

Listing NGR: ST3506634833

Name: SEDGEMOOR HOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 269606

WESTONZOYLAND CP CHURCH LANE (North side) ST33SE 5/81 Sedgemoor House (Previously listed as The Old Vicarage) (Marked on O.S. map as Vicarage). Vicarage, now house. Circa 1820. Coursed and squared rubble plinth, colourwashed stucco, deep eaves with small concave-moulded cornice, brick stacks, hipped slate roof. Square on plan with lean-to service range at rear. Two storeys, main entrance front to south of 1:1:1 bays, that to centre projecting, large sash windows with slender glazing bars. Central door opening, three-quarter glazed double doors with shutters set back behind segfiental arched opening enclosed by ornamental trellis-work framing. Interior with co-eval features including a good staircase. The building is much hemmed-in and obscured by a modern housing development.

Listing NGR: ST3525134818

Name: WESTON

Grade: II

UID: 269609

House. Early C19. Flemish bond brick, wide bracketted eaves supporting good cast-iron troughing with iron masks, coped verges, brick stacks, bitumenised slate roof. Two storeys, 2:3 bays, 16-pane sash windows, painted brick voussoirs, except 12-pane sash window to left of first floor; left 2 bays set back slightly. Door opening to left, 4-panelled door, fanlight with ornamental glazing bars, decorative trellis porch with flat lead roof on a brick plinth. Secondary blocked door opening to centre of right 3 bays, semi-circular head.

Listing NGR: ST3491934774

Name: 10, LOAD LANE

Grade: II

UID: 269611

Farmhouse. Early C19 features, though core earlier. Roughcast, brick and rough plastering on returns, double-Roman tile roof, end brick stacks. Two storeys, 3 bays, 2 and 3-light casements with glazing bars, rendered plain wedge lintols. Door opening between first and second bays from left, half-glazed door, gabled roughcast porch, double-Roman tile roof with cresting.

Listing NGR: ST3487034667

Name: WALL TO CHURCHYARD INCLUDING GATEWAY WITH PIERS AND GATES, CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN

Grade: II

UID: 269613

Wall to churchyard including gateway with piers and gates. C19. Continuous run of walling surrounding churchyard on north, south, east, and west sides; coursed and squared rubble, some cement capping, stone capping to west and on principal road frontage to Main Road; gateway opposite south doorway of church, paired squared rubble piers with moulded freestone caps, wrought-iron lamp overthrow with later lamp, pair of ornamental wrought-iron gates. The churchyard was the scene of the hanging of several of Monmouth's rebels after the Battle of Sedgemoor, July 6 1685; 16 of the King's men were buried either in the Church of St Mary the Virgin (qv) or in the churchyard.

Listing NGR: ST3517934814

Name: THE LAURELS

Grade: II

UID: 269610

House. Early C19. Rendered and scribed to resemble ashlar, colourwashed, end pilasters, colourwashed brick on returns, wide bracketted eaves supporting troughing, coped verges, brick stacks, M-shaped triple-Roman tile roof. Double depth plan; symmetrical frontage, 2 storeys, 3 bays, 16-pane sash windows, stepped voussoirs. Central door opening, broad with segmental head, rusticated jambs, stepped voussoirs, recessed, 6-panelled door with integral fanlight, semi-circular head.

Listing NGR: ST3481334823

Name: SEDGEMOOR INN

Grade: II

UID: 269614

Inn. Medieval, considerable C19 and C20 alteration. Smooth-rendered, pantiled roof of shallow pitch, brick stacks. Open-hall house, timber-framed smoke hood; later floored. Two storeys, 3 bays, 3-light casements, some with glazing bars. Two door openings, plank doors; sloping buttress to centre of frontage. Interior with smoke-hood to right gable wall, a very rare feature to survive in this part of the county; roof of jointed cruck construction. (VAG Report, unpublished SRO, February 1973).

Listing NGR: ST3511634786

Name: BARN IN FARMYARD AT WESTON COURT FARM ADJACENT TO WEST OF FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 269616

House, now barn. C15, some C19 and C20 alteration. Roughly coursed and squared rubble, 4 slender 2-stage buttresses with offsets to west, double-Roman tile roof. East and west sides with irregular window openings on ground floor and at eaves level, mostly blocked. To east 2 doorways, one with plank door, and a broad opening between 2 buttresses with C20 corrugated metal door. Principal feature of interest inside is the jointed cruck truss; the rest of the roof is C19. Evidence of a former floor provided by the sawn-off ends of 3 large square ceiling beams. Against the north gable is a stone stack, fireplace with a chamfered and stopped wooden bressumer. (VAG Report, unpublished SRO, September 1976).

Listing NGR: ST3514734729

Name: COLYTON

Grade: II

UID: 269608

House. Early C19. Rendered and scribed to resemble ashlar, emphasised pilasters, pantiled roof, coped verges, brick stacks. Symmetrical front. Two storeys, 3 bays, 16-pane sash windows, stepped voussoirs. Central door opening, 4-panelled door, fanlight with radiating glazing bars, ornamental trellis porch with a flat top.

Listing NGR: ST3493634759

Name: CHURCH LANE COTTAGE

Grade: II

UID: 269605

Cottage. C18. Rough-plastered, coped brick verges, pantiled roof, brick stacks. Two storeys, 2 bays, 3-light C20 casements without glazing bars. Central late C19 half-glazed door. Lean-to to right with pantiled roof. Included primarily for group value with Church of St Mary the Virgin (q.v); closes the vista at the corner of Church Lane.

Listing NGR: ST3520934823

Name: WAR MEMORIAL ON ROADSIDE AT NGR ST 3510 3478 TO WEST OF SEDGEMOOR INN

Grade: II

UID: 269615

War memorial. Circa 1920. Concrete plinth with panelling, metal shell-case set on top, a First World War artifact, incised brass memorial plaque on front. An unusual and broodingly eloquent monument.

Listing NGR: ST3510034780

Name: 22, STANDARDS ROAD

Grade: II

UID: 269619

House. Circa 1830s. Stuccoed with ashlar joint-lining and corner pilasters. Bitumen coated low-pitched hipped slate roof with deep eaves. Brick side stacks. PLAN: Double-depth plan, with two principal front rooms, and central entrance/stairhall. The two rear service rooms have been made into one and a small single-storey wing has been built at the back. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys. Symmetrical 3-bay east front, with 16-pane sashes with rusticated voussoirs, and central doorway with pilastered doorcase with panelled reveals, semi-circular fanlight with radiating glazing bars and panelled door; entablature missing and C20 timber porch. Rear [W], doorway blocked, C20 windows and C20 single-storey wing on left. INTERIOR: Much of the original joinery survives, including panelled doors and a staircase complete with its balustrade of stick balusters and moulded handrail ramped up to column newels. The front right-hand chamber has a moulded chimney-piece and an original fire grate, and the room below has elliptical arch alcoves either side of the chimney-breast.

Listing NGR: ST3491334894

Name: LINDEN FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 269604

Farmhouse. C18. Colourwashed brick on a coursed and squared lias plinth; brick band at first floor level, double span pantiled gabled, half-hipped and hipped roofs, brick stacks. Double depth plan; 2 storeys and attic, 3 bays, 2 and 3-light casements with glazing bars, evidence of blocked window openings. Door opening virtually central in a broad wooden frame, plank door, transomlight with decorative glazing bars, flat hood on thin circular cast-iron supports. Single-storeyed late C19 outshut to left, 4-pane sash window.

Listing NGR: ST3249733935

Name: WESTONZOYLAND ENGINE TRUST OLD PUMPING STATION AT NGR ST 3395 3283

Grade: II*

UID: 269603

WESTONZOYLAND CP ST33SW 4/79 Westonzoyland Engine Trust Old Pumping Station at NGR ST 3395 3283 - - II

Former pumping station, now preserved by Westonzoyland Engine Trust. Early C19. Flemish bond brick, hipped slate roof with wide eaves, double-Roman and pantiled roofs, brick stacks, and a brick chimney. Engine house square on plan, 2 storeys, futher attached 2 storey range to south, single storey outshut to east and a range of single storey outbuildings; abutting the engine house a tall plain tapering chimney, square on plan. Engine house with segmental-pointed opening to river frontage, with iron shutter and above a 3-light casement with glazing-bars; remainder of windows on other elevations boarded over. Door openings with plank doors. Inside an Appold steam engine and pump, built by Easton and Amos of Southwark in 1861; raised water from the adjacent levels into the River Parrett; impeller pump suspended above the bottom of a well, driven by bevel gears from the engine suspended over the well. The adjacent C20 pumping station is not of special interest.

Listing NGR: ST3395032830

Name: BATTLE OF SEDGEMOOR

UID: 33

BATTLE OF SEDGEMOOR 1685

The Monmouth Rebellion of June-July 1685 was an attempt to usurp the crown of England by James Scott, Duke of Monmouth, from the Catholic King James II. Having spent a year in voluntary exile in the Netherlands, Monmouth landed in Dorset in June 1685. Despite a number of setbacks, he had gathered around him an army of 7,000 men by the time he was faced by the royal army near Westonzoyland. Monmouth decided to chance all upon a night attack. On the night of 5/6 July, Monmouth's rebels advanced. However, they hesitated at the Bussex Rhyne watercourse and instead of rushing the royal army, took it in at a distance in a firefight. All night the forces exchanged musket and cannon fire, but at daybreak the King's army advanced, crossed the Rhyne and forced the rebels to flee. Many were caught and killed in what is now Moor Drove Rhyne. The Battle of Sedgemoor was the last pitched battle to be fought on English soil. Three days after his defeat, Monmouth was captured and later executed. Hundreds of his supporters suffered at the hands of Judge Jeffreys' Bloody Assizes. The landscape of the battlefield was similar in character to that of today, with pasture on the moors and arable on the higher ground. The chief difference is the regularity of the drains, which were improved in the late eighteenth century. The Bussex Rhyne had been infilled but is visible on aerial photographs. AMENITY FEATURES Somerset Tourism already promotes the 'Pitchfork Rebellion Trail'. A trail board is sited at Chedzoy church. OTHER DESIGNATIONS Part if the battlefield is within a Special Landscape Area. It is also an Area of High Archaeological Potential.

National Grid Reference: ST 35039 35908

CHEDZOY

Name: CHURCH OF ST MARY

Grade: I

UID: 269531

Anglican parish church. C13, C14, C15, C16, restored 1884-85 probably by William Butterfield. Coursed and squared rubble, freestone dressings, tile and lead-sheeting roofs, crested ridges, copings to verges with cruciform finials. Nave with clerestory, north and south aisles, south porch, north and south transepts, chancel, north vestry, west tower. Predominantly Perpendicular, high 3-stage tower of Quantock type, set-back buttresses which end in long shafts of former pinnacles, string below parapet with gargoyles,

embattled parapet with blank quatrefoil banding, corner pinnacles, paired 2-light bell-chamber openings with tracery, louvres, flanking shafts with pinnacles; similar single windows on ringing chamber stage below, that to south with inset clock face, polygonal stair turret on north side, tall 4-light west window with 2 sub-arches, below door opening with a 4-centred arch head, foliate spandrels, paired ribbed doors. Five-bay nave, clerestory with 3-light square-headed windows. Three-bay south aisle, small 2-light square-head window and a 2-light traceried pointed head-window, square-headed west window with tracery, buttresses, parapet. This parapet continues around south porch, cruciform finial, door opening with a chamfered head to segmental pointed arch, over a freestone panel with initials R.B. (Abbot R. Beere of Glastonbury (1493-1524)), R.F., an heraldic shield with a Wyvern, and also date 1579; interior benched on a flagstone floor, late C13 inner doorway with fine C16 door, ribbed and studded with lozenge decoration. Three bay north aisle, narrower than the south, square-headed 2 and 3-light windows with tracery, north doorway with plank door, scrolly C15 ironwork; parapet, buttresses. Single-bay transepts with shallow gables, parapets, large 4-light windows. Chancel rebuilt in facsimile, late C13, though incorporates some medieval work; 2 bays, north lancets with pointed trefoiled rere-arches; south window of 2-lights with Y-tracery and broad trefoiled rere-arch, also a 3-light Perpendicular window with label, square head; large 4-light Perpendicular east window. On south side of chancel traces of a former chapel, circular pier with 4-attached shafts and the chamfered arches of 2 bays, on the east wall of the south transept the remains of 2 large circular piers and an arch. Interior plastered on flagstone floors, encaustic pavement to chancel. Good moulded tie-beam roof to nave, panelled lean-to roofs to aisles, wagon roof to chancel with a carved wall-plate with bosses, gilded decoration. Restored C13 5-bay aisle arcades, circular piers, moulded caps, double-chamfered arches. Panelled Perpendicular tower arch; panelled arches to transepts. In north transept an inserted Elizabethan arch with leaf decoration, calvary above, probably a former entrance to a chantry. C13 style sedilia. Perpendicular stoup. Octagonal font, Early English. Upper and lower entrances to rood. Good medieval chest. Full set of benches with carved ends, broad tracery, geometrical patterns, leaf motifs and on one the monogram of Queen Mary (1554-59); some C17 benches, Elizabethan pulpit with linenfold panelling. Jacobean lectern, altar rails, altar table, chair and organ seat made up of re-used panels. C18 kneeler with turned balusters. Hatchment. Brass in nave to Richard Sydenham in armour, c1490. C18 wall monuments. High Gothic fittings associated with 1884 rebuild including candelabra, rood screen (which may incorporate medieval remains), organ, reredos, altar rails, choir stalls, and stained glass. Further stained glass window of 1908, probably by Morris and Co. Grooves on south buttresses are said to have been made by Monmouth's army sharpening their weapons prior to the Battle of Sedgemoor. (Pevsner, N. Buildings of England, South and West Somerset, 1958; SANHS Proceedings 29 36; Church guide, anon, no date).
Listing NGR: ST3411537666

Name: MYRTLE COTTAGE

Grade: II

UID: 269535

Cottage. C17, C19 and C20 alteration. Cob, smooth rendered and colourwashed, thatched roof, brick stack. Single storey and attic, road frontage of 2 bays; 2 small casements to ground floor, one with glazing bars, two 2-light casements with glazing bars to first floor under bonnet-hoods. Single-storeyed outshut to west, casement in west face, swept down thatched roof. Door opening at the rear, plank door. Interior with evidence of a cruck roof. (VAG Report, unpublished SRO, September 1974).
Listing NGR: ST3411737622

Name: MANOR FARMHOUSE AND OUTBUILDINGS

Grade: II

UID: 269524

Farmhouse. Early C19. Flemish bond brick, Bridgwater patent tile roof with a crested ridge, brick stacks. Two-storey 3-bay symmetrical frontage, 16-pane sash windows with brick voussoirs and central freestone keys. Central door opening, 6-panelled door, gabled brick porch, outer opening with brick voussoirs and a key. Range of low outbuildings attached to left, squared rubble and brick, double-Roman and pantiled roofs, one section hipped; window openings with casements and sash windows, plank doors.
Listing NGR: ST3368537826

Name: CADBURY HOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 269526

House. C17/C18, upper section of walls rebuilt and roof renewed C19. Roughcast, upper portion brick, double-Roman tile roof, brick and rubble stacks. Two storeys, 3-bays, small casements with glazing bars, that on left of ground floor with fixed lights. Two door openings with 4-panelled doors, that to right with sidelights. Interior believed to have some features including a fireplace and a cupboard.
Listing NGR: ST3392537443

Name: SIBLEYS FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 269528

Farmhouse. Early C19. Squared rubble, glazed pantiled roof, coped verges, brick stacks. Two storeys, 2 bays, 16-pane sash windows under slab lintols. Central door opening, recessed 6-panelled door. Lower height outshut to left, 2 storeys, 2 bays, 2-light casements with horizontal glazing bars.
Listing NGR: ST3397637484

Name: WEST END FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 269525

Farmhouse. Early C19. Roughcast, slate roof, coped verges, brick stacks. Two storeys, 4-bays, 20-pane sash windows on first floor with ornamental louvred shutters; single 20-pane sash window on ground floor and to each side a canted bay window under a hipped lead-sheeting roof, French windows with horizontal glazing bars. Door opening to second bay from left, 6-panelled door, top 2 panels glazed, pedimented hood on slender supports.
Listing NGR: ST3330038009

Name: CROSSTREE HOUSE THE OLD RECTORY

Grade: II

UID: 269529

(Marked on O.S. map as Rectory). Rectory, now divided into 2 dwellings. Circa 1830, probably by Richard Carver, the Diocesan architect, on an earlier C20 core, some C20 refenestration. Rendered and scribed to resemble ashlar, angle buttresses with set-offs, hipped and gabled slate roofs, some bitumen treated. Some polygonal stacks with moulded stone caps, 3 grouped stacks set diagonally, some C20 stacks, 2 pedimented dormers with ornamental finials to south. L-plan. Gothick. Main entrance front to south of The Old Rectory, 2 storeys and attic, irregular fenestration, 2-light stone-mullioned windows with labels and a canted stone oriel with quatrefoils at base. Embattled single-storey entrance porch, string with carved panels, 4-centred arch door opening in stone surround, traceried door. Large single-storey canted stone bay to garden front. Other elevations in conforming style, some U.P.V.C. casements on roadside elevations. Coeval interior stated to be of some quality.
Listing NGR: ST3402337521

Name: CHURCH COTTAGE

Grade: II

UID: 269532

Cottage. C19 features though core earlier. C20 roughcast, pantiled half-hipped roof, brick stack. Road frontage of 2 storeys, 2 bays, 3-light casements with horizontal glazing bars. Two door openings, C20 plank doors, one in a small C20 outshut. Included primarily for group value with Church of St Mary (q.v.).
Listing NGR: ST3410637637

Name: WESTFIELD FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 269530

Farmhouse. Late C18. Painted brick, double-Roman tile roof, coped verges, 2 C20 skylights, brick end stacks. Two storeys, 4 bays, 3-light casements with horizontal glazing bars. Door opening to third bay from left, 6-panelled door, top 2 panels glazed, pentice with slate roof on supports. Lower height outshut to right, glazed pantile roof, conforming style.
Listing NGR: ST3378537393

Name: THREE OAKS FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 269523

Farmhouse. Late C18. Brick, Bridgwater patent tile roof, brick stacks. Two storey 3-bay symmetrical front, 20-pane sash windows to first floor, unusual semi-circular head sash windows to ground floor, radiating glazing bars. Central half-glazed door, C20 glazed porch with hipped roof.
Listing NGR: ST3383436801

Name: EAST COTTAGE

Grade: II

UID: 269527

House. C19 exterior features but core earlier and perhaps medieval. Brick and coursed and squared rubble core, walling finish of roughcast or colourwashed render, double-Roman tile roofs, brick stacks. L-plan; single storey and attic; left wing on road frontage blank, right wing of a single bay, 3-light casements with horizontal glazing bars, that to first floor in a pent-roofed half-dormer, corrugated iron roof. Door opening in the angle between the 2 wings; panelled and glazed door. Outshut on left of frontage is not of special interest.
Listing NGR: ST3388537405

Name: ROADSIDE CROSS AT NGR ST 3422 3767

Grade: II

UID: 269533

Roadside cross. Dated 1818. Formerly standing on a C15 socket and base, both of which are now missing or may be buried. Dressed stone. All that remains is a tapering square-section stone shaft with repaired Maltese Cross head; shields in quatrefoil to each face just below the head, masonic devices. To south a small zinc plate inscribed: 'Hanc Crucem Evexit Guiellius Stradling AD 1818'. Stradling was an antiquary who lived at nearby Chilton Polden in the C18. (Pooley, Old Crosses of Somerset, 1877).
Listing NGR: ST3420337657

Name: CROWN HOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 269534

MATERIALS: it is built of brick with roughcast render to the rear and right (west) return. The roof is clad with double-Roman tiles in two distinct portions: the original part has a gabled roof with brick stacks, while the left-hand addition is of greater height and has a hipped roof and a large stack to the east side.

PLAN: the building is L-shaped on plan, comprising a double-fronted house which was extended to the east with a single-bay addition in the early C19. To the rear of the earlier part of the building is a rear range and attached former ancillary buildings that have been converted to residential use.

EXTERIOR: the principal (north) elevation fronts onto Ward Lane. The earlier part of the building is of three bays and has a slightly off-centre doorway with a gabled brick porch and a six-panelled door with glazing to the upper panels. There are three-light casement windows with glazing bars to either side of the entrance and matching two-light casements to the first floor, all under stepped voussoirs. The early-C19 addition to the left has a sixteen-pane sash window to both the ground and first floors, also under stepped voussoirs. The left (east) return is built in a conforming style with pairs of sash windows to each floor. The rear of the addition is blind except for a doorway to the right-hand end. A single-storey lean-to has been added to this side. The rear elevation of the original cottage is more vernacular in character and has two-light casement windows, several of which are later replacements.

INTERIOR: there is a central hallway to the earlier part of the building with rooms to both sides of the hall. Fixed wooden seating and plank doors with small openings to provide ventilation survive in some of the principal rooms provide evidence of the building's former use as an inn, although some of the joinery is made of reclaimed timber and are later introductions. The fireplaces have simple timber surrounds, some of which have been embellished or are replacements, and the fireplace in the rear room retains an early-C20 range. The room to the left of the hall has a timber and glass partition screen. The ground-floor room in the C19 addition retains its panelled window shutters. An enclosed stair leads to the first-floor landing. There are fireplaces to most of the bedrooms,

although the fire surround of at least one of them has been modified in the late C20. Only the roof of the rear range of the original cottage was inspected, and these roof timbers are modern replacements. The attached former outbuildings have been converted to residential use, but the northern half retains a king post roof with raking struts.
National Grid Reference: ST3408237614, ST3409037621, ST3409337616

BAWDRIP

Name: CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS

Grade: II*

UID: 269444

Anglican parish church. Predominantly late C13 early C14, extensively restored 1866. Squared, and coursed and squared rubble, rough-dressed quoins, tile roofs, crested ridges, coped verges, cruciform finials. Decorated and neo-Decorated style. Nave, chancel, crossing tower, north and south transepts, south porch, small C19 lean-to vestry by the porch. The tower plain and unbuttressed, embattled, string at bell-chamber stage and below the parapet, gargoyles; single light bell chamber windows with louvres, below 2 blocked 2-light windows with tracery and 2 single light openings with foiled heads, each with leaded lights; clock. Two bay nave, 2-bay chancel, single bay transepts, windows with curvilinear tracery, much renewed, labels with carved heads as stops. Square head 3-light north and south windows to chancel as well as the 3-light pointed head east window are Perpendicular. Gabled porch, benched interior on a flagstone floor. Interior scraped on flagstone floors. C19 roofs. The crossing with arches of 2 orders supported by corbels carved as heads, these in turn supported on massive lias piers pierced by squints to chancel and through way between nave and north transept; above a cantilevered stone staircase which gives access to ringing chamber reached by an external doorway. Chancel with aumbry, sedila, and piscina; piscinae to transepts, that to south particularly fine. C17 coffin stool. C18 chair. C19 pulpit, pews, font, organ and stone reredos. North transept with recumbent effigy of Sir Simon de Bradney, in armour, obit. 1375, foiled canopy with pierced cusping and 4 carved heads. C17 memorial behind the altar with Latin text. Five late C18 early C19 wall monuments. C19 and early C20 stained glass. Four early bells. (Faculty deposited SRO pertaining to 1866 restoration; Church Guide).

Listing NGR: ST3414639586

Name: BRADNEY HOUSE WITH WALL BOUNDING DRIVEWAY ENTRANCE AND ROADSIDE

Grade: II

UID: 269441

House with wall bounding 8/2 driveway entrance and roadside - II Country villa. Dated on quatrefoil panel at rear "W H 1837", for William Herman. Coursed and squared rubble, wide eaves, hipped slate roof, rubble stacks. Symmetrical frontage to garden; 2 storeys, 3 bays, 20 and 25-pane sash windows. Central door opening, 6-panelled door, top 2 panels glazed; iron and wood 2 "trellis" porch with flat lead capping. Coeval interior features. High rubble wall at right-angles to rear bounding driveway entrance, further section bounding roadside; both sections backed by English bond brick, which faces onto the garden.

Listing NGR: ST3299739028

Name: MANOR FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 269440

(Marked on OS map as Knowle Farm). Farmhouse now house. C18. Flemish bond brick, concrete double Roman tile roofs, brick stack. Unusual 3-unit frontage, tall 3-storey centre block, single window to each floor; 2-storey, single window wings flanking, shallow hipped roofs; centre with front facing gable with red tile coping; sash windows with glazing bars, tripartite to ground floor of each wing and first floor of centre unit. Wide elliptical headed central doorway, C20 6-panelled door, sidelights with ornamental glazing; large portico occupying full width of centre unit, plain pediment on 4 Tuscan columns. Occupies a prominent roadside position.

Listing NGR: ST3367239922

COSSINGTON

Name: CHURCH OF ST MARY

Grade: II*

UID: 269469

Anglican parish church. C13, C14, C15, substantially restored 1900. Coursed and coursed and squared rubble, slate roofs, coped verges with cruciform finials. Nave, chancel, south porch, west tower. Mostly Perpendicular. Three stage embattled tower with diagonal buttresses, polygonal stair turret; 2-light bell chamber windows with louvres, two 2-light windows at ringing chamber stage, one blank, one glazed; 3-light west window; blocked west doorway with 4-centred arch head, floral decoration to spandrels, stopped label with figures of angels. Three bay nave, 3-light windows, 3-light window set high up on east gable face, 2 buttresses, probably of the 1900 restoration, on north wall. Buttressed south porch, moulded C14 outer opening, sundial over, paired panelled doors, inside is benched on flagstone floor, moulded inner door opening, above a niche for a former statue. Two bay chancel, paired lancet windows to south, C13 rere-arches; north wall with remains of small window, again C13; priests door; 3-light east window; early C19 memorial tablet set into south wall. Interior with scraped nave, plastered chancel, flagstone floors. Wagon roofs to nave and chancel with ribs and bosses. Moulded tower arch, lancet ringing chamber window set over; simple chancel arch. Remains of a south transept arch. Chancel with C13 tomb-recess with a cinquefoil head. Slender C15 font with quatrefoil panels. Jacobean coffin stool. C19 pews, pulpit, decalogue plaques and reredos. Many C18/C19 wall monuments, most noteworthy over south door of the nave. C18 alms box. Four mid/late C19 stained glass windows; fragment of medieval glass to south window of nave; remainder of windows with plain leaded lights. Two brasses, to John Brent and wife, obit. 1524, large figures inset to chancel floor. (Pevsner, Buildings of England, South and West Somerset, 1958).

Listing NGR: ST3565340276

STAWELL

Name: STAWELL CHURCH

Grade: II*

UID: 269593

Anglican parish church. C13, C14, C15, much restored 1874. Coursed rubble, freestone dressings, slate and tiled roofs with coped verges, cruciform finials. Nave with continuous chancel, south porch, squat west tower; simple low building. The tower with saddle-back roof, diagonal buttresses, weathered set-off about three-quarters of the way up, a square stair-turret to north, good Perpendicular west window, west door, 2 obscured tablets on east face are incised 1610, probably marking a restoration; the upper portion of the tower is believed unfinished, the roof a compromise. Gabled porch with an outer doorway of 2 orders, much altered, consecration cross, simple lancet on the west elevation. Two-bay nave, lancets on the north and south sides, also on south side a 2-light window of 1874 in neo-Decorated style. Chancel with lancets to north and south, to south with a cusped head. Three-light east window of 1874 in neo-Decorated style; priest's door to south, studded with strap hinges. Formerly on north side of the nave a 3-bay C14 arcade, some external evidence but obscured by robust 2-stage buttresses of 1874 with set-offs. The inside of the porch benched on flagstone floor, C19 inner plank door. Interior plastered on tile floors under an unceiled wagon roof of 1874. Further evidence of the arcade in the ford of polygonal piers with stepped caps, the bases now much below present floor level. Simple tower arch. Octagonal C15 font with quatrefoil panels, C19 cover. Medieval chest under tower. Bell dated 1770. Two good late C18 wall monuments. Remainder of fittings 1874 including pine pews, pulpit, and altar rails. (Illustrated Braikenridge Collection, Taunton Castle; Pevsner, N. Buildings of England, South and West Somerset, 1958; Church Guide, 1975).

Listing NGR: ST3680738296

CHILTON POLDEN

Name: CHILTON PRIORY

Grade: II

UID: 269457

Folly, subsequently much enlarged to become a country house. Tower and wing at rear 1838, for William Stradling, an antiquarian and collector, to house his collection; remainder added mid/late C19, some C20 alterations; the whole fabric incorporates re-used medieval and later features. Coursed and squared rubble, freestone dressings, embattled parapets, flat bitumenised roofs, rubble stacks. Earliest portion in Gothick style, later addition in Tudor style with mock-military mannerisms; irregular plan and elevations. Tower adjacent to roadside, 3 storeys, diagonal buttresses with offsets, octagonal stair-turret, on first floor an oriel, stone-mullioned and transomed windows, on second floor single light windows with cusped heads, an iron casement to each, string below battlements with gargoyles. Single storey wing attached to east of tower, lancet windows with cusped heads, gabled porch to south with door opening in a re-used Perpendicular surround, door dated 1616. The attached ranges to south and east of 2 storeys, stone mullioned windows, lancets, turrets and angular bays. Interior features of interest predominantly confined to the early part of the building including re-used C17 altar rail; medieval stained glass; carved corbels; and fireplace in a massive freestone surround. Attached garage and outbuildings to east are not of special interest. (Stradling William, Chilton Priory, 1839).

Listing NGR: ST3738538937

BRIDGEWATER WITHOUT

Name: Horsey medieval settlement immediately north of Board's Farm

UID: 33729

The monument includes part of the medieval settlement of Horsey and associated medieval fields, located on Horsey Level at the western edge of the Somerset Levels. The settlement survives as well defined earthworks which are situated in Chapel Cleeve, a rectangular field raised slightly above the surrounding ground level, it is known to extend to the west and south west to include examples of medieval cultivation practices and further settlement features seen in aerial photographs. The earthworks located in Chapel Cleeve represent the sites of houses, the site of a chapel and other village features including streets and lanes which are visible as hollow ways. A hollow way, 6m wide and between 1m and 1.5m deep, which follows a north to south alignment before turning eastwards, is located on the west side of the site. A shallow depression approximately 28m across and located adjacent to the west side of the hollow way marks the probable site of a chapel. A partial excavation in 1903 revealed the foundations of a building at a depth of just under 1m below the ground level of probable 13th century date. The walls are between 1m and 1.6m thick and enclose an interior of approximately 14m by 5m. Medieval green glazed tiles were also recovered. A platform on the north side of the site approximately 22m long, 12m wide and raised about 1.5m high above the surrounding ground level appears to be the site of a small building. Further indications of settlement remains are located in the areas to the south and south west of the earthworks. These features are visible on aerial photographs from which a series of rectangular fields can be seen divided by low banks. In the area immediately to the north of Board's Farm the sites of further building plots and additional village features such as ponds, pits and small enclosures are also visible. Unglazed 14th century pottery and the wall foundation trench of an 18th century cottage have been recorded from this location. The settlement of Horsey is known to date from at least the time of the Domesday Book of 1086 when Rademer held it of Walter, the lord of Bridgwater. A number of features are excluded from the scheduling; these are all fencing and fence posts, all gates and gate posts, all telegraph poles, the stone water trough located in the enclosed field on the north side of the site, and the iron water tank near to the track on the east side of the site. The ground beneath all these features is, however, included.

National Grid Reference: ST 31929 39272

Name: THE BEECHES

Grade: II

UID: 268846

House. Mid C19. Flemish bond Bridgwater brick, emphasised pilasters and eaves band, broad eaves, hipped slate roof, brick stacks. Two storeys, 3 bays, symmetrical frontages 9-light sash windows to first floor, 12-light sash windows to ground floor, each window with a cast-iron balconette. Central semi-circular head door opening, rubbed brick voussoirs, 4-panelled door, fanlight with glazing bars. Interior with many co-eval features; ornamental plaster cornices to principal ground floor rooms; fireplaces; a geometric staircase, tread brackets, moulded balusters, moulded handrail; stair well with lantern.

Listing NGR: ST3243136142

BRIDGWATER

Name: HAMP COTTAGE AND ATTACHED WALL AND OUTHOUSES

Grade: II

UID: 374008

House. Mid C18. English-bond brick, steep-pitched roof half-hipped to the left, brick stack to right gable end. Double-depth plan. 2 storeys; symmetrical 3-window range. Cambered arches to all openings; 6/6-pane sash windows flank a tall recess above the C18 six-panel door which has flush panels beaded to the edges and is set in a late C19 gabled brick porch. The ground floor has an early C19 8/8-pane sash to the right. The left return has a pitching eye to the top, a wide segmental arch to the first floor, the left half is blocked and an early C19 margin-paned sash inserted to the right. The corner to the right return is curved with segmental arches to openings in the attic, which has a planked door and first floor, which is blocked with a C20 single-storey lean-to below. INTERIOR not inspected. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: approx 30m of English-bond brick wall to right curves back at right-hand corner and encloses the garden; to the rear outhouse, where it is attached to the cottage, it is 2 storeys high with cambered openings to both floors.

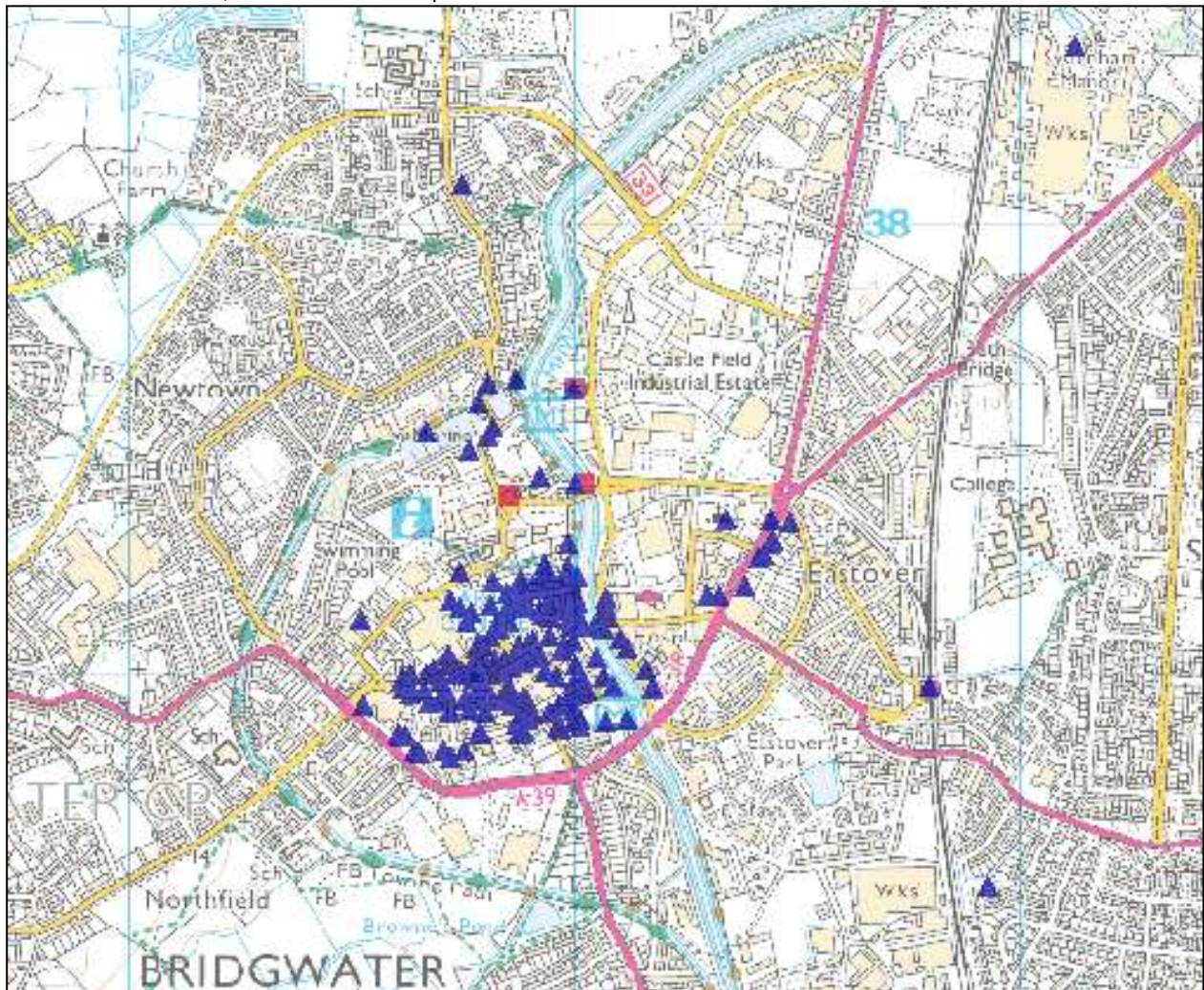
Listing NGR: ST3032435726

Bridgwater Conservation Area

Designated 18th September 1991

There are 199 records in the area, of which 154 are Listed buildings at Grade II; none of these records are included in this report.

The town contains 25 Grade II* and 21 Grade I Listed buildings, and these are included in the report. Bridgwater also contains three Listed monuments, also included in the report.



Map of Listed structures in Bridgwater.

NORTH PETHERTON

Name: HUNTWORTH PARK HOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 269349

Farmhouse, now house. C17/C18. Rubble and brick, colourwashed, triple-Roman tile roof, brick stacks. Two storeys, 5 bays, 2-light casements with glazing bars; central plain door. Tiled pent-roofed verandah on wood supports along ground floor. Two storey addition to left return. (VAG report, unpublished SRO, June 1981).

Listing NGR: ST3125934296

Name: MOORLAND COURT FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 269358

Farmhouse. Early C19. Render, double Roman tile roof, brick ridge stacks. Symmetrical frontage. Two storeys, 2:1:2 bays, 12 and 16-pane sash windows in emphasised surrounds; centre window on first floor with a semi-circular head, blank radiating glazing bars. Central door opening, 6-panelled door, gabled hood on tapering pillars, pilasters to wall. Two storey gabled outshot to right of frontage.

Listing NGR: ST3315033054

Name: WINSLADE FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 269359

Farmhouse. C17, C19 alterations and additions. Render and brick, colourwashed, tile, double Roman and pantile roofs, in 3 sections, the highest to left with coped verges. Irregular frontage. One and 2 storeys, 1:2:2 bays; to left a 16-pane sash window on first floor; centre bays with 3 and 4-light casements; right bays in single storey portion with a C19 and a C20 casement. Door opening to centre, plank door, hood on brackets.

Listing NGR: ST3363432791

BURROWBRIDGE

Name: Burrow Mump: a motte castle, later chapel and associated earthworks

UID: 24012

The monument includes a motte castle formed from the top of a natural conical hill, with a terraced track spiralling up to it, an unfinished church on the summit, and field and settlement features on the lower slopes. The hill stands at the junction of two rivers crossing the flat Somerset Levels. The top 5m of the hill have been scaped to form a motte, with a flat surface 45m by 25m, and a berm or terrace 3m-4m wide around the foot. An approach track curves up around the south of the hill from the direction of the village below. It stops short of the berm on the east, and the ascent would probably have been completed by steps. Around the lower part of the hill on the north west, north and east are shallow lynchets, scarps and ditches, up to 0.4m high/deep forming a group of narrow or small enclosures along the edge of the road. These represent agricultural and settlement plots, and lie between the village and surviving roadside settlement on the far side of the hill. Such plots often resulted from squatter occupation in medieval times. Burrow Mump is today crowned by a roofless unfinished church of the late 18th century. A shallow hollow way leads up to the west end from the village. The site has been thought to be associated with King Alfred's fortifications at nearby Athelney and Lyng, but though it seems likely that its strategic position would have been utilised, no evidence has been recovered to substantiate this. The earliest reference to the hill is in AD 937 when, under the name of 'Toteyate', it was given to Athelney Abbey as part of the manor of Lyng. Its association with Lyng survived until the 19th century in the parish boundary, which crossed the river at this one point to include it. There is no further mention of the hill until more than four centuries after the Norman Conquest. The castle does not appear in the Domesday Book of 1086, and either it had already passed out of use by this time, or was not constructed until later, perhaps during the years of The Anarchy in the early 12th century. In a 1480 reference the hill is called 'Myghell-borough', and in 1544, 'Saynt Michellborowe' was part of the lands granted to one John Clayton by the king following the dissolution of the abbey. The dedication to St Michael indicates a church or chapel, and in 1548 this is directly referred to as 'The Free Chapel of St Michael'. The chapel was extant in 1633, but in 1645 was the scene of a short stand by 120-150 Royalist troops in the Civil War, who surrendered after three days. The next reference is in 1663 when two shillings and four and a half pence from Corton Denham and one shilling from Langton were detailed for its repair and rebuilding. This was apparently begun c.1724 but never finished, and by 1793 a new church was subscribed for, with contributors including William Pitt the Younger and Admiral Hood. The building again was never completed, and remains roofless to this day, overlooking the later church of St Michael at the foot of the hill. Partial excavation on the top of the hill in 1939 revealed foundations of the medieval church, with a crypt in which was a burial with a lead bullet beside it, possibly from the Civil War skirmish. A wall foundation on a different line associated with early medieval pottery was interpreted as part of the Norman castle. There were also square medieval pits, post holes, a sunken passageway and finds of bones, pottery, coins, nails and lead bullets. One of the square pits was sunk deeper than could be excavated and is perhaps a well. The hill was given to the National Trust in 1946 as a memorial to those who died in the Second World War. Excluded from the scheduling are all modern fence posts, though the ground beneath is included.

National Grid Reference: ST 35930 30540

Assets within 10km

DURLEIGH

Name: DURLEIGH CHURCH

Grade: II*

UID: 269271

Anglican Parish church. C11, C14, C15; substantially rebuilt late C19. Random rubble, slate roofs, coped verge with cruciform finial, saddleback tower. Nave with south porch; west tower; chancel. Decorated and Perpendicular. Early C14 two-stage tower, upper stage rebuilt C15, embattled parapet with gargoyles, narrow C14 two-light west window; 2-light bell-chamber window to west, each light with an ogee head, louvres, remainder of bell-chamber openings of a single-light with louvres. Buttressed nave, 2 bays, on south side C13 two-light window, further C13 window to north of 2-lights and a 2-light Perpendicular window. Projection to south for former rood stair, quatrefoil window. Chancel with lancets, and single-light cusped windows; priests door; 2-light Perpendicular east window. Door to porch with medievalising ironwork. Plastered interior on tile floors. C19 roofs. C14 tower and chancel arches. Lower entrance to rood, rood stair. Medieval door. C15 octagonal font; remainder of fittings C19 including pews and pulpit except Jacobean altar table. Good C19 stained glass to chancel. (Pevsner N., Buildings of England, South and West Somerset, 1958).

Listing NGR: ST2748536139

GOATHURST

Name: THE OLD RECTORY

Grade: II*

UID: 269297

House, formerly rectory. Circa early C15; altered C17 and C18; remodelled and extended circa 1871. Stuccoed stone with rusticated quoins. Slate gable-ended and hipped roofs with cresting to ridges. Brick stacks with cornices. PLAN: Hall of the Medieval house remains at right [N] end, still open, but its roof concealed by C17 plaster ceiling; cross-passage on left. In about 1871 the house was remodelled, the cross-passage was retained as main entrance, leading to a large stairhall added at the back and a drawing room was built behind the hall; the stairhall and drawing room replace an earlier range at the rear. The lower left [S] end of the house was rebuilt in the mid-late C19 as the service end of the Victorian house and is now a separate house, separately listed as Dower House. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys. East front with single-storey hall on right with steeply-pitched gable-ended roof, two large sashes with margin glazing bars and Roman Doric portico to C18 panelled and glazed pointed arch door with thick ogee glazing bars; 2 storeys on left, end bay of adjoining Dower House [qv]. Rear [W] 2 storeys, asymmetrical 2:1:2 bays, projecting with hipped roof on left and gabled on right with rusticated quoins, bands, cambered head sash windows with margin glazing bars and canted bay window on right; centre recessed, with large stone stair window with three round-headed lights, transom and with cornice above. INTERIOR: Cross-passage leads to Victorian arcaded hall with tiled floor and open-well staircase with wreathed handrail and twisted balusters; Victorian drawing room with moulded plaster ceiling and marble chimneypiece. Medieval hall has C17 barrel vaulted plaster ceiling with coving, heavy moulded cornice and at either end a large moulded plaster achievement of arms to Paulet family. Above the hall ceiling a circa early C15 roof: at least four bays in length, all heavily smoke-blackened; chamfered arch-braced trusses, the principals cusped above the collars, and intermediate trusses with higher arch-braced collars; large tenoned purlins, two tiers of curved wind-braces and intact common-rafters.

Listing NGR: ST2567434374

Name: CASTLE HOUSE WITH ADJOINING WINGS GATE COTTAGE

Grade: II*

UID: 269286

Inn with adjoining outbuilding wings; now divided into 2 dwellings, one wing separately owned and converted to a further dwelling. Inn early/mid C18; wings added c1779; C20 alteration, particularly interiors. Rubble, freestone dressings including bands at first and second floor level, M- shaped tile mansard roof with coped verges, copings, brick ridge stacks. Symmetrical frontage; 2 storeys with centre pedimented 3-storey projecting porch with ridge at right-angles to frontage; 2:1:2 bays, 12-pane sash windows, exposed sash boxes, brick voussoirs, freestone keys to ground floor openings; 4-pane casement to second floor of porch. Wide semi-circular headed porch opening with emphasised key and impost, inner doorway with late C20 glazed door. Contiguous single-storeyed flanking wings, embattled parapets; each with an arcade of 5 openings, semi-circular heads with brick voussoirs, emphasised keys and impost, small blank circular opening between each arch, one missing. Arcade blank except for central opening on each side which is slightly larger, giving onto a yard each side of inn; enclosed by further sections of rubble-walling, that to right with circular openings echoing those on frontage. Yard to left with outbuilding at right angles to frontage, lean-to triple-Roman tile roof, arcade of openings in conforming style, one altered, some blank. Some late C20 alteration to extreme left including insertion of C20 metal casements and raising of battlements forming Gate Cottage. Attached to rear of No. 2 (Castle House) a single-storey rubble outbuilding with Baroque gables. Interior of No. 2 stated to have an early staircase; No. 1 with some window shutters. (Pevsner N., Buildings of England, South and West Somerset, 1958).

Listing NGR: ST2438634897

Name: HALSWELL HOUSE AND ATTACHED OUTBUILDINGS AT REAR

Grade: I

UID: 269300

Country house in emparked landscape; now flats. South range C16 for Sir Nicholas Halswell; main north range 1689 for Sir Halswell Tynte, earlier house retained as service quarters; north range partly destroyed by fire c1922 when fabric restored and interior refurbished; converted to flats with internal division, particularly south, c1950. North range: Ham Hill ashlar, flat bitumenised roof; stucco on returns; south range: random rubble, some colourwashed, slate roofs, brick and rubble stacks. Baroque north front on imposing scale; 3 storeys, 2:3:2 bays, the outer in shallow wings; rusticated quoins, ramped plinth band, first floor band, first floor sill band, second floor band and band over heads of second floor windows; cornice, baluster parapet. Sash windows with glazing bars; on second floor with square heads in architraves; windows to centre paired, a C18 alteration. Windows to the wings with segmental heads and architraves, outer windows of centre bays with semi-circular heads, elaborate architraves; to first floor, foliate panels over. Centre window of centre 3 stepped forward and emphasised with raising crescendo of ornament eared architrave, flanked by 3 sets of pilasters, inner with carved foliage, centre with scrolled volutes supporting open triangular pediment; moulded keystone supports large painted cartouche, swag each side. Paired three-quarter glazed doors in semi-circular headed recess, fanlight, radiating glazing bars; trophies flanking rusticated pilasters stepped back in 3 stages, to centre represented by quarter column, supports deep cornice which forms narrow balcony, formerly iron rails, now missing. Returns in similar style; left of 5 bays, ground floor rusticated, sash windows with glazing bars, on first floor moulded architraves with cornices, centre window with triangular pediment, baluster panel below. To right of 3 bays, sash windows with glazing bars, centre first floor with semi-circular head in square head architrave, dentil cornice, baluster panel set below; C18 single-storey bays on ground floor with cornices, between them semi-circular head door opening in rusticated surround, half-glazed door. Contiguous range to south, irregular plan; 2 storeys and attic; stone-mullionPd windows with stopped labels, many renewed, leaded lights, relieving arches. Flat-pointed and 4-centred arch stone door frames. Right return of north front with attached wall to obscure service quarters, emphasised door opening and 2 niches. Interior of service wing with remains of domestic fittings including range of cupboards on ground floor. North range with elaborate plaster and woodwork, much in replica after fire; large open-well staircase, twisted balusters, ramped handrail, panelled newel posts; stairwell with ornamental plaster ceiling, Baroque with wreathing, cartouches, cherubs, corner pilasters; ground floor dining room ceiling, with ribs, garlands, intertwined branches, dentil cornice, in style of fig; first floor room to east with further Baroque ceiling, ornamented with centre wreath with enframing panels, also chinoiserie wallpaper. Centre rooms to ground and first floor more restrained, on ground floor fielded panelling; 3 fine C18 chimney pieces, room on right of ground floor with chimney piece removed, C16 plaster overmantel reset above a doorway between house and service wing. Further lesser features. Country Life, November 21 1908; Collinson, Somerset I, 1791; VCH Somerset 11, 1911).

Listing NGR: ST2539733795

Name: TEMPLE AT NGR ST 2515 3421

Grade: II*

UID: 269306

Pseudo-peripteral temple. Early C18. Ashlar, slate roof, pedimental end gables, rusticated side walls; architrave, frieze and cornice all round on Ionic columns, 7 along each side elevation, 5 engaged and 2 free-standing forming supports for portico on frontage which faces towards Halswell House (qv); 4 columns across front of portico. Architrave door opening, moulded ledge-hood on brackets, double-panelled doors missing at time of re-survey, (March 11851. Interior with remains of plaster ceiling and ornamental cornice; aedicule to rear wall. Much damage being caused by tree and shrub growth around stylobate. (Pevsner N., *Buildings of England, South and West Somerset*, 1958; *Country Life*, Nov 21, 1908; Collinson, *Somerset I*, 1791; *VCH Somerset II*, 1911; *Garden History*, V, 3, 1977; Jones B., *Follies and Grottoes*, 1974).
Listing NGR: ST2514534213

Name: ROBIN HOOD'S HUT, ABOUT 400 METRES SOUTH OF HALSWELL HOUSE AT ST 2545 3334

Grade: II*

UID: 269439

Garden house. 1765. Possibly by Henry Keene or Thomas Wright for Sir Charles Tynte. Brick with render; hipped roof (originally thatched) with clay pantiles and some slates. Central brick chimney stack. Rectangular plan with parlour and kitchen flanking projecting entrance lobby on south side and former canted open loggia on north side. Gothick Revival style. Single storey. South front has two ogival windows with sashes missing, flanking former loggia which had clustered columns and has stone steps to front; fragments of moulded coricing. Interior: not inspected; loggia has fragment of ornate plaster frieze set above moulded door architrave. One of a group of parkland buildings and structures, one of the most important picturesque landscapes of its date in Britain. The visitor was brought first to the south elevation, which was covered in bark and knotted tree trunks, and then passed through into the loggia to experience the spectacular view. G Jackson-Stops, *Arcadia under the Plough*, *Country Life*, 9 February 1989, pp 82-7. Listing NGR: ST2544733327

Name: CHURCH OF ST EDWARD KING AND MARTYR

Grade: I

UID: 269292

Anglican Parish Church. Predominantly C14, C15; C19 work, including restoration of 1884. Rubble, freestone dressings, slate roofs, coped verges with cruciform finials. Nave with south porch and south transept which was the Tynte family pew; chancel with North chapel a tomb chapel of the Halswell family which was added early C17; West tower. Perpendicular. Embattled 2-stage tower with angle buttresses terminating half-way up, offsets, gargoyles, topping stair turret with slit windows; 2-light bell-chamber windows of Somerset type with filling quatrefoil interlace; 3-light West window, door. Two bay nave, 3-light pointed head windows; south transept of single bay, C19 three-light window, door. Two bay chancel, 2-light square head windows, 3-light East windows. Tomb chapel with 2 and 3 light square head windows, each light with a 4-centred head, 2 oval windows, West doorway with a porch, 4-centred arch outer door opening. Benched nave porch on a flag floor, wagon roof of late C15 with ribs and bosses, moulded inner and outer door openings. Interior plastered on tile, encaustic tile, flag and marble floors, cast-iron heater grilles. Nave with C15 wagon roof with ribs and bosses, moulded wall plate; chancel with late C19 wagon roof; Tynte pew with neo-Elizabethan plaster ceiling of c1830, frieze with achievements; tomb chapel with beamed ceiling. Moulded C14 tower archway; C19 chancel arch; squint to Tynte pew; C15 moulded beam at entrance to tomb chapel. Very richly furnished, mostly by Halswell-Tynte-Kemys family of Halswell House (qv). Tomb chapel with chest to Sir Nicholas Halswell, obit. 1633, recumbent effigies under a canopy with achievement, against the tomb kneel figures of their sons and daughters; Baroque monument to Halswell family, late C17, Latin inscription with flanking columns and a pediment, allegorical figures; sleeping child of marble, Isabella Anne Kemys, obit. 1835, by Raffaelli Monti; monument to Elizabeth Kemys Tynte of 1838 by Hopper of London; wooden cartouche with Tynte arms; on floor memorial slabs; late C17 chest; Jacobean altar table; clarinet of 1827. Chancel with C14 aumbry and piscina; wall monument to William Trivett, obit. 1730, slate; Anne Kemys Tynte, obit. 1836 by Hopper, also by Hopper to Henry Parsons; embroidered pulpit fall of 1733; Jacobean coffin stools; C19 decalogue plaques and choir stalls; late C19 stained glass. Nave with large wall monument to Sir John Tynte, bust, Rococo cartouche, by J. M. Rysbrack, 1742; another to Sir Charles Kemys Tynte, obit. 1785, by Nollekens, medallion, female figure extinguishing a torch, probably representing fame; 4 further C19 Kemys Tynte monuments; octagonal C15 font; pulpit c1630 with tester of c1690, both wooden, with strapwork; remains of some C17 pews, refurbished C19; upper and lower entrances to rood, rood stair; royal arms of 1707 lectern of 1902. Tynte pew with C18 seating; helmet, sword, gauntlets and crest of Sir Nicholas Halswell. Under tower C18 funeral hatchments; early C18 painted panelling; charity plaque of 1832; 5 early bells; clock by John Hunt of Bridgwater of 1734; late C19 stained glass to West window. (R. D. Ansdell, *Church Guide*, 1982; Pevsner N., *Buildings of England, South and West Somerset*, 1958).
Listing NGR: ST2565034355

Name: HALSWELL PARK

Grade: II

UID: 2149

In the Saxon and Norman period, Halswell formed a distinct property within the heavily wooded parish of Goathurst (*VCH 1992*). By the late C13 Peter of Halswell held Halswell for one quarter knight's fee, while in 1318 William Halswell was licensed to have mass celebrated in his private chapel. A receipt of 1536 for 'building the manor of Halswell' may relate to the south range of the present mansion, and a late C16 survey indicates the existence of a warren, orchards, and bartons associated with the manor house (Pearson Assocs 1995). In 1603 Nicholas Halswell became MP for Bridgwater, and was subsequently knighted. Halswell was conveyed to his son Henry in 1628, and passed to Henry's brother, Dr Hugh Halswell, a Proctor of Oxford University in 1636. The estate was placed in trust for Dr Halswell's nephew, Halswell Tynte, whose mother was the daughter of Sir Nicholas Halswell who had married John Tynte of Chelvey Court c 1640. Tynte inherited the property on the death of Dr Halswell in 1672, and the following year was granted a baronetcy. Sir Halswell Tynte settled at Halswell, and in 1689 completed the construction of a new Palladian wing to the north of the C16 and C17 house. An early C18 painting (private collection) shows formal terraced gardens and parkland to the north-east of the House which were associated with the late C17 remodelling of the House. Halswell was inherited in 1702 by Sir Halswell's son, Sir John, who had married the heiress of Sir Charles Keymes of Cefan Mably, Glamorganshire. Sir John was succeeded in 1710 by his eldest son, Sir Halswell Tynte, who died in 1730, leaving the estate to his unmarried brother, the Rev John Tynte, Rector of Goathurst. Sir John's third son, Sir Charles Keymes Tynte, succeeded the Rev Sir John Tynte in 1740, and in 1747 inherited the Welsh properties belonging to his mother's family. Sir Charles sat in Parliament as Member for Somerset until 1774, and was a leading figure in the county. He was a close associate of Coplestone Warre Bampfylde of Hestercombe, Somerset

(qv) and Henry Hoare of Stourhead, Wiltshire (qv), sharing with them a taste for the embellishment of his estate. A painting of c 1750 shows that the formal gardens around the House had been largely removed, and contemporary visitors' accounts refer to several ornamental structures, lakes, cascades, and well-wooded parkland. Richard Escott, appointed estate steward in 1753, wrote a detailed account of Sir Charles's mid C18 improvements (Escott Memorandum). These included the extension of the park to the east and west of the House, and the construction of a series of ornamental structures in Mill Wood and elsewhere in the pleasure grounds, the design for several of which has been attributed by Gervase Jackson-Stops to Thomas Wright (CL 1989). Halswell was extensively visited in the mid and late C18, with a detailed description being written by Arthur Young in 1771. Work in the grounds at Halswell continued up to Sir Charles's death in 1785, when the property passed to his widow, who remained in occupation until her own death in 1798. The estate was inherited by Sir Charles's niece, Mrs Johnson (d 1825), who assumed the name Keymes Tynte but did not reside at Halswell; in 1821 Mrs Johnson's son, Charles Keymes Tynte MP, was living at Halswell. The OS surveyor's drawing of 1802 indicates that few changes were made to the landscape created by Sir Charles, a situation reflected on other C19 surveys. Under Charles Keymes Tynte's grandson the pleasure grounds in Mill Wood had declined (OS 1889), but in 1902 the 'noble and well-wooded park' was still stocked with a herd of fallow deer (Kelly's Directory). The barony of Wharton was revived in favour of Charles T H Tynte in 1916, and in 1919 a herd of red deer was noted in the park at Halswell (ibid). Despite increasing financial problems, the north range of the House was restored to a high standard following a serious fire in 1923. By the early 1930s the estate was vested in Hoare's Bank, and during the Second World War a prisoner of war camp was established in the grounds. The ninth Lord Wharton sold Halswell in 1950, and the estate was divided into several parts. Trees in the park and Mill Wood were felled and the stables and outbuildings divided into flats. The estate remains in divided private ownership today (1999). The Temple of Harmony and Robin Hood's Hut were vested in the Halswell Park Trust in 1994, and were restored in 1996-9.

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Halswell Park is situated immediately to the south of the village of Goathurst, some 3km south-west of Bridgwater. The c 179ha site comprises of gardens and pleasure grounds around the House, an area of mid C18 pleasure grounds in a combe known as Patcombe and Mill Wood c 400m north-west of the House, and parkland and ornamental plantations. To the north the site is bounded by the village of Goathurst, and by a minor sunken road which runs east from Huntstile to Goathurst and west to Andersfield. The west boundary is formed by a further minor sunken road which runs south from Andersfield to Hatcombe. To the south and east the site adjoins agricultural land and a late C20 commercial plantation which adjoins an C18 boundary plantation, The Thickets, south of the House. Halswell Park occupies a north-facing slope of the Quantock Hills, with a deep combe, Huntstile Bottom, running from south to north c 800m east of the House, and a wider, shallower valley running north from Patcombe c 750m south-west of the House, to Mill Wood c 350m west of the House. The site enjoys extensive views north across adjoining agricultural land to the Bristol Channel, Flat Holm, Steep Holm, and the South Wales coast. There are significant designed views north across the park, pleasure grounds, and surrounding land towards the Keymes' property in South Wales from Robin Hood's Hut which stands on the ridge of high ground c 400m south of the House. Ornamental clumps of trees and other planting on land to the south of The Thickets and to the north of the minor road which passes through Rooks Castle Farm c 1km south of the House are significant for the setting of the site, but are excluded from the site here registered.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES Halswell Park is approached from the principal street of Goathurst, which lies immediately to the north of the park. The mid C18 entrance is formed by low concave wing walls of stone construction surmounted by ornamental wrought-iron railings which flank a pair of square-section stone gate piers with pyramidal caps. A single-storey rustic thatched lodge (listed grade II) built c 1825 to replace an earlier structure stands within the site and immediately to the east of the entrance. The lodge is set in late C20 gardens enclosed by timber fences. The concrete and tarmac drive enters the park and runs for c 250m south-south-west through the remnants of an avenue of lime trees. To the south of the drive and avenue two fishponds survive. The longer, northern pond is of mid C18 construction and is separated from the earlier, higher pond by a rustic stone cascade set into a dam which carries a service drive south-east and east from the main drive to the kitchen garden. The ponds are now (1999) silted and overgrown. The principal drive continues for c 250m south-west across the park, before turning sharply south-south-east as it enters the pleasure grounds around the House. Screened by mature shrubbery and woodland to the west and adjoining lawns to the east, the drive sweeps south-south-east and south-east for c 250m to approach the north-west corner of the House and a gravelled carriage court below the west facade. A narrow gravelled drive extends to the front door in the centre of the north facade, while a service drive leads south-west from the carriage court for c 30m to reach the stable court. Immediately to the west of the service drive stands a mid C18 stepped pyramidal structure surmounted by a carved stone gryphon (listed grade II) which covers a well and contains an inscription honouring the 'pure nymph'; this formed part of Sir Charles Tynte's mid C18 improvements to the pleasure grounds.

The stable court is entered through plain wrought-iron gates with spear finials which are supported by stone piers with pyramidal caps, flanked by high brick walls (listed grade II). To the east, the wall adjoins a mid C18 brick coach house (listed grade II) with a crenellated parapet, while to the south the court is enclosed by the west facade of the riding school (listed grade II), a red-brick structure designed by John Johnson in 1769. To the east of the riding school stands a circular dove-cote of cob construction under an ogee tiled roof (listed grade II), while a further coach house to the south of the riding school completes an almost symmetrical composition. To the west, the stable yard is partly enclosed by a range of two-storey stone cottages of mid C18 origin, with a central gothic arch flanked by a pair of short crenellated turrets. The stable cottages, coach house, and riding school were all converted into dwellings in the mid C20.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING Halswell House (listed grade I; Buildings at Risk Register 1999) comprises a south range built in the C16 for Sir Nicholas Halswell, and a monumental north range built for Sir Halswell Tynte in 1689 to designs by William Taylor, a London surveyor who made alterations at Longleat, Wiltshire (qv) (CL 1989). The baroque north facade is of three storeys with a flat roof concealed by a balustrade, all constructed in Ham Hill stone. The central doorway is set within a niche, while the window above is flanked by pilasters and surmounted by a pediment and carved coat of arms. The recessed centre of the north facade is enclosed by slightly projecting two-bay wings to the east and west. The east facade comprises a five-bay return of the north range, beyond which stands the irregular two-storey gabled south range under a pitched slate roof. To the west the north range returns with a doorway flanked by niches, while a screen wall conceals the service quarters in the south range.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The pleasure grounds comprise three distinct areas, linked by rides and drives through the parkland: the pleasure grounds around the House, Patcombe c 900m south-west of the House, and Mill Wood c 500m north-west of the House.

To the north of the House, lawns slope gently down to a late C19 stone ha-ha which separates the pleasure grounds from the park. This replaced an earlier ha-ha which lay some 80m to the north. To the east and north-east of the House a grass bank descends to a level lawn in which a roughly rectangular canal runs c 100m from south to north, some 30m east of the House. This canal is of mid C18 origin, forming part of Sir Charles Tynte's remodelling of the early C18 formal garden and sunken parterre shown in a painting of c 1710 (private collection); it is shown in its present form on an estate plan of 1756, although late C18 views suggest that it had a more serpentine appearance (Watt, 1779; Collinson 1791). The dam to the north of the canal has an elaborate rockwork screen on

its outer face which was built c 1754 (Escott Memorandum). A pair of lower pedimented bays with shallow stone-paved arched recesses flank a taller, central pedimented and arched recess which contains the remains of a stone bench seat and an inscription tablet let into the rear wall (inscription missing, 1999). The central recess is separated from the flanking bays by linking walls of ashlar, inset with arched niches. The pediments of each bay are supported on rusticated stone piers, now (1999) much decayed. The rockwork screen now faces the park to the north of the pleasure grounds, but in the mid C18 had a circular pool immediately to the north (Wilstar, 1756). To the east of the canal, the rising ground is planted with young trees, laurels, and mature specimen trees through which a network of walks survives. Some 100m north-east of the House, a mid C18 stone rotunda (listed grade II) stands on a mound which contains an icehouse. Escott, the estate steward, records that the rotunda, or 'Mrs Busby's temple on the lawn', named for Lady Tynte's sister, was built in 1755 (Escott Memorandum); its design has been attributed by Gervase Jackson-Stops to Thomas Wright (CL 1989). Vistas to and from the rotunda from the park and other points in the pleasure grounds are today (1999) largely obscured by trees, while the structure itself is under restoration. The pleasure grounds are enclosed to the east and south by a ha-ha which separates them from the park. To the west of the drive an area of trees and shrubbery is separated from the park by a stone ha-ha of C18 origin (Pearson Assocs 1995), while two avenues extend west and north-west across the park to link with the detached areas of pleasure ground at Patcombe and Mill Wood. A clairvoie set in the western boundary c 100m west of the House was built in 1769, allowing a vista from the pleasure grounds, along the west avenue to the southern end of Mill Wood, whence a drive ran south-west through the park to Patcombe. The clairvoie survives (1999), although the views through it have been planted out and the avenue beyond felled. The north-west avenue led from the point at which the drive entered the pleasure grounds c 240m across the park to enter the east side of Mill Wood, passing a monument to Sir Charles' favourite horse which stood c 320m north-west of the House. Constructed in 1765, the monument comprised a double sarcophagus, a smaller one placed above a larger one, and reflected the design of Thomas Wright's monument to the fourth Duke of Beaufort at Stoke Park, Bristol (qv), which had been built in 1756. The monument was demolished and removed c 1950 (CL 1989; Pearson Assocs 1995).

The detached pleasure grounds at Patcombe c 750m south-west of the House were developed in the 1770s. Situated at the head of a shallow combe which descends north to Mill Wood, Patcombe comprises a group of ornamental and agricultural buildings arranged above two ponds. The bailiff's house or Temple of Pan (listed grade II*) was built in 1771 (Escott Memorandum), possibly to the design of John Johnson, who in 1778 exhibited a drawing for a 'Temple of Pan in the Gardens of Sir Charles Kemeys... at Haswell' at the Society of Artists (CL 1989). The Temple is a brick structure under a pantiled roof which stands on a grass terrace set into the east side of the valley, with an ornamental facade facing north, down the valley. This ornamental facade has a single-storey semicircular alcove and projecting classical colonnade, flanked by arched recesses containing sash windows. The small pediment above the colonnade contains an oeil-de-boeuf window. The structure was restored and converted to domestic use in 1997-8, with a new range being built at the south-east corner of the original building, on the site of the C18 kitchen. Some 100m to the south of the Temple of Pan, on the east side of the valley, a mid C18 two-storey stone barn has an ornamental west facade comprising an open arcade at ground level, with a similar blind arcade above; this structure was converted to domestic use in 1998-9. Some 30m north-north-west of the Temple of Pan, a mid C18 lead statue of Pan stood on a grassy knoll retained by a drystone wall. The stone wall survives (1999), but the statue was removed to Castle Hill, Devon (qv) in the mid C20. The plantation enclosing the head of the combe and extending The Thicket was planted in 1772 (Escott Memorandum), and today (1999) the Temple of Pan and its associated buildings are framed by the C18 plantation and enjoy pastoral views north-north-west across the parkland in the upper valley. A drive, first constructed in 1770 (ibid), leads c 650m north-west along the west side of the valley to join a minor road to the west of the park. Mill Wood is today (1999) an area of open meadow occupying the bottom of the shallow valley c 600m north-east of Patcombe, and c 350m west of Halswell House. A stream, fed from the ponds in Patcombe, is dammed to form a chain of six ponds linked by cascades and other ornamental structures. Other mid C18 ornamental buildings constructed by Sir Charles Tynte in Mill Wood have largely been lost in the C20, and the ornamental planting including ilex oaks, sweet chestnuts, and firs (Escott Memorandum) was felled c 1950 (Pearson Assocs 1995). The Mill Wood pleasure ground appears to have been developed in the 1750s from an existing area of woodland and was intended to stimulate a variety of emotional responses in the visitor (Young 1771; CL 1989), with contrasting 'gloomy', 'silent', and 'cheerful' areas. Sir Charles Tynte's diary for 1756 records the stocking of the pools in Mill Wood with goldfish, trout, and gudgeon.

The stream emerges at the head of Mill Wood in a semicircular grotto comprising three rustic stone arches and recesses, that to the south-east containing a well-head and flanked by an inscription referring to Moses drawing water from a rock. The south-west recess contains a series of stone shelves. The stream flows from the pool below the grotto into the second pool via a rustic stone cascade. To the west of the second pool is an early C20 hydraulic ram. At the lower or northern end of the second pool the dam is disguised as an ornamental bridge (listed grade II) which was constructed in Bath stone in 1755 for Sir Charles Tynte. The design of this structure has been attributed to Thomas Wright (CL 1989), and it comprises a balustraded north wall which rises to a central, shallow semicircular-headed niche with vermiculated keystones and impostes. The structure is now in a poor condition with unsympathetic mid C20 repairs to the south parapet which projects in a shallow bow opposite the north recess. Two round-headed arches feed the water from the pond to a rustic stone cascade on the north side of the dam. The third pool is today (1999) divided into two pools by a mid C20 concrete dam, to the east of which stands a mid C20 derelict brick pump house. At the north end of what is now the fourth pool, the water flows through the ruins of a tall, rustic stone-arched structure which originally contained a statue of Neptune (ibid). Only the eastern pier of the arch survives today. The two lowest pools are separated by a low, bridge-like structure with three arched openings which feed a stepped stone cascade, while the dam of the lowest pool supports a carriage drive which runs east, parallel to the minor road forming the northern site boundary, to return to the House through the park. Brick and stone gate piers mark the boundary of Mill Wood. To the west of the lowest pool, and c 450m north-west of the House, stands the Temple of Harmony (listed grade II*), a structure with pedimental east and west gables, that to the east which faces Halswell House being supported by ionic columns. The side walls are of rusticated masonry, with attached ionic columns supporting the architrave. The Temple of Harmony was erected in 1764-5 (Escott Memorandum), to the design of Thomas Prowse, a gentleman amateur architect and friend of Sir Charles Tynte, who also worked at Hatch Court, Somerset (qv). The Temple was dedicated to the memory of a mutual friend, Peregrine Palmer, formerly MP for Oxford University (d 1762), and Prowse's final design may have been based on an earlier scheme by Robert Adam (CL 1989; Pearson Assocs 1995). Following Prowse's death in 1767, a marble statue of Harmony was dedicated to his memory and installed in an aedicule designed by Adam in the west wall of the Temple. The structure was restored in the 1990s and the original statue of Harmony carved by John Walsh is now (1999) displayed in Taunton Museum, with a replica being placed in the Temple.

Mill Wood contained further structures which are now lost. These included the Druid's Temple, a rustic timber octagonal building with a pyramidal roof which stood c 400m south-west of the Temple of Harmony and to the west of the top pool. The design of the Druid's Temple has been linked to the frontispiece of Thomas Wright's *Book of Arbours* (1755) (CL 1989; Pearson Assocs 1995), and the building at Halswell was constructed in 1756 by J J de Wilstar, a Bristol surveyor, architect, and builder (CL 1989).

PARK The park surrounds the House and pleasure grounds on all sides and is today (1999) in mixed agricultural use, with arable land around the House and to the east, and pasture to the west in Patcombe. Significant areas of boundary and other woodland survive in Huntstile Bottom to the east of the House, together with The Thickets, which is planted on the ridge of high ground to the south of the House. Many parkland trees were felled c 1950 (Pearson Assocs 1995), but in the areas of the park to the north and north-west of Patcombe, several old pollards survive, some of which have been dated to the mid C17 (ibid). Some sections of C19 wrought-iron deer fencing survive, dividing the park. A warren existed to the south of Goathurst village by the late C16, which formed the nucleus of the park. It assumed its present form in the mid and late C18 under Sir Charles Tynte, who in 1761 extended the park east to Huntstile Bottom c 800m south-east of the House (Escott Memorandum). By 1802 the park had been extended further east to Great Thorns, c 1.2km east of the House (OS Surveyor's drawing). This late C18 or early C19 park extension had reverted to agricultural use by 1822 (Greenwood). Sir Charles Tynte created a circuit of rides which followed the north boundary of the park, passing south along the western edge of Huntstile Bottom before turning west through The Thickets, which were extended east in 1754 and 1761 (Escott Memorandum). Some 500m north-east of the House, the Lamb House is a single-storey agricultural structure which was provided with an ornamental facade in the mid C18, when it served as an eyecatcher in the view from Robin Hood's Hut. Robin Hood's Hut (listed grade II*) was built in 1765 (ibid), probably to the design of Henry Keene (CL 1989), and perhaps inspired by an earlier structure of the same name erected by Tynte's friend, John Aislabie at Studley Royal, Yorkshire (qv). Standing on the ridge of high ground c 450m south of the House, the Hut is approached from the south by the ride which runs through The Thicket, and today (1999) appears as a simple, colour-washed thatched cottage with a central gable and rustic timber door. Passing through the building, which was designed with a 'hermit's room' to the south with an adjoining kitchen and china closet, the visitor emerges into a canted gothick loggia on the north facade, with three gothick arches framing views across the park, the Bristol Channel, Steep Holm, and to Wales. The loggia is surmounted by a low, half-octagon turret, and flanked by a pair of gothick windows. Robin Hood's Hut was extensively restored and converted for occasional domestic use in 1997-8. In a shallow combe some 300m north of Robin Hood's Hut, and 100m south of the House, a C19 timber, square-plan and pyramid-roofed, formerly thatched structure stands among trees. This was a slaughterhouse associated with the management of deer in the park, and appears to have replaced an earlier structure for the same purpose on this site (Pearson Assocs 1995).

KITCHEN GARDEN Lying c 400m north-east of the House and today (1999) approached by a track leading from the principal drive, the kitchen garden is approximately square on plan and is enclosed by brick walls c 3m high. The walls are of buttressed construction, with pantile coping, and arched entrances lead into the garden from the south. The garden is of uncertain date, but existed in its present form by 1756 (Wilstar). The late C19 OS map (1889) shows a cruciform arrangement of walks within the garden, and glasshouses in an adjoining walled enclosure to the south-west. Today (1999) the garden is partly cultivated; late C20 tennis courts have been constructed adjacent to the north wall and the arrangement of walks is lost. A mid C20 house has been constructed to the south-west of the kitchen garden in the adjoining garden which is also enclosed by brick walls, with a C19 wrought-iron gate set in an opening in the west wall. A slip garden to the south of the kitchen garden survives, together with some trees from a C19 orchard (OS 1889).

OTHER LAND Sherwood, the former estate agent's house, stands c 800m east of the House, at the north-east corner of the mid C18 park. This property, and its associated barns and outbuildings, were ornamented by Sir Charles Tynte as part of his mid C18 improvements to the estate. The house, barns, gardens, and a chain of three ponds to the east of the house are included in the area here registered.

National Grid Reference: ST 25436 33693

BROOMFIELD

Name: PATCOMBE FARMHOUSE INCLUDING CHIMNEY STACK ADJOINING SOUTH EAST

Grade: II*

UID: 269430

Bailiffs house in landscaped park. Probably 1771 by John Johnson for Sir Charles Kemeys Tynte of Halswell House, Goathurst(qv) Red brick in Flemish bond. Pantile hipped roof. Plan: Symmetrical 2-room rectangular plan classical style building with a central stack at the front of which is an integral colonaded portico giving individual access to each room. The 2 rooms also have doorways at the back giving into a lobby with a back door and a staircase behind the central stack. Exterior: 2 storeys. Symmetrical 3-bay north front with a brick modillion eaves cornice and string with 2 brick console brackets either side of a small central pedimented gable with a circular window. Central stone portico in form of a bowed Roman Doric colonade flanked by windows in large round headed recess with a stringcourse at impost level. The stringcourse continues on the right hand return at impost level of the 3-bay blind arcade which has a rectangular panel above each arch and a window in the centre. The modillion eaves cornice continues around the west side and at the rear (South) but the east side facing the bank is plain. There is a length of brick retaining wall adjoining at the back built into which is a stack with 3 flues and a large symmetrical arch fireplace (outside the house). Interior: Farm animals have had access to the interior, the doors and chimneypieces are missing, the balustrade to the winder staircase has gone but the door frames and some of the panelled window shutters remain as well as the wall plaster. Historical note: Patcombe Farmhouse was built as the bailiffs house, was part of Sir Charles Kemeys Tynte's landscaping of Halswell and might have been the "Temple of Pan in the Gardens of Sir Charles Kemeys ... at Halswell" exhibited by John Johnson at the Society of Artists in 1778. Source: Gervase Jackson-Stops, Country Life, 9th February 1989.

Listing NGR: ST2479933368

NORTH PETHERTON

Name: REMAINS OF CHURCHYARD CROSS IN CHURCHYARD, ABOUT 23 METRES NORTH OF NORTH AISLE, CHURCH OF ST MARY

Grade: II*

UID: 269341

UID: 28820

The monument includes a restored cross built into the south facing slope of the churchyard at North Petherton, c.22m north of the church of St Mary the Virgin. The cross, which is Listed Grade II*, has an octagonal two step calvary, pedestal and socket stone. The first step of the calvary is 3.2m in diameter and 0.7m high. The second step is 2.3m in diameter and 0.5m high. Above this is the octagonal pedestal 1.5m across and 0.3m high, and on it sits the square base of the socket stone. The socket stone has attached shafts at all its angles, except the north west, where the shaft is missing. There is additional decoration in the form of quatrefoils on each face of the socket stone. The top of the stone is octagonal. It is 1.5m wide and 0.7m high, with a socket 0.4m square in its upper face. The socket is lead lined containing the remains of a shaft cut flush with the top of the socket stone. The

calvary is constructed from Ham Stone blocks. The socket stone is hewn from one piece of Ham Stone. These all have the appearance of great age, and the cross is considered to be 15th century. Contemporary records show that in 1877 the shaft was still present and tapered to a height of c.2m. The remains of the shaft were removed in 1962, being considered unsafe. It is believed there is stone at a depth of c.0.2m under the surface surrounding the cross, and to a width of 0.8m from the calvary base. This may suggest further calvary stones around the cross.

National Grid Reference: ST 29027 33052

Name: CHURCH OF ST PETER

Grade: II*

UID: 269322

GV II*Anglican church. Tower postulated of Saxon origin, altered 1635; remainder completely rebuilt for Rev. Thomas Eaton, 1885. Coursed and squared rubble, freestone dressings, coped verges, tile roofs. Nave, chancel, North and South aisles, North vestry, West tower porch. Tower with Perpendicular features, remainder in an Early English style. Tower of 2 stages with a parapet and moulded coping, 2 and 3-light ovolo-moulded stone mullioned windows with labels, leaded lights, slit window to North face on upper stage; 4-centred arch door opening in a moulded surround to West, plank door. Remainder of building with lancets, grouped; buttresses, offsets; vestry with chimney, rose window. Benched porch on flag floor, Jacobean panelling, moulded inner doorway, paired plank doors. Interior plastered on flag and tile floors. Broad chancel arch. Salient features the items of Jacobean furniture including an arcaded rood screen with heavy moulded cornice supported on 4 caryatids, 3 of which are said to represent Three Virtues; carved reader; carved pulpit, dated 1637; carved door to vestry with relief depicting parable of Wise and Foolish Virgins; reredos and altar constructed of re-used panelling; table; 2 carved chairs. Medieval consecration cross on south wall of south aisle. Painting of interior ante restoration by W. Cartright, C17 coffin stool and chest, C19 pews, choir stalls, altar rails and font. Simple C19 stained glass, in Early English style, particularly to chancel. Jacobean work executed for Sir Thomas Wroth (Church Guide; VCH forthcoming)

Listing NGR: ST3010731136

THURLOXTON

Name: CHURCH OF ST GILES

Grade: II*

UID: 269423

Anglican Parish church. Norman; C14; predominantly C15; C19 restoration including addition of north aisle of 1868. Random red sandstone rubble, freestone dressings, triple Roman tile roofs, coped verge with a finial. Nave with south porch and north aisle, chancel with north vestry, west tower. Perpendicular, aisle Middle Pointed. Embattled 2-stage tower with diagonal buttresses, 2-light bell-chamber windows with louvres, 2-light west window dated 1500, west door. Two bay nave, square-headed 2 and 3-light windows, each light cusped, stopped labels, leaded lights. South porch with a semi-circular head outer door opening, probably C18, dropped keystone, moulded imposts, paired doors, lamp over. Three bay North aisle with 3 cross-gables, 2-light windows. Two bay chancel, square-headed 2-light windows, leaded lights, blocked priests door. Inner doorway to porch with an early door; interior plastered, nave and chancel under C15/C16 ceiled wagon roofs with moulded ribs and bosses. Three bay arcade to aisle. Norman tub font with a C17 cover. Piscina. Rood screen with 3 arches, dated 1734 the middle containing the doorway, a reading and a prayer desk, pulpit in similar style with 4 carved figures and back-panelling. C18 pews; some C19 pews. C18 and C19 monuments, one by Pollard of Taunton; Jacobean altar table, C18 decalogue plaques under tower with painted figures, Arms of Geo.II. C14, C15, C16 bells. Stained glass: East window of 1883; aid C19 West window; 2 Victoria Jubilee windows, C19 organ, Parson Woodforde, the C18 diarist famous for "Diary of a Country Parson" was priest-in-charge for 3 months; (Pevsner N., Buildings of England, South and West Somerset, 1958; Church Guide, undated),

Listing NGR: ST2745830425

LYNG

Name: CHURCH OF ST BARTHOLOMEW

Grade: I

UID: 269544

Anglican parish church. C14, C15, restored mid C19. Coursed and squared lias and lias rubble, freestone dressings, slate roofs, coped verges. Nave, chancel, north and south porches, the latter now a vestry, west tower. Decorated and Perpendicular styles. Three-stage tower of Quantock type, set-back buttresses connected diagonally across the angles of the tower on the bottom 2 stages, these terminate as diagonal pinnacles on shafts at the third stage; paired 2-light bell-chamber windows with Somerset tracery flanked by attached shafts and pinnacles, quatrefoil grilles; similar single windows on the stage below, labels; embattled parapet with pierced quatrefoil panels, angle pinnacles, gargoyles; polygonal stair-turret to bottom stage with quatrefoiled parapet; 4-light west window with two 2-light sub-arches, west doorway with 4-centred arch head in moulded surround, spandrels with quatrefoil panels, paired ribbed and studded doors. Three-bay nave, 3 simple 2-light Decorated windows and a single Perpendicular window, remains of a former rood turret to north. Gabled C19 north porch. Rendered gabled vestry, C18 stone-mullioned window with Y-tracery. Two bay chancel with 2-light Decorated windows, one to north believed renewed 1903, 3-light Perpendicular east window. Scraped interior on wood block and flagstone floors under C19 wagon roofs, C19 ringing-chamber floor to tower. Panelled Perpendicular tower arch. Nave with piscina. Upper and lower entrances to rood. Norman tub font. Broad C14 sedilia in chancel with an ogee arch. Full set of C16 and C17 carved bench ends, much ornate work including figures and emblems, one bench dated 1614, some C19 restoration. Remains of base of C15 rood screen. Pulpit composed of richly carved fragments of the former rood loft. Two readers incorporating carving from old pews. C19 choir stalls incorporating further early carved fragments. Medieval chest. C18 chest. Under tower 2 large C18 paintings, Moses and Aaron. C19 altar rails and tiled reredos. Windows with rere-arches; to nave with simple leaded lights; to chancel with some medieval stained glass fragments, also windows by O'Connor dated 1866 and 1877, and window of 1903 by Thomas William Cann of Birmingham. Two C19 wall monuments. The building is believed to stand on a Saxon site, although there does not appear to be any Saxon work in the present structure. (Pevsner, N. Buildings of England, South and West Somerset, 1958; Aston and Leech, Historic Towns in Somerset, 1977; Church Guide, anon; SANHS Proceedings, 29, 48; Photographs in NMR).

Listing NGR: ST3326928874

Name: Anglo-Saxon burh at East Lyng

UID: 33711

The monument, which falls into three separate areas of protection, includes the undeveloped parts of the Anglo-Saxon burh of Lyng, a fortified settlement situated on the Somerset Levels. The burh was aligned from east to west and was located on higher ground than its surroundings on a site now occupied by the present village of East Lyng and bisected by the main A361 road. The higher ground occupies the eastern end of a narrow peninsula that forms a natural elevated island. The burh would have been protected on the north, south and east sides by the surrounding, now reclaimed, marshland. The west side of the burh is fortified by a low bank and ditch up to 25m wide aligned from south east to north west across the neck of the peninsula at the western end of the present village. A section of about 60m of this defensive earthwork is visible to the south west of St Bartholomew's Church. The burh lies just west of the Anglo-Saxon occupation site of Athelney, which the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records as having been built by King Alfred in 878. The sites were connected by a causeway which appears to have been overlain by the medieval Balt Moor Wall. Both the Athelney settlement and part of the Balt Moor Wall are the subject of separate schedulings. The extent of the burh is defined by a scarp at the interface of the naturally raised ground and the lower floodplain. The scarp is an average of 15m wide and 2.5m high and is visible intermittently around the perimeter of the settlement. The vestiges of a street plan, probably of medieval date but considered to retain something of the earlier Anglo-Saxon pattern is represented by several hollow ways laid out at right angles to the main east-west alignment of the burh. On the south side of the settlement a hollow way approximately 6m wide is flanked on its south east side by a raised platform up to 10m high above a 4m wide ditch which is located on the south side of the platform at the edge of the higher ground. Documentary evidence for the Anglo-Saxon burh comes from a wide range of contemporary historical documents including the 9th century Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, which records that the burh was built at King Alfred's command, and the early 10th century Burghal Hideage list (a 10th century survey of defended places), in which Lyng is mentioned as a fortification holding 100 hides. All fencing, fence posts, gates, gate posts, cattle troughs, walls, telegraph poles, sheds and all post-medieval structures are excluded from the scheduling although the ground beneath these features is included. National Grid Reference: ST 33232 28989, ST 33312 29034, ST 33430 28865

Name: Anglo-Saxon occupation site and site of Athelney Abbey on Athelney Hill

UID: 33710

The monument includes the remains of Athelney Abbey and the remains of features associated with Anglo-Saxon occupation. The site occupies Athelney Hill, a natural island raised above the surrounding lower lying ground of the Somerset Levels and moors. The island, known as the Isle of Athelney, is formed by a long low hill aligned from east to west with two summits separated by a lower saddle of land. It lies just to the east of the Anglo-Saxon burh of Lyng to which it was connected by a causeway, the course of which appears to have been overlain by the medieval Balt Moor Wall. Both the burh and part of the Balt Moor Wall are the subject of separate schedulings. The Anglo-Saxon occupation site and Athelney Abbey both survive as buried features and the evidence for their remains comes from a wide range of sources including contemporary historical documents, geophysical survey and from limited excavation. It is recorded in The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle that in 878 King Alfred had a stronghold constructed on the Isle of Athelney, traditionally believed to be sited on the western summit which would have been protected by the surrounding, but now drained, marshland. Geophysical survey undertaken in 1993 has demonstrated occupation in this area in the form of ditches which appear to have been filled, at least in part, by ferrous material. Field walking of a metal working area identified in the survey produced iron slag which is considered to be of Saxon date. The earliest known reference to the monastic site comes from a contemporary document in which it is mentioned that Alfred founded a monastery around the year AD 879, or a little later, on the eastern summit of the Isle of Athelney. More details of the monastery were recorded in the 12th century by William of Malmesbury who described the church as a unique structure being centrally planned with four apses. Further references to the monastic site appear in the 14th and 15th centuries where details of its disrepair and subsequent rebuilding have been described. From these references it can be demonstrated that the monastery remained in ecclesiastical use until its dissolution in 1539. Antiquarian excavations of the site on or close to the summit of the hill have recorded the remains of graves and revealed the foundations of the church, a medieval chapel (possibly the oratory which is specifically mentioned in a document of 1462), and a vault containing human remains. Pillar bases, masonry fragments (some painted), and fragments of window tracery have also been recorded. The 1993 geophysical survey confirmed the location of the medieval church and also detected the presence of other ancillary buildings indicating that the post-Conquest remains extend further to the south east than had previously been known. Following the dissolution of the abbey in 1539, the buildings had become derelict by 1633 and totally demolished by the 1670s, the stone probably being used in the construction of nearby Athelney Farm at this time. Also included in the monument, located on the east summit in the area of the monastic site is the Alfred Monument, which is a Listed Building Grade II, an inscribed obelisk set on a plinth and erected in 1801 to commemorate the site of the monastery founded by King Alfred. Two medieval floor layers were revealed during restoration work on the obelisk in 1985, one of which was tiled. All fencing, gates, gateposts and water troughs together with the wall which encloses the Alfred Monument are excluded from the scheduling although the ground beneath these features is included. National Grid Reference: ST 34330 29271

STOKE ST GREGORY

Name: SLOUGH FARMHOUSE

Grade: II*

UID: 271231

GV II* Fortified manor house, now farmhouse. Late medieval ceiled C16, reroofed, service end rebuilt and porch altered mid C19. Original walls roughcast coursed and squared blue lias service end and south wing, patterned Ham stone and lias to porch and lateral stack, plain clay tiled roof extended to lateral stack, gable of porch set mid way into roof space, coped verges, roughcast chimney to lateral stack, C19 stone stacks gable ends. L-plan: probably open hall with symmetrical oriels at dais end (north), east one extended when hall ceiled, stairs rising beside lateral stack resited in enlarged porch C19, service end to right of screens passage largely rebuilt and extended C19. (Possibly a double ended open hall house with solar, now demolished). West front: 2 storeys, 4 bays, end bay left recessed, full height projecting porch, all stone mullions under hoodmoulds, first floor left 3-light C19 Tudor arch head casement, lancet right in projection beside stack, porch with C19 3-light window, small quatrefoil panel on left return, 3-light window right, ground floor 3-light window left, lancet, 3-light window right, moulded arch outer doorway, depressed 4-centred arch head inner doorway. Right return: 1:3 bays, gable end left, C19 and C20 fenestration. Rear elevation: C19 wing left, coursed Ham stone and lias to hall, first floor single light pointed arch head windows flanking 4-light, roof continued right over projection which extends a short distance beyond stack, ground floor 4-light window to hall. North gabled obscured by later additions. Interior: fine stud and panel screen with 2 openings, depressed Tudor arch head rear door frame with tiny lancet above; splendid 24-panel compartment ceiling cut by corridor adjoining screen and giving access to stairs, trefoil headed panelled openings

to former oriels, window inserted on west front, east front roughly cut peaked lintel to small bay with compartment ceiling, cupboard inserted north end with blocked depressed Tudor arch head at ground level, possibly to cellar. Upper storey, depressed Tudor arch head Ham stone chimney piece to lateral stack, blocked doorway facade wall in bedroom to north, presumably to former stair cast. Three doors composed of linen fold panelling probably contemporary with hall and 2 pretty mid C19 cast iron basket grates. A garden shed attached at rear has resited 4-centred arch wooden door frame. A very fine house whose evolution is not completely clear. Remains of the moat survive to the south, adjoining the gateway (qv). The home of the Montague family in the Middle Ages and known to occupy the site of an earlier dwelling. (Olivey, North Curry, 1901; VAG Report, unpublished SRO, October 1980). Listing NGR: ST3478027703

Name: CHURCH OF SAINT ANDREW

Grade: II*

UID: 263068

Anglican Parish Church. Saxon origins; work of C12/13, C15, major restoration 1861-62 by John Norton. Local lias stone cut and squared, Ham stone dressings; Welsh slate roofs with clay sawtooth ridge between coped gables. Three-cell plan of 2-bay chancel, 3-bay nave and north aisle, with north and south porches and west tower, and north east vestry. Chancel mostly C13; plinth, angled corner buttresses; 2-light Curvilinear traceried east window, much restored, under which a 1680 memorial tablet on north wall a small curved lancet window with restored head, and projecting 1861 vestry, which has a coped gable, a circular chimney and a 2-light cusped lancet window; south wall has two small buttresses flanking narrow pointed arched doorway, now blocked, and on either side a 3-light C15 window with ogee head light under flat arch, in recesses with no labels. Nave has a south east buttress; upper part of walls a C19 rebuild; south wall has a 3 light C15 window set in a 4-centre arched hollowed recess; projecting south porch, C15 origins, has side buttresses, chamfered pointed outer arch now blocked. North aisle a C19 addition; plinth, bay buttresses; 3-light east and west windows and 2-light north windows in a C13 style: north porch has double chamfer outer arch and hollow chamfered inner arch, the whole a C19 addition. Tower of late C19; 3 stages, with string courses, and lower stage offsets under stone slab roofs to north and south sides; angled south west corner buttress to full height, north west octagonal stair turret capped with spirelet: lowest stage has 3-light west window of C15 tracery in hollowed pointed arched recess, square stopped label; on north side a 2-light cusped lancet, almost plate tracery; stage 2 plain save for rectangular window on west side; Stage 3 has 2-light C15 traceried windows with louvre baffles, under plain arched labels; top of tower has battlemented parapet and corner gargoyles. Inside, chancel has C19 rib and panel vault ceiling and mostly C19 fittings, but a small C18 aumbry in south wall, and a reredos by J D Sedding; in north wall an elaborate cusped niche in a rural style with effigy of a knight, probably Sir John of Clevedon, d 1373; C12 style chancel arch, mostly recut/rebuilt. Nave arcade and roof C19, former in an early C13 style. The under-tower space unusual - it seems to be originally designed as a crossing tower, with arches to north, east and south, and flying arched braces to nave walls; C20 screen across base. In south porch, accessible only from nave, a probably C11/12 doorway almost Saxon in proportions, and on South side chevron decorated doorway. Fittings include an elaborate pulpit dated 1610, timber on a C19 stone base; two fonts, one a lead-lined tulip bowl on plain turned shaft, probably C12, the other octagonal, with keyed panels, deep undercoving and twist base, dated 1660. Memorials include a Keinton stone plaque in chancel, with ornamental stone surround of 1639, traces of colour remain but memorial damaged; several C17 floor slabs; another defaced effigy in north aisle, possibly Sir John of filler, died c1272. C17 Altar table stolen since last listing. (VCH, vol III, 1974; Pevsner, Buildings of England South and West Somerset, 1958). Listing NGR: ST3963228805

Name: Duck decoy on Middle Moor

UID: 27972

The monument includes a six-pipe duck decoy, situated on low lying land on Middle Moor 200m to the north of the Sowey River. The central pool of the decoy has been re-dug as an almost square pond 50m x 60m. The east end of the pond appears to conform with the original extent of the decoy pool, but the opposite end has been curtailed, as the original west end of the pond can be seen as earthworks to the west of the existing pond. Banks surrounding the pond are up to 1m above the water level, probably raised from clearance of the pond. Two large oval central islands are low in comparison. There is some evidence of clearing by the presence of black silt on the islands. The edges of the pond are straight on three sides; to the east the edge is irregular and indicates where three pipes widened and entered the pond. A length of these pipes is filled in and slightly banked. The part of the field to the east of the decoy contains evidence of three pipes as variably waterlogged depressions extending up to 50m from the pond in slight curves. The two southern pipes curve towards the northern pipe, and are separated by low earthworks. By comparison, the western part of the field contains a considerable complex of earthworks under waterlogged pasture, with pools of water having collected in hollows between the arms of the decoy pipes. Three pipes extend westwards for 50m-60m, the two southern pipes of which curve to the north. There is a distinct break of slope 25m-30m to the west of the pool, indicating the original extent of the decoy pond and showing well the junction of the widening pipes with the pond. A drain has been added to the south west which has truncated the south west pipe and the extreme south west area of the decoy. The decoy was originally surrounded by a rectangular enclosure rhyne, defining an area approximately 230m x 90m. This is visible to the south east as a linear waterlogged hollow, but it has been truncated to the south west by the cutting of a new drain. No earthworks are visible to south of the new drain. The western enclosure rhyne is clearly visible as a linear hollow. The northern rhyne is still maintained as a drain, there being a bank between this rhyne and the decoy. The eastern enclosure rhyne is generally water-filled, but isolated from the main drainage system. Middlemoor Rhyne is connected to Decoy Rhyne to the south, and would seem to be the control point for the decoy's water supply. The decoy was made in 1676 by five tenants, who were given construction materials and royalty for fowling over the moor by the lord of the manor. In return for this they were to stock the decoy and render a quarter of all birds taken. The decoy is situated on the estate associated with St Andrew's Church, Aller, the present church of which dates to the 12th century. There is a deserted medieval village to the east of Aller Court Farm. The farm dates to the 17th century but contains buildings dating to the 16th century. The decoy was reported to be 'a fine decoy' in 1791, and later to have been reduced to four pipes. It is shown on an Ordnance Survey map to be out of use by 1886. An aerial photograph of 1947 shows the decoy before the pool was re-dug or the southern drain added. Excluded from the scheduling are all modern fences and posts although the ground beneath is included. Not included in the scheduling are the drains to the south, north and east as these are regularly maintained. National Grid Reference: ST 40136 28150

Name: CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL

Grade: I

UID: 269583

Anglican parish church. C13, C14, C15, C16, extensively restored 1846-47 and later, some work by John Norton and Benjamin Ferrey. Coursed and squared rubble, freestone dressings, slate and stone tiled roofs, coped verges, finials. Nave with south porch, crossing tower, north and south transepts, chancel with a C19 north vestry. Decorated and Perpendicular styles. Lofty 3-stage tower with big diagonal buttresses with offsets, embattled parapet, corner pinnacles; polygonal stair turret to north-west corner, large finial with weathercock; bottom stage with 2-light windows to north and south; the next stage with a canopied niche on each face, figures of saints restored 1850; large bell-chamber windows with 4-centred arch heads, 4-lights, transomed, tracery to heads as well as below the transom, majority of windows blank only the centre 2-lights with stone grilles. Tower supported on piers of c1300, broad mouldings, simple capitals, restored C19. Three bay buttressed nave, 2 and 3-light windows, 4-light west window with C19 memorial below; simple north and south doorways, to south good traceried door of C15, further traceried door to north. Porch rebuilt 1860, double chamfered outer door opening, inside tile floor and C19 carving of St Michael. Single bay north transept, much reconstructed, square head windows with labels, small blocked window set high up on north wall. South transept of single bay, 2 and 3-light neo-Decorated windows. Two bay chancel, 2-light square head windows adjacent to tower, to south lit through a pierced buttress; and Early English and Decorated windows, similar the east window; gargoyles. Interior plastered on tile and encaustic tile floors; C19 roofs, unceiled wagon roof to nave probably incorporates medieval work. C13 rere-arches to chancel. C13 piscina to chancel; C14 piscina in north aisle. Entrance to rood. Decorated font with a C18 cover. Set C15/C16 bench ends, poppy heads, representations of a saint, pelican, tracery, and one with initials: - "R B" (of Robert Beere, Abbot of Glastonbury 1493-1524), some C19 restoration; some later pews including work by William Halliday of C19. Many good quality C19 fittings including stone pulpit (1852), screen (1852), lectern (1847), carved angels under tower (1855), stained glass to north transept (1856), and glass to east window (1857) by John Norton executed by Messrs Hardman. Encased C15 cope on south wall of nave with the Virgin. South transept with fragments of medieval glass, pictures of St Augustine, St Gregory, and St Jerome, mid C15. Five bells, the earliest believed to be 1692; C19 wall monuments including one to Colonel John Rouse Merriott Chard VC, a hero of Rorke's Drift; he lived at Pathe House (q.v) in the parish. Late 19th organ, Although the church is much restored, the high quality of the remaining medieval work, especially the tower deserve the high grade. (Pevsner, N. Buildings of England, South and West Somerset, 1958; SANHS 29, 53; Church Guide anon, undated; Photographs in NMR).
Listing NGR: ST3824831621

GREINTON

Name: CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS

Grade: I

UID: 269536

Anglican parish church. C12, C13, C14, C15, restored c1850 and 1899. Coursed and squared rubble, slate roofs, freestone dressings, coped verges, cruciform finials. Nave, chancel, north and south porches, the latter now a vestry, west tower. Decorated and Perpendicular. Two stage embattled west tower, diagonal buttresses to the bottom stage, slated pyramidal roof with weathercock by Messrs. Thompson of Bridgwater of 1818, polygonal embattled stair-turret with finial, 2-light bell-chamber windows with wooden grilles, clock with gilded Roman numerals to north, 3-light west window, west doorway with depressed-arch head, ribbed and studded door. Three bay nave, two 2-light C14 windows to south, a C13 2-light window and a C15 window to north; the latter in a slight projection, probably for a former rood stair. Chancel with 2 broad lancets to south, cusped heads, priest's door; to north two C14 2-light windows with much renewed tracery. Three-light east window of c1500 type, below it panels decorated with quatrefoils and shields, the whole appears much restored. Gabled north porch, benched interior with flagstone floor, C13 doorway, C15 traceried door. Gabled former south porch converted to a vestry 1899 when the doorway was blocked and a 2-light window inserted. Interior plastered on flagstone floors, encaustic tile pavement to chancel. Moulded Perpendicular tower arch of 2 orders; mutilated moulded chancel arch. Nave under plastered wagon roof with thin ribs and ornamental wall plate, C15/C16. Unceiled wagon roof to chancel, C15/C16 with C19 restoration and embellishment. Chancel windows with rere-arches. Vestry with stone benches under unceiled wagon roof, C15/C16, wallplate with cable moulding; C15 door, C12 doorway. Medieval niche adjacent to south of chancel arch. Good C16 and C17 carved bench ends, one dated 1621, some late C19 reproductions. Chest dated 1730. Late C19 stone pulpit, font with cover, rood screen, brass lectern and stone reredos. Altar table dated 1621. Mid/late C19 organ. Six bells, 2 new in 1899, the remainder believed to be earlier. Six windows with mid-C19 stained glass. Matrix of a former brass under floor. (Pevsner, N. Buildings of England, South and Test Somerset, 1958; Church Guide, 1975).
Listing NGR: ST4126036414

MOORLINCH

Name: CHURCH OF ST MARY

Grade: I

UID: 269561

Anglican parish church. C13, C14, C15, C16, restored mid C19. Coursed rubble, slate roofs, coped verges, finials, freestone dressings. Nave with south porch, chancel, west tower. Predominantly Decorated and Perpendicular. Low unbuttressed 2-stage tower, embattled parapet, gargoyles, corner pinnacles, 2-light bell-chamber windows with louvres, labels, Early English 3-light west window of 3 stepped lancet lights, cinquefoil inside, south lancet window; semi-circular head C17 west doorway, ribbed and studded door. Nave of 2 bays, 2 and 3-light square-headed windows, those to west high-up lighting a gallery. Gabled south porch, scratch dial; outer doorway appears to be restored Norman work, main inner doorway C14 with carved surround, good heavily-traceried door. Two-bay chancel with 2-light square-headed and pointed-headed windows to north and south; to south priest's door in a chamfered frame, studded with good iron strap hinges, said to be C13; 3-light east window. The outside is decorated with a number of consecration crosses of C19. Inside is plastered on flagstone and encaustic tile floors. Both nave and chancel under C15/C16 wagon roofs with thin ribs. C14 chancel arch with polygonal piers to each side; C13 piscina. Chancel windows with moulded rere-arches; nave with ornamental plasterwork to heads of inner window reveals. Restored Norman tub font with cable banding, C19 cover. Jacobean pulpit made up of re-used Perpendicular panels, raised text: - "QUI EX DEO EST VERBA". C17 chest, altar table and coffin stools. Painted Apostles Creed to north wall of nave, further obscured picture on wall at back of gallery. Set of pews with carved ends including tracery, leaves, etc, of c1500. Remains of rood screen incorporated into a reading desk. Squint. C18 western gallery with fielded panels, underneath a screen with turned balusters to the upper part dividing nave from tower, paired panelled doors, under tower a C17/C18 staircase to the gallery. C18 coat-pegs on south wall of the nave. C18 Royal arms. Full-sized recumbent effigy of Lady Elenor de Beauchamp to chancel, c1375, in costume with a square carefully detailed head-dress. C18 and C19 wall monuments. Good organ of c1800 by James Davis. C19 altar rails and large stone reredos. Chancel with some re-set remains of medieval glass to north-west and south-west windows, also 2 late C16 panels of Flemish glass; north-east, south-east

and east windows with C16/C17 stained glass. (Pevsner, N. Buildings of England, South and West Somerset, 1958; Church Guide, 1975; Photographs deposited NMR).
Listing NGR: ST3979736882

Assets within 15km

CURRY RIVEL AND FIVEHEAD

Name: BURTON PYNSENT

Grade: II

UID: 2142

A mid C18 landscape laid out by Lancelot Brown and William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, together with early C20 formal gardens designed by Harold Peto.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

An engraving of the house at Burton Pynsent as it existed before 1765 shows it to have been an irregular structure which clearly evolved over a protracted period (Collinson, 1791). This process appears to have been commenced by Marmaduke Jennings c 1565, and to have been continued in the early C17 by his successor, also Marmaduke Jennings (CL, 1934). In 1679 Thomas Jennings died leaving the estate to a female relation, who married as her second husband, Sir William Pynsent. Their only son died in 1754, and late in life Sir William appears to have developed an interest in politics. Disillusioned by the dismissal from the government of William Pitt (1707-78) in 1761, and angered by Lord Bute's proposal in 1763 for a tax on Somerset cider which enjoyed the support of his putative heiress' husband, Lord North of Wroxtton Abbey, Oxfordshire (qv), Sir William Pynsent made a new will in 1764 bequeathing his Somerset estate to Pitt. Pynsent died in 1765, and despite challenges to the will mounted by relations who had been left 1,000 guineas each, which continued until 1771 (Stroud, 1975), Pitt immediately travelled to Somerset to inspect the estate, writing to his wife that 'I propose to pass the rest of my days [there] if I find the place tolerable' (CL, 1934). Political commitments prevented Pitt, who was created Earl of Chatham in 1766, from taking up residence at Burton Pynsent until 1767, but as early as September 1765 he had commissioned Lancelot Brown (1716-1783), whom he had originally met at Stowe, Buckinghamshire (qv), to design a column commemorating Sir William Pynsent's benefaction. Brown also appears to have advised on the formation of the park landscape, and may have been responsible for the design of a new wing which Pitt constructed at the eastern end of the existing house in 1765-7 (ibid). The Pynsent Column was built by Philip Pear, a builder from Curry Rivel, at a cost of £2,000, and was also completed in late 1767 (Bond, 1998).

Lord Chatham continued to reside periodically at Burton until his death in 1778 and he himself directed improvements to the landscape including extensive tree-planting (ibid). The species planted included more exotic subjects and large numbers of cedars, many being supplied by London nurserymen including John Brodrick (Garden Hist 1996); while Capt Samuel Hood sent black spruce from Nova Scotia (Bond, 1998). In 1768 Chatham repurchased his previous seat at Hayes Place, Kent which had been sold in 1766, the repurchase being financed by the sale of part of the Burton estate. After Lord Chatham's death his widow, and his granddaughter, Lady Hester Stanhope (1776-1839) lived at Burton until the death of Lady Chatham in 1803. The estate was offered for sale in lots in 1805, the house and park being sold to a speculator for £8,810. It was immediately re-sold to Col Pinney who demolished all but the mid C18 wing of the house. The Pynsent Column had been purchased by Dr Woodford of Taunton, Lord Chatham's physician, in order to prevent its destruction, and was subsequently conveyed to Col Pinney. The estate was owned by a series of non-resident proprietors in the C19, finally being sold in 1909 to Mrs Crossley, a relation by marriage of Harold Peto (1854-1933). Peto was commissioned to lay out formal gardens to the east and west of the C18 house, which was also provided with a new entrance front to the south-west (CL, 1934; Rockley, 1938). Burton Pynsent is one of a group of sites in Somerset and Dorset, including Wayford Manor (qv) and Seaborough Court, at which Peto worked for his relations during a period when he was officially barred from practising in England under the terms of the dissolution of his partnership with Sir Ernest George in 1892. Burton Pynsent remained the property of Mrs Crossley's descendants until being sold in the late C20. Today (2002), it remains in private ownership.

SITE DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Burton Pynsent is situated c 1km west of Curry Rivel, to the north of the A378 road. The c 98ha site comprises c 1ha of formal gardens and pleasure grounds, and c 97ha of park and ornamental plantation. To the east and west the site adjoins agricultural land and woodland, from which it is separated by a variety of fences and hedges, while to the south the boundary is formed by the A378 road. The northern boundary is marked by a track, South Drove, and Burton Dairy Farm. The site occupies a plateau of high ground which falls away steeply to the west and north-west, affording far-reaching views across West Sedge Moor towards the Quantock Hills. From the park to the south of the house there are also extensive views towards high ground c 10km south-east. The plantations on the west and north-west facing slopes within the park merge with areas of woodland beyond the boundaries of the registered site, including Swell Wood to the south-west and Stoneley Copse to the north-east.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES Burton Pynsent is approached from the A378 road to the south at a point c 1.1km west of its junction with Westfield lane. The entrance is marked by a pair of mid or late C18 square brick piers with Ham stone cornices and finials, which are flanked by quadrant walls (all listed grade II) and which support a pair of C20 timber gates. From the entrance a straight tarmac drive extends c 190m north-north-west before sweeping north-east to enter the carriage turn to the west of the house. A spur leads west from the drive to provide access to the early C20 home farm and kitchen garden c 80m south-west of the house. The Tithe map (1841) shows a drive on approximately the alignment of the present approach, but leading to the south facade of the house. It appears that the present drive and the carriage turn to the west of the house formed part of the early C20 scheme of improvements implemented by Mrs Crossley with the advice of Harold Peto, in part to remedy problems created by the demolition of all of the original house except Pitt's mid C18 wing in 1805.

A further entrance to the site is situated to the east, on a minor road leading from Curry Rivel to Heale, at a point immediately south of a house known as Stoneleigh. Stone quadrant walls flank a pair of stone piers supporting metal gates which today (2002) serve this house, but which formerly led to a carriage drive extending westwards through the park. Some sections of this drive survive as public footpaths.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING Burton Pynsent House (listed grade II*) stands on an artificially levelled terrace towards the south-western corner of the site. The classical-style house comprises two storeys and an attic, and is constructed in brick with Ham stone dressings under a hipped tile roof. The principal facade faces east towards the garden, and is a symmetrical composition of seven bays with a central pediment, above which rises a small cupola. A centrally-placed door with a hood porch leads to a semi-circular flight of stone steps descending to the garden. The south facade is of irregular design, with a regular section to the east representing the side of Pitt's mid C18 wing, with projecting bays to the west being of early C20 construction. The west or entrance facade is similarly

irregular, with a tall projecting bay to the south-west comprising a triple-arched arcaded entrance at ground floor level beneath a large Venetian window and pedimented gable of C17 inspiration. The west façade was altered in the early C20 to regularise the house after the demolition, in 1805, of a large C16 and C17 mansion which extended to the west of the present house.

The core of the present house was constructed in 1765 for William Pitt, possibly to a design by Lancelot Brown (CL, 1934), who was designing the Pynsent Column for Pitt at the same period (Stroud, 1975; Bond, 1998). Although Pitt retained the earlier mansion to the west of his building, the landscape appears to have been designed to be viewed from the windows of his new wing and the terrace below (CL, 1934).

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The formal gardens are situated principally to the west, south and east of the house, with areas of informal pleasure grounds to the north-west.

The carriage turn to the west of the house is surrounded by areas of lawn and enclosed by ornamental shrubbery. From the south-east corner of the forecourt a gateway leads south to a walk which extends south for c 50m beneath a pergola of brick and timber construction. To the east, the pergola opens to a formal panel garden beneath the south façade of the house. This garden is ornamented with topiary, while a stone-paved walk leads east from the pergola, through the flower garden, to reach a rectangular lawn enclosed by yew hedges which form a semi-circular apse to the east. The lawn is planted with further topiary specimens. The southern end of the pergola opens eastwards into a pleached lime walk which extends parallel to the southern side of the flower garden and lawn, allowing southerly views across the park.

A terrace below the east façade of the house is enclosed by low stone balustrades, and is laid out as a further formal garden affording extensive views across the park towards the Pynsent Column and beyond across West Sedge Moor. A stone-flagged terrace extends below the walls of the house, with a further flagged walk extending eastwards on axis with the garden door in the centre of the façade to reach a low wrought-iron gate supported by low stone piers surmounted by ball finials. Panels of lawn flank this axial walk, while the corners adjacent to the house and the gate are marked by topiary globes. The wrought-iron gates lead to a flight of stone steps which descends to a mown grass walk extending eastwards beneath mature trees and flanked by ornamental shrubs forming a small woodland garden.

The gardens and pleasure grounds assumed their present form under Mrs Crossley in the early C20, and were laid out to the design of Harold Peto (Rockley, 1938). The Tithe map (1841) shows the park sweeping up to the south wall of the house, and the west garden, pergola, flower garden, south-east lawn and pleached lime walk were all laid out on areas taken in from the park or from a shrubbery to the west of the house. The east terrace garden occupies the site of a terrace which is shown on the Tithe map (1841), and which appears to have been constructed at the same time as Pitt's east wing to provide a platform from which to view the landscape. Philip Pear of Curry Rivel supplied Pitt with seats and Chinese railings for the terrace (Bond, 1998). The present arrangement of the walks and lawns formed part of Peto's early C20 scheme, as did the gate leading to the woodland garden beyond.

THE PARK The park is situated principally to the east and north-east of the house, with further, smaller areas to the south and south-west. Today (2002), the park is in mixed agricultural cultivation, with pasture predominating to the north-east and arable land to the east and south of the house. While many scattered specimen trees survive within the park, comparison of the early C20 OS (OS, 1930) and the Tithe map (1841) indicates that the number of park trees has declined significantly since the late C18, a process continued by late C20 storm damage.

To the south and south-west of the house the boundary between the park and the A378 road is screened by remnants of a double row of trees (Tithe map, 1841), while to the south-east the remnants of a triangular-shaped plantation adjoining the boundary (Tithe map, 1841) may have been intended to direct a south-easterly vista from the east terrace. In the 1770s, Pitt wrote that the park to the south of the house was 'finely wooded with large elm and other trees, and commanding a very fine view to the south, south-east and south-west, bounded by that high ridge of land which, stretching from pleasure grounds on the brow of the hill are elegantly disposed, and admit of great variety' (Garden Hist 1996).

Some 400m east-north-east of the house, and on axis with the east facade, the remnants of what appears to be an avenue of mature limes extends for c 200m, marking the south side of an earthwork terrace which looks north-west down the valley separating the house from Troy Hill, the site of the Pynsent Column, to the north-east. The function and origin of this feature is unclear, but it appears to support a carriage drive which continues east-north-east on the line of a public footpath for c 150m before reaching the southern end of a ride c 50m wide which leads c 400m north-west to the Pynsent Column. The ride, which is recorded on the Tithe map for Drayton parish (1822), recalls the 'Grecian Diagonal' at Stowe (qv), a similar broad ride which frames a vista of the Cobham Monument.

The Pynsent Column (listed grade I) stands on Troy Hill, a spur of high ground c 700m north-east of the house and visible in reciprocal vistas from Pitt's east wing and terrace. The Roman Doric Column stands c 42m high with a square pedestal set on a square stepped podium enclosed until the Second World War by metal railings. It is surmounted by a cupola with an urn finial which replaced the original statue representing 'Gratitude conveying to Posterity the name of Pynsent' in the late C19 (Bond, 1998). The column is constructed in local lias quarried on the estate, encased in an outer shell of Portland stone, with an internal staircase (now sealed) leading to a prospect terrace accessed through the cupola. An inscription records that Pitt erected it to commemorate Sir William Pynsent's benefaction. The Column was constructed in 1765-7 to the design of Lancelot Brown by the local builder Philip Pear at a cost of £2,000. The structure shares some features of design with Brown's earlier column of 1747-9 commemorating Lord Cobham at Stowe. The Pynsent Column is the focal point for a series of designed vistas within Pitt's landscape; it is also a prominent feature in the wider landscape and features as the focus of a vista from the contemporary pleasure grounds of Hatch Court (qv), c 7km south-west of Burton Pynsent.

The steep north and north-west facing slopes within the park are planted with blocks of ornamental plantation which are broken to allow vistas down valleys to the lower park and West Sedge Moor beyond; some of these vistas were aligned on the towers of local churches (Garden Hist 1996). While much C20 replanting has taken place, the slope c 100m north-east of the house, which appears to correspond to the bare open hillside which Pitt considered to spoil the view, retains some of the cedars and other trees which he ordered to be planted (*ibid*; Bond, 1998).

Some 250m north-east of the house, the park is crossed by a lane leading from the A378 road to Burton Dairy Farm. Where the lane passes across the eastward vista from the house, it is sunk from view; this work formed part of Pitt's mid C18 development of the park (Garden Hist 1996; Bond, 1998). Within the park and immediately north of this track, a spring is impounded in an artificial, stone-edged pool, apparently as an ornamental feature.

KITCHEN GARDEN The kitchen garden is situated c 80m west-south-west of the house, to the west of the drive and immediately north of Burton Pynsent Cottages. The garden appears to form part of the early C20 scheme of improvements undertaken by Harold Peto for Mrs Crossley, and was developed on an area which in 1841 formed part of the south park (Tithe map, 1841). There is no evidence relating to the location of the mid C18 kitchen garden, although it is possible that it lay outside the park adjacent to Burton Farm, south of the A378 road and c 100m east of the present entrance.

William Pitt is known to have ornamented agricultural buildings on the estate with Tuscan columns, and in 1770 commented to his wife that the 'dairy [was] enchanting' (Garden Hist 1996). These buildings were either situated outside the park, or do not survive above ground.

National Grid Reference: ST 37416 24971

Appendix 3

Supporting Jpegs



View north-east from the proposed turbine site, to the high ground in the distance; from the south-west.



View south, showing the southern boundary; from the north.



View north-east and east towards the Registered Battlefield (Battle of Sedgemoor); from the south-west



View south-east to the village of Westonzoyland, confirming views to the church tower and village; from the north-west.



View across the ploughed field; from the south-east.



View across the ploughed field; from the north-west.



View of the south-west corner, showing the south and west boundary hedges; from the east.



View into the field from the entrance onto the track; from the south.



View along the southern boundary hedge; from the west.



View down the access track that crosses Chedzoy New Cut dyke; from the east.



View down the dyke to Penzoy Farm; from the north.



Moorland Court Farmhouse; from the west.



View from Moorland Court Farmhouse, partly restricted by the raised flood defences of the River Parrett; from the south.



View of Winslade Farm, also south of the River Parrett, with some views north over the flat reclaimed marshlands; from the south-west.



View of Burrow Mump, from a distance of *c.*1.4km, showing how visible this knoll is in this otherwise largely flat landscape; from the south-west.



St Bartholomew's Church in Lyng, with its tall church tower giving some views north; from the north-west.



View along the main road in Lyng, showing houses and buildings, which provided some local blocking to the church; from the west.



View of the Alfred Monument on Athelney Hill, the sit of the former Saxon monastery; from the north-west.



View of Othery Church, showing local blocking from its heavily wooded churchyard; from the west.



View of the church in Greinton, showing local blocking from adjacent Manor Farm complex; from the north-east.



Views from Moorlinch Church towards the proposed turbine; from the north-east.



Moorlinch Church; from the south-east.



Local blocking which affects Stawell Church; from the north.



Stawell Church with its small squat tower; from the north-west.



Roadside Cross outside Chedzoy, now in a private garden; from the east.



Church cottage, Myrtle Cottage and others in Chedzoy, set around the church in the heart of the village; from the west.



Chedzoy Church, showing its tall stone tower; from the south.



View to the church gate and the Crown House beyond, another Listed building in the village; from the north.



View of Crosstree House, formerly the Rectory, which is a tall building which may have some limited views from upper floors to the proposed turbine; from the south-west.



View from Crosstree House down the main street in Chedzoy; from the north.



View of Sibleys Farmhouse in Chedzoy; from the north-west.



View of Westfield Farmhouse, on the southern fringes of Chedzoy, completely blocked by the trees in its walled gardens; from the east.



View to Three Oaks Farmhouse – which is the closest Listed building to the proposed turbine – showing it surrounded and shielded by its outbuildings and barns; from the north.



View from Three Oaks Farmhouse; from the east.



View of the frontage of Three Oaks Farmhouse, showing how the views are restricted by the surrounding barns; from the west.



Listed building in Westonzoyland; from the north.



View of the Listed wall structure which bounds Court Farm in Westonzoyland; from the north-west.



View of Westonzoyland church tower; from the south-east.



View of the Listed churchyard wall and gates into St Mary the Virgin, Westonzoyland; from the south-west.



The Sedgemoor Inn at Westonzoyland; from the south-east.



The War Memorial west of the Sedgemoor Inn in Westonzoyland; from the east.



View down Standards Road in Westonzoyland to a group of the Listed buildings in the village; from the east.



View from the churchyard in Westonzoyland towards the proposed turbine, also showing Church Lane Cottage; from the south-east.

Appendix 4: Photomontage from near the Battlefield



Recommended viewing distance with both eyes: 300m

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OS Grid Reference:	ST 34656 35457	Direction of View:	West
View Point Altitude:	3m	Distance to Wind Turbine:	661m
Viewing Height:	2.0m	Date/ time of photo:	2/9/13-9.30
Horizontal field of view:	60°	Weather/ lighting conditions:	Bright, sunny with some clouds
Vertical field of view:	25.44°	Viewpoint description:	From public right of way near Westonzoyland

Project Penzoy Farm Westonzoyland Somerset TA7 0JA		
Caption Figure 10c-Photomontage-Viewpoint 1		
Plan Ref: 311-Penzoy-10c		
Drawn: SP	Date: 10/9/2013	Scale: For correct viewing print at A3

Appendix 5: Photomontage from Burrow Mump



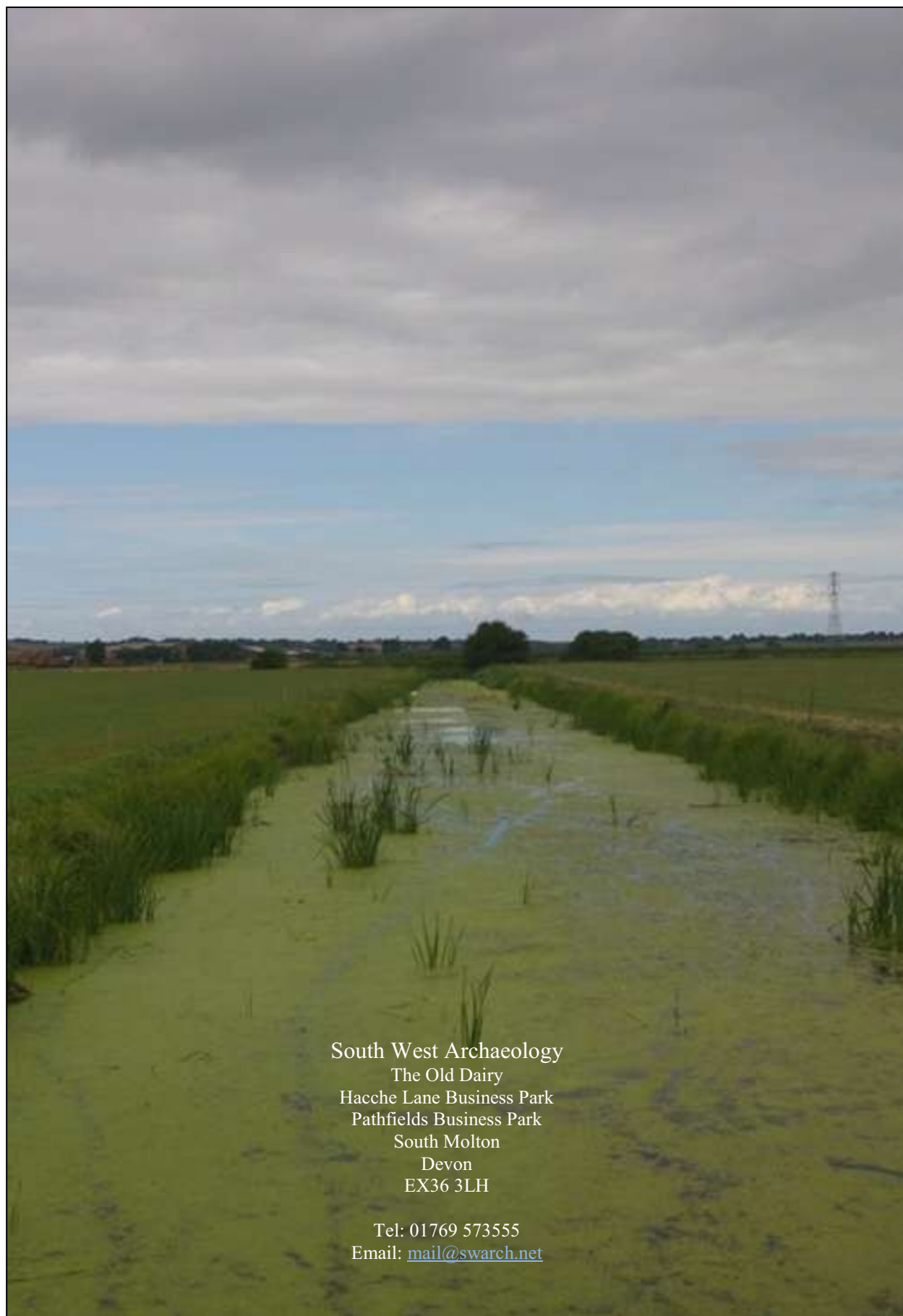
Recommended viewing (distance with both eyes: 300m)

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OS Grid Reference:	ST 35900 30533	Direction of View:	North west
View Point Altitude:	27m	Distance to Wind Turbine:	5428m
Viewing Height:	2.0m	Date/ time of photo:	2/9/13-14.47
Horizontal field of view:	60°	Weather/ lighting conditions:	Sunny, bright with some clouds
Vertical field of view:	25.44°	Viewpoint description:	From Barrow Mump

Project Penzoy Farm Westonzoyland Somerset TA7 0JA		
Details Figure 18c-Photomontage-Viewpoint 9		
Plan Ref: 311-Penzoy-18c		
Drawn by:	Date: 10/9/2013	Scale: For context viewing print at A3



South West Archaeology
The Old Dairy
Hacche Lane Business Park
Pathfields Business Park
South Molton
Devon
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555
Email: mail@swarch.net