

# NORRINGTON SOLAR PV BROUGHTON GIFFORD WILTSHIRE

Results of a  
Historic Visual Impact Assessment



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Report No.: 140818  
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BROUGHTON GIFFORD, WILTSHIRE**

**Results of a  
Historic Visual Impact Assessment**

*For*

Jodie Hoare

*of*

Aardvark Environmental Matters (the Client)

*By*



**SWARCH project reference:** BGN14  
**OS Map copying Licence No:** 100044808  
**National Grid Reference:** ST 87746482  
**Planning Application Ref:** 14/01962/VAR  
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August 2014

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## Summary

*This report presents the results of a historic visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on Norrington Solar PV, Broughton Gifford, Wiltshire in support of a minor amendment application for the inclusion of a CCTV system for a permitted solar farm.*

*There are two Grade II\* Listed buildings and 31 Grade II Listed buildings within c.1km of the Norrington Solar PV, many of which lie within the Broughton Gifford conservation area.*

*Most of these designated heritage assets are located at such a distance to make any impact of the proposed CCTV cameras impossible. The landscape context of many of these buildings and monuments is such that they would be partly or wholly insulated from the effects of the proposed CCTV cameras by a combination of local blocking and the topography. It is likely that the presence of additional modern elements in the landscape will only have a **negligible** impact on a single heritage asset, Gifford Hall.*

*With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed CCTV additions can be assessed as **neutral**.*

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## Acknowledgements

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Thanks for assistance are due to:

Jodie Hoare, Aardvark Environmental Matters (the Client)

## 1.0 Introduction

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<b>Location:</b>	Norrington Solar PV, on Land west of Norrington Lane
<b>Parish:</b>	Broughton Gifford
<b>County:</b>	Wiltshire
<b>NGR:</b>	ST 87746482

### 1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a historic visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Norrington Solar PV, Broughton Gifford, Wiltshire (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Jodie Hoare (the Client) in order to identify any heritage assets that might be affected by the installation of CCTV cameras around the site. This report relates only to the installation of the CCTV cameras, and not to the solar arrays themselves, for which consent has already been granted.

### 1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The proposed site lies adjacent to the northern limit of the Broughton Gifford Conservation Area and approximately 1km north of the village centre. The site lies at around 50m AOD, on a gentle south facing slope.

The site is located on slowly permeable fine or coarse loamy soils over clay of the Wickham 3 Association (SSEW 1983). These overlie sandstones, siltstone and mudstones of the Kellaways Formation (BGS 2014).

### 1.3 Historical and Archaeological Background

Broughton Gifford is first mentioned in 1001 and consists of two manors in the Domesday Survey, which were held by Humphrey de Lisle and Rainburges respectively. By the 17<sup>th</sup> century the village had taken on much of the layout which survives today with a causeway 'The Street' built linking the village and the common, and is probably around this time that encroachments of cottages began to arise surrounding the common.

Very little archaeological work has been carried out within the parish, although a number of prehistoric and Roman finds have been made, most notably to the west of Monkton House. The Wiltshire HER records notes several features from aerial photographs within the vicinity of the site, including several curving parallel linear features (ploughlines or drainage) within part of the site (HER no: MWI1906).

Norrington Solar PV, Broughton Gifford, Wiltshire

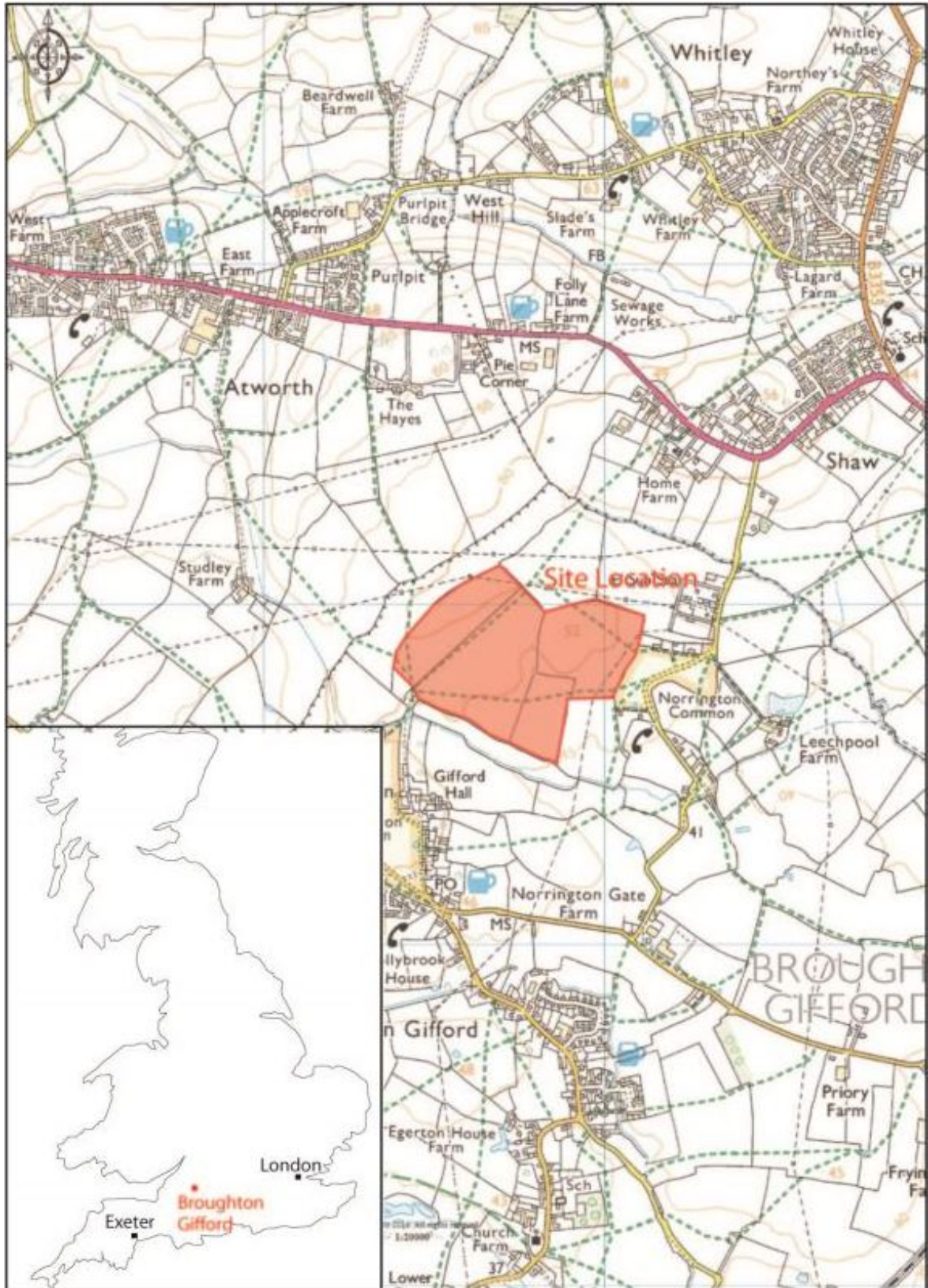


Figure 1: Site location (the location of the site is indicated).

## 1.4 Methodology

This document follows the guidance as outlined in: *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 Wind farms: Best Practice* (University of Newcastle 2002), *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 2<sup>nd</sup> edition* (Landscape Institute 2002), *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 Wind farms: Good Practice Guidance* (Scottish Natural Heritage 2006).



## 2.0 Visual Impact Assessment

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### 2.1 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.*

### 2.2 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

#### 2.2.1 Types and Scale of Impact

Two general types of archaeological impact associated with the proposals have been identified as follows:

- Construction phase – The proposed construction will have direct, physical impacts on the buried archaeology of the site through the excavation of the 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 – The proposed might be expected to have a visual impact on the settings of some key heritage assets within its viewshed during the operational phase. Such factors also make it likely that any large development would have an impact on Historic Landscape Character. The operational phase impacts are temporary and reversible.

#### 2.2.2 Scale and Duration of Impact

The impacts of the proposed and its associated infrastructure on the historic environment may include positive as well as adverse effects. However, solar PV sites of any scale are large, and inescapably modern intrusive visual actors in the historic landscape. Therefore the impact of CCTV cameras associated with a Solar PV site 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 protected historic buildings.

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

**Impact Assessment**

<i>Neutral</i>	No impact on the heritage asset.
<i>Negligible</i>	Where the developments may be visible but will not impact upon the setting of the heritage asset, due to the nature of the asset, distance, topography, or local blocking.
<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 developments 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 development would have a pronounced impact on the setting of a heritage asset, due to the sensitivity of the asset and proximity; it may be ameliorated by local blocking or mitigation.
<i>Negative/substantial</i>	Where the development 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 development 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 (e.g. Conservation Areas). This can influence the overall assessment.
<i>Permanent/irreversible</i>	Where the impact of the development is direct and irreversible e.g. on potential buried archaeology.
<i>Temporary/reversible</i>	Where the impact is indirect, and for the working life of the solar PV site.

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 hedgebanks 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.

### 2.2.3 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 an 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> century are also now included as the 21<sup>st</sup> 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 that 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.

### 2.3 Methodology

The methodology adopted in this document is based on that outlined in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (English Heritage 2011), with reference to other guidance, particularly the *Visual Assessment of Windfarms: Best Practice* (University of Newcastle 2002). The assessment of visual impact at this stage of the development is an essentially subjective one, and is based on the experience and professional judgement of the authors.

Visibility alone is not a clear guide to visual impact. People perceive size, shape and distance using many cues, so context is critically important. For instance, research on electricity pylons (Hull & Bishop 1988) has indicated scenic impact is influenced by landscape complexity: the visual impact of pylons is less pronounced within complex scenes, especially at longer distances, presumably because they are less of a focal point and the attention of the observer is diverted. There are many qualifiers that serve to increase or decrease the visual impact of a proposed development (see Table 1), some of which are seasonal or weather-related.

The principal consideration of this assessment is not visual impact *per se*. It is an assessment of the likely magnitude of effect, the importance of setting to the significance of heritage assets, and the sensitivity of that setting to the visual intrusion of the proposed development. The schema

used to guide assessments is shown in Table 2 (below). A key consideration in these assessments is the concept of *landscape context* (see below).

### 2.3.1 Assessment and Landscape Context

The determination of *landscape context* is an important part of the assessment process. This is the physical space within which any given heritage asset is perceived and experienced. The experience of this physical space is related to the scale of the landform, and modified by cultural and biological factors like field boundaries, settlements, trees and woodland.

Landscape context is based on topography, and can vary in scale from the very small – e.g. a narrow valley where views and vistas are restricted – to the very large – e.g. wide valleys or extensive upland moors with 360° views. Where very large landforms are concerned, a distinction can be drawn between the immediate context of an asset (this can be limited to a few hundred metres or less, where cultural and biological factors impede visibility and/or experience), and the wider context (i.e. the wider landscape within which the asset sits).

When new developments are introduced into a landscape, proximity alone is not a guide to magnitude of effect. Dependant on the nature and sensitivity of the heritage asset, the magnitude of effect is potentially much greater where the proposed development is to be located within the landscape context of a given heritage asset. Likewise, where the proposed development would be located outside the landscape context of a given heritage asset, the magnitude of effect would usually be lower. Each case is judged on its individual merits, and in some instances the significance of an asset is actually greater outside of its immediate landscape context, for example, where church towers function as landmarks in the wider landscape.

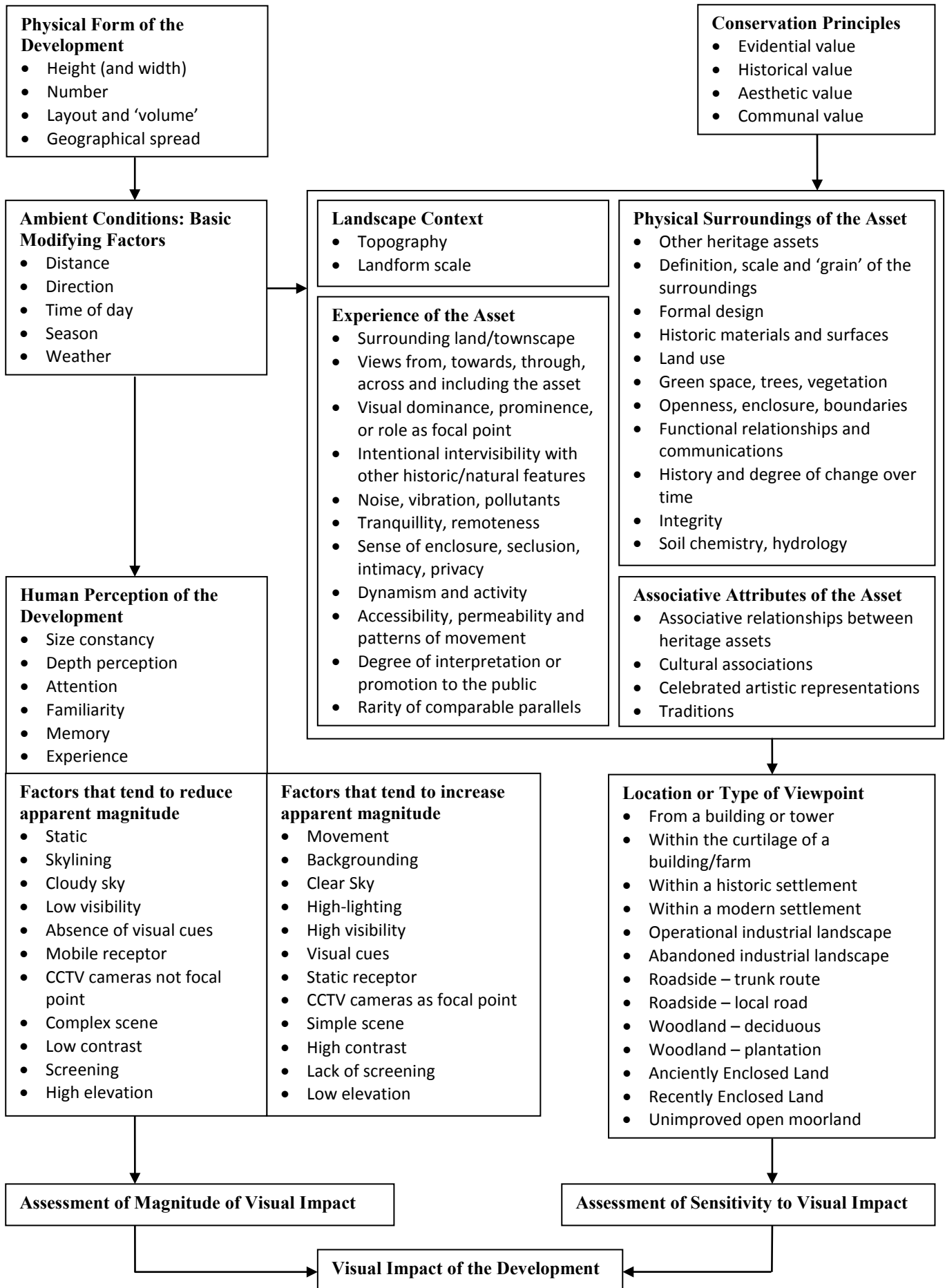


Table 1: The conceptual model for visual impact assessment proposed by the University of Newcastle (2002, 63), modified to include elements of *Assessment Step 2* from the Setting of Heritage Assets (English Heritage 2011, 19).

## 2.4 Study Area

This Visual Impact Assessment primarily focuses upon the Grade II\* Listed Gifford Hall and the northern part of the Broughton Gifford Conservation Area, in which Gifford Hall is located. The southern portion of the Broughton Gifford Conservation Area was not considered as local blocking, topography and distance mean that there can be no impact upon this portion. All of the individual designated assets within the northern part of the conservation area are also considered, whilst other nearby designated assets (i.e. within c.1km) are also briefly appraised (see Figure 2 and Table 2).

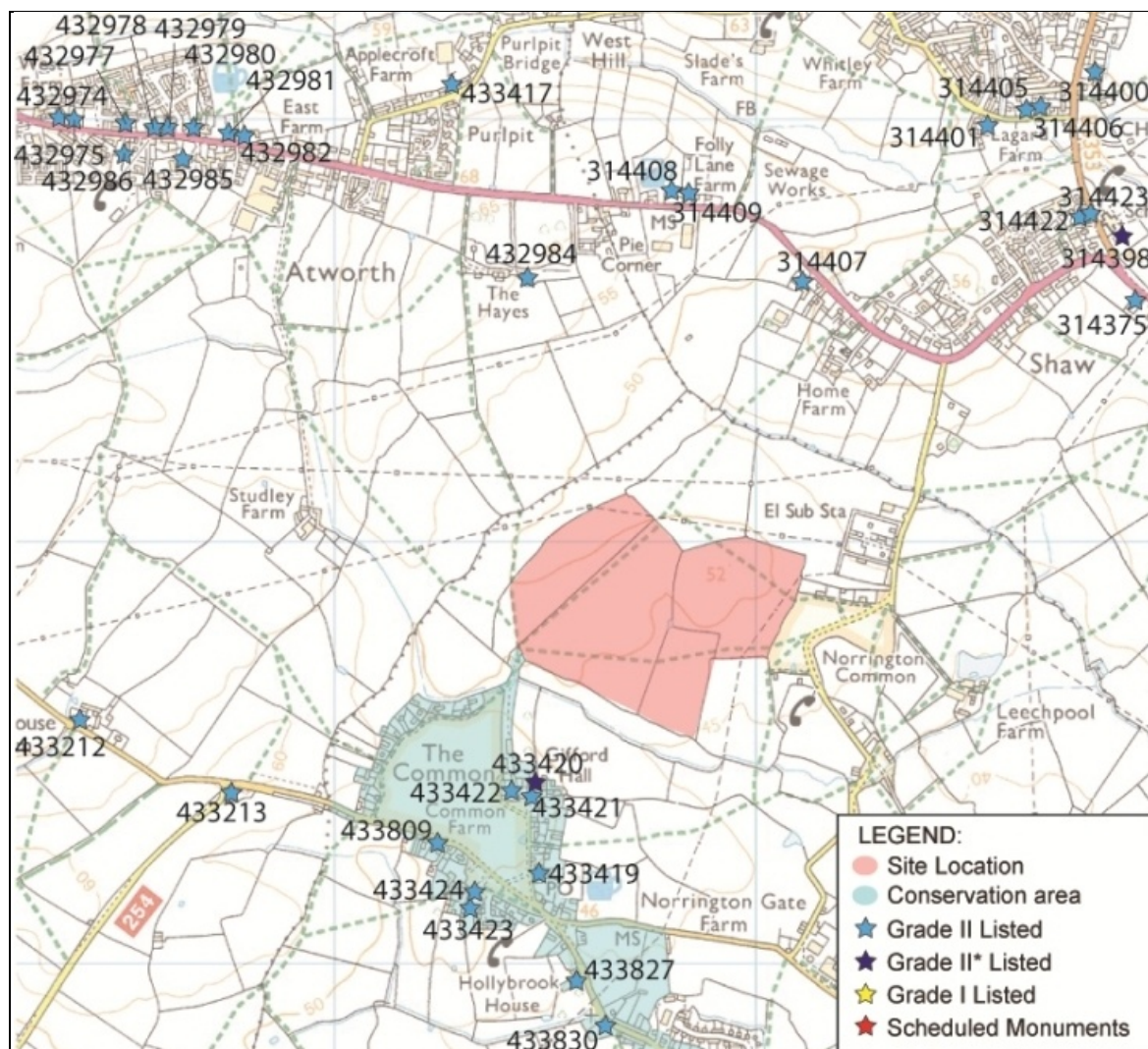


Figure 2: The designated heritage assets within approximately 1km of the extant solar site.

## 2.5 Impact by Class of Monument/Structure

### 2.5.1 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, in that they are built as fashionable expressions of power and prestige; but unlike the loftier examples they are less typically associated with ancillary structures or substantial landscaped estates. Unlike greater

houses, which are typically Grade I or II\* Listed and often included several designated assets within their curtilage, lesser structures are more typically Grade II or Grade II\* Listed.

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 developments 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 CCTV cameras is less pronounced.

- Gifford Hall; High Significance; Grade II\* Listed; Condition: Excellent. This little altered early 18<sup>th</sup> century House is a tall two-storey and attic structure, which retains many of its original features and has large 12 pane sash windows and two prominent chimneys, which are visible projecting above the ridgeline of the roof (see Figure 3). The house faces south along the public road which edges the Common, and the Norrington Solar PV site is located behind to the north and north-east, and is therefore not visible from ground level in views of the property, or probably from within the grounds. The trees and hedges provide complete local blocking at ground and probably first floor levels, although views of the extant solar site are certain from the attic, and probably (largely seasonally) the first floor. Gifford Hall is located to the south-east of several buildings and structures associated with a working farm, many of which have a negative impact upon the immediate setting of the house, and on the conservation area. The experience of Gifford Hall from within the Common and Conservation Area of Broughton Gifford is unaffected by the existing Solar PV site, and the addition of CCTV cameras will have no further impact. The impact of the proposed CCTV cameras will have no additional impact to that already in existence, will be largely screened by the extant fencing to the site, and not impinge any further upon the asset; impact: **negligible**.



Figure 3: The primary, southern, elevation of Gifford Hall, viewed from the south.



## 2.5.2 Listed cottages and 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 by developments, unless they are located in close proximity. The relationships between the houses, church and other Listed structures are unlikely to be altered, and it is these relationships that define their context and setting in which they are primarily to be experienced.

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 development is unlikely to prove particularly intrusive.

- Broughton Gifford Conservation Area; high significance; including a Grade I Listed Church, two Grade II\* Listed houses, and 17 Grade II Listed structures; conditions: good. The majority of the linear village of Broughton Gifford falls within the conservation area, although it is the northern portion, characterised by the Common, which it encircles, that is the only portion that could possibly be affected by the proposals. Topography and local blocking mean that the southern part, along The Street and including the Grade I Listed Church, with its short tower have no views, and cannot be affected by the proposed developments; these will not be considered further here. The Grade II Listed buildings in the northern portion include the Gate Piers to Gifford Hall; Old Farmhouse; Broughton Gifford Street Baptist Chapel; Broughton House; Gate Piers to Broughton House; and 65 The Common. These assets are all characterised by views over the common and between the assets, there is a relatively limited wider setting with (un-designed) views restricted to the immediate agricultural setting. The existing solar site is largely screened from within the conservation area, with the exception of from the public footpath which leads north from the conservation area (see Figure 4). The solar site does appear in views back to the conservation area from the wider landscape to the north, north-east and north-west, but these cannot be considered to be designed views. The existing solar site has had a negative impact upon the setting of the conservation area, but there is unlikely to be any further impact as a result of the proposals as the conservation area will still be experienced as it is currently; impact: **neutral**.



Figure 4: View towards the existing solar site from the public footpath located at the northern end of the conservation area, viewed from the south.

- Atworth; medium significance; 10 Grade II Listed structures (West Farm; 133 Bath Road; 56-57 Bath Road, 140-141 Bath Road, 142-143 Bath Road, 146 Bath Road, 150-151 Bath Road, Prospect Farm, The White Hart and Gordano Farm); conditions: good to fair. Atworth is characterised as a linear village which has developed along the Bath Road, with a medieval churchtown and presumed earlier settlement core, set to the south-west. The churchtown area falls within a conservation area, but is too distant to be impacted by the proposals and was not considered within this appraisal. All of the assets along Bath Road enjoy varying degrees of local blocking by other buildings and the proposed additions to the Norrington Solar site will have no effect upon their settings or significance; impact: **neutral**.
- Shaw/Whitley; medium significance; nine Grade II Listed buildings (60 Folly Lane, 46-47 Folly Lane, Church Farmhouse, 74 School Lane, 75 School Lane, Lagard House, The Malt House, 120 First Lane and Multum in Parvo); conditions: good. These diverse and widespread assets, fall within the villages of Shaw and Whitley, and as such are all afforded some degree of local blocking. The proposed additions to the Norrington Solar site will have no effect upon their settings or significance; impact: **neutral**.

### 2.5.3 Farmhouse and 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 linnhay 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. Solar PV developments will usually have a restricted impact on the meaning or historical relevance of these sites.

- Newhouse Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. An 18<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse with 19<sup>th</sup> century alterations, most likely an estate farm. The farmhouse faces south, and has a farmyard, surrounded by barns to the north-east which will block any possible views of the solar site, which lies outside of this assets landscape setting and context; impact: **neutral**.
- The Hayes; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. A fine Regency style farmhouse, now detached house with views over the extant solar array site (Figure 5-6). The slightly higher status of this farmhouse, and its relative isolation, with all of its associated farm buildings and cottages set to the west, means that modern visual intrusions will have a greater impact upon this asset over others of its type. In relation to this specific proposal there is unlikely to be any further impact upon the setting of the Hayes than that already experienced; impact: **neutral**.



Figure 5: The Hayes, viewed from the north



Figure 6: View of the Hayes from the northern edge of the Norrington Solar PV site, viewed from the south-east.

#### 2.5.4 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 development 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.

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.

- Christ Church, Shaw; High significance; Grade II\* Listed; condition: good. Complete local blocking for the church and churchyard, but views may be possible from the tower. The addition of further modern elements within the solar site will have no further impact on these views and they do not intrude upon the setting of the church; impact: **neutral**.

## 2.6 Summary of the Evidence

Listing	UID	Name	NGR	Assessment
GII*	314398	Christ Church	ST8886365720	Neutral
GII*	433420	Gifford Hall	ST8745564422	Negligible
GII	432984	The Hays – Farmhouse	ST8741365632	Neutral
GII	314409	60 Folly Lane	ST8783965817	Neutral
GII	314408	Minster House	ST8781865815	Neutral
GII	314407	46 and 47 Folly Lane	ST8810262616	Neutral
GII	433422	Old Farmhouse	ST8741564404	Neutral
GII	433421	Gate piers and walls to front of Gifford hall	ST8745264393	Neutral
GII	433827	Hollybrook house with front railings	ST8757463979	Neutral
GII	433830	30, The Street	ST8765663845	Neutral
GII	433419	Broughton Gifford Street Baptist Chapel	ST8748864217	Neutral
GII	433423	Broughton House	ST8732864136	Neutral
GII	433424	Gate piers and gates to front of Broughton House	ST8734764174	Neutral
GII	433809	65 The Common	ST8725164283	Neutral
GII	433213	Lodge at Great Chalfield Manor	ST8675164406	Neutral
GII	433121	Newhouse Farmhouse	ST8642464557	Neutral
GII	432974	West Farmhouse	ST8635265998	Neutral
GII	432975	No. 133 With Front Railings	ST8636765992	Neutral
GII	432986	56 &57 Bath Road	ST8649565918	Neutral
GII	432977	140 & 141 Bath Road	ST8651565985	Neutral
GII	432978	142 & 143 Bath Road	ST8657465980	Neutral
GII	432979	146 Bath Road	ST8660565977	Neutral
GII	432980	150 &151 With front railings and gate	ST8666865975	Neutral
GII	432985	Prospect Farm	ST8664465903	Neutral
GII	432981	The White Hart	ST8675065959	Neutral
GII	432982	Gordano Farm	ST8678365963	Neutral
GII	314401	Lagard House	ST8855265993	Neutral
GII	314405	120 First Lane	ST8865866029	Neutral
GII	314406	The Malt House	ST8865866029	Neutral
GII	314400	Multum In Parvo	ST8881066110	Neutral
GII	314422	74 School Lane	ST8878765769	Neutral
GII	314423	75 School Lane	ST8879565770	Neutral
GII	314375	Church Farmhouse	ST8890165573	Neutral

Table 2: Summary of impacts.

## 3.0 Conclusions

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### 3.1 Discussion and Conclusion

This report presents the results of a historic visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on Norrington Solar PV, Broughton Gifford, Wiltshire in support of a minor amendment application for the inclusion of a CCTV system for a permitted solar farm.

There are two Grade II\* Listed buildings and 31 Grade II Listed buildings within c.1km of the Norrington Solar PV, many of which lie within the Broughton Gifford conservation area.

Most of these designated heritage assets are located at such a distance to make any impact of the proposed CCTV cameras impossible. The landscape context of many of these buildings and monuments is such that they would be partly or wholly insulated from the effects of the proposed CCTV cameras by a combination of local blocking and the topography. It is likely that the presence of additional modern elements in the landscape will only have a **negligible** impact on a single heritage asset, Gifford Hall.

With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed CCTV additions can be assessed as neutral.

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## Appendix 1

### Listed Buildings

Name: **THE HAYES**

UID: 432984

List Entry Number: 1263189

Location: The Hayes, Bath Road

District: Wiltshire

Parish: Atworth

Grade: II

Farmhouse, now detached house. Early C19. Limestone ashlar, hipped Welsh slate roof with ashlar stacks. Two-storey, 3-window. Good central door with 6 fielded panels and central beading, fanlight and trellised tent porch, 20-pane sash either side. Plat band to first floor; three 24-pane sashes, plain pilasters to sides, lead rainwater goods, deep eaves. Left return has C20 door, sash and 2-light casement to basement, 24-pane sash to first floor. Right return has 16-pane sash and central door to former basement kitchen, 24-pane sashes to ground and first floors. Rear has stone steps with cast-iron railings up to French windows with portico, 20-pane sash either side, first floor central round-arched sash with balcony and sash either side. Interior retains original joinery; shutters and doors, stairs with stick balusters and continuous moulded handrail, reeded fireplace surrounded with paterae in drawing room to left of entrance. A good example of a Regency farmhouse in this area.

Listing NGR: ST8741365632

Name: **60 FOLLY LANE**

UID: 314409

List Entry Number: 1285570

Location: 60, Folly Lane

District: Wiltshire

Parish: Melksham Without

Grade: II

Cottage, with single storey outbuilding attached to right. Late C17. Random rubblestone. Stone slate roof with coped verges and saddlestone and brick stack to right. 2-storey, 2 windows. Central door in plain ashlar case, with one window either side, to right is 16-pane sash in moulded architrave and left is 4-pane sash. First floor has two 3-light ovolo moulded mullioned windows. Gable to right has one small round headed window to top right. C19 attached outbuilding to right has stone slate roof and door and casement to right. Interior not inspected. No 59 is attached to left (q.v.).

Listing NGR: ST8783965817

Name: **MINSTER HOUSE**

UID: 314408

List Entry Number: 1364116

Location: Minster House, 59, Folly Lane

District: Wiltshire

Parish: Melksham Without

Grade: II

House with attached cottage to right. Late C18. Squared rubblestone. Stone slate roof with coped verges and saddlestone. Ashlar stack to left. 2 storeys and attic, 3 windows. Entrance door is to right of C18 house; 6-fielded panelled door has flat stone hood on brackets and 3 steps up. To left is paired sash with beaded mullion and case. Above is French window with margin glazing bars, iron balcony and canopy over. Attached cottage to right has plain door case and two 12-pane sashes in plain cases above. 2 hipped dormers to roof. Interior not inspected. Group value with attached C17 cottage to right; No 60 (q.v.).

Listing NGR: ST8781865815

Name: **46 AND 47 FOLLY LANE**

UID: 314407

List Entry Number: 1194728

Location: 46 and 47, Folly Lane

District: Wiltshire

Parish: Melksham Without

Grade: II

House, now divided into two. Late C17 to late C18. Rubblestone with stone slate roof and ashlar stacks. L-plan house but added wing makes it a square. 2 storeys with attic. 2 windows. Original C17 entrance (No 46) is at right angles to Folly Lane. Door to left has drip mould, to right is 4-light ovolo moulded mullion window with king mullion and drip mould. First floor has 2-light and 3-light ovolo mullioned window with drip moulds, gabled attic has one 2-light ovolo mullioned window with drip mould. Right return and entrance front of No 47 has gable with small round headed window to right top, C20 window to ground. C20 porch has copy mullioned window and abuts C18 wing, with 3-light ovolo mullion to right. First floor has two 2-light mullioned windows in gabled eaves. To rear is C20 extension and three mullioned windows. Interior not inspected. This house was an



## Norrington Solar PV, Broughton Gifford, Wiltshire

estate cottage of Shaw Hill House (demolished early C20) and the additional wing with copied mullioned windows is said to be estate work of C18.

Listing NGR: ST8810265616

Name: **OLD FARMHOUSE**

UID: 433422

List Entry Number: 1251169

Location: Old Farmhouse

District: Wiltshire

Parish: Broughton Gifford

Grade: II

Farmhouse, now detached house. Early C18. Rubble stone, stone slate roof with coped verge to right and hip to left, stone stacks. Main range with cross wing to left. Two-storey and attic, 3- window. C20 door in cyma-moulded surround to left of centre, flat stone hood on brackets, 2-light and 3-light beaded mullioned casements to right and 3-light to left. First floor has two 3- light and one 2-light beaded mullioned casements, attic gable to cross wing to left has 3-light mullioned casement. Right return has 3-light attic mullioned casement. Rear of main range has ovolo-mullioned casements and C20 added porch, cross wing has 3- light beaded mullioned casements. Interior altered, but retains chamfered beams to first floor, planked doors and doors with 2 fielded panels, some reset, reset C19 Tudor-arched stone fireplace. 4-bay collar and tie-beam roof with two tiers of chamfered purlins.

Listing NGR: ST8741564404

Name: **GATE PIERS AND WALLS TO FRONT OF GIFFORD HALL**

UID: 433421

List Entry Number: 1263012

Location: Gifford Hall

District: Wiltshire

Parish: Broughton Gifford

Grade: II

Garden walls, gates and gate piers. Early C18. Rubble stone walls with flat stone coping, ashlar gate piers with recessed panels, moulded cornices and ball finials with acanthus leaves, plain C19 cast-iron gates.

Listing NGR: ST8745264393

Name: **GIFFORD HALL**

UID: 433420

List Entry Number: 1262897

Location: Gifford Hall

District: Wiltshire

Parish: Broughton Gifford

Grade: II\*

Detached house. Circa 1700. Limestone ashlar, hipped stone slate roof with stone stacks. Two-storey and attic, 5-window. Two 2- light recessed cyma mullioned casements to basement. Central 8- panelled double doors up semi-circular stone steps, in bolection- moulded architrave with carved segmental pediment on brackets, two 12-pane sashes either side in bolection-moulded architraves with dripstones, retaining thick glazing bars. First floor has five 12- pane sashes. Modillioned cornice with acanthus leaf ornament, pediment with lozenge over centre, two attic hipped dormers with 2- light casements. Right return has ribbed door with dripstone and bull's eye over, 2-light cyma mullioned casement to right and 12- pane sash to left, first floor to left has sash, mezzanine and first floor to right have two 2-light glazed door and 2-light mullioned casement to ground and first floor. Rear wing to left with mullioned casements, large 12-pane sash in bolection-moulded architrave lighting stairs in central stair turret. Linked to rear by mid C20 addition is C17 cottage with C20 mullioned casements. Interior with good original early C18 fittings. Stairs to rear have two turned balusters per tread, wide moulded handrail, dado with fielded panelling, good plaster ceiling over with rich floral and fruit decoration. Room to left of entrance has full fielded panelling, blocked corner fireplace, window shutters. Room to right has bolection-moulded stone fireplace surround with cornice. Dining-room also with bolection moulded fireplace and fielded panelling. First floor bedrooms retain full fielded panelling, bolection-moulded fireplaces, doors with 2 fielded panels, ground floor doors have 8 moulded panels. Winding stairs to attic. Former cottage to rear, now services, has chamfered beam and blocked open fireplace with timber lintel. A good, little altered example of an early C18 small classical house, built for the Harding family. (Countryside Treasures, 1969).

Listing NGR: ST8745564422

Name: **HOLLYBROOK HOUSE WITH FRONT RAILINGS**

UID: 433827

List Entry Number: 1262865

Location: Hollybrook House, The Street

District: Wiltshire

Parish: Broughton Gifford

Grade: II

## Norrington Solar PV, Broughton Gifford, Wiltshire

Detached house. Late C18. Limestone ashlar, double Roman tiled roof to main range, stone slate to side wings, stone stacks. Three-storey, 3-window. Central door with 6 fielded panels and pediment on brackets, pair of 12-pane sashes to left and right. Plat band to first floor; pair of sashes either side of central sash to first and second floors. Fluted frieze to cornice and plain blocking course. Lower side bays with 16-pane sash to ground and first floors in moulded architraves, moulded string courses, channelled rustication to quoins, cornices to plain blocking courses, hipped roofs. Left return has 3-light chamfered or cyma-mullioned casements to ground and first floors. Right return has two external stacks, French windows lighting stairs, reset bull's eye to right. Rear has 2-storey wing to left with cyma-mullioned and C20 mullioned casements, right hand wing added early C20 with mullioned casements and polygonal extension for stairs, main range has glazed door with flat stone hood on brackets, 3-light cyma-mullioned casements to ground, first and second floors. Interior has stairs with two turned balusters per tread, wide moulded handrail, 6-panelled doors. Rear service wing said to have chamfered beams and open fireplace. Attached to front are dwarf stone walls with wrought iron railings and gate.

Listing NGR: ST8757463979

Name: **30 THE STREET**

UID: 433830

List Entry Number: 1251187

Location: 30, The Street

District: Wiltshire

Parish: Broughton Gifford

Grade: II

Detached cottage. Circa 1700, extended to left early C19. Rubble stone, stone slate roof with gable end concrete stacks and brick and stone stack to former left gable end of early range. L-plan. Two-storey, 5-window. Half-glazed door with flat stone hood on brackets to C19 build to left, pair of 12-pane sashes to left, 3-light casement, blocked doorway and 2-light cyma-mullioned casement to right. First floor has pair of sashes and C20 casement to left, three 2-light cyma-mullioned casements to right. Rear has replacement wooden casements, gabled wing to left with C20 extension. Interior of early build has chamfered beams and open fireplace with chamfered lintel with curved corners on stone jambs, timber-framed wall with some reused timbers and brick nogging to former gable end, now between early build and C19 added bay, plank doors.

Listing NGR: ST8765663845

Name: **BROUGHTON GIFFORD STRICT BAPTIST CHAPEL**

UID: 433419

List Entry Number: 1250908

Location: Broughton Gifford Strict Baptist Chapel

District: Wiltshire

Parish: Broughton Gifford

Grade: II

Particular Baptist chapel, now strict Baptist chapel. Founded 1806, Sunday school added to rear 1830. Dressed limestone, Welsh slate hipped roof. Entrance in gable end facing road. Two-storey, 3-window front with lean-to porch with double planked doors, round-arched fixed window either side, gallery over with three round-arched windows. Right and left returns have two round-arched windows with central mullions. Single-storey schoolroom attached to rear with 16-pane sashes and planked doors, rear window to chapel blocked. Interior said to retain gallery at west end, C19 white marble mural tablet to William Blake, pastor. (VCH, Wiltshire, Vol 7, 1953).

Listing NGR: ST8748864217

Name: **BROUGHTON HOUSE**

UID: 433423

List Entry Number: 1250909

Location: Broughton House

District: Wiltshire

Parish: Broughton Gifford

Grade: II

Detached house. HH / 1673 inscribed on datestone over door. Rubble stone, stone slate roof with stone stacks with moulded cappings. Two-storey, and attic, 5-window. Central ribbed door in wooden Tudor-arched surround, oval datestone with guilloche moulding over, possibly reset, 3-light ovolo-mullioned casement either side. First floor has 3-light ovolo-mullioned casement either side of central 2-light. Two full gabled dormers with 2-light ovolo-mullioned casements with hoodmoulds. Two-storey bays added to each side late C18 with 16-pane sashes. Single-storey addition to right with C20 casements, C20 stone moulded casements to gable end attics. C19 gabled wing to left with mullioned casements, rear of main range similar to front. Interior not accessible at time of survey (December 1986), but said to have moulded stone fireplace. (VCH, Wiltshire, Vol 7, 1953).

Listing NGR: ST8732864136

Name: **GATE PIERS AND GATES TO FRONT OF BROUGHTON HOUSE**

UID: 433424

List Entry Number: 1251173

## Norrington Solar PV, Broughton Gifford, Wiltshire

Location: Broughton House  
District: Wiltshire  
Parish: Broughton Gifford  
Grade: II

Three gates with four gate piers and attached walling. C17. Rubble stone walls with flat stone coping, square ashlar gate piers with obelisk pinnacles and moulded cappings, central pedestrian wooden gate with double gates either side.

Listing NGR: ST8734764174

**Name: 65 THE COMMON**

UID: 433809  
List Entry Number: 1251177  
Location: 65 The Common  
District: Wiltshire  
Parish: Broughton Gifford  
Grade: II

Detached cottage. Mid C19. Limestone ashlar, Welsh slate roof with gable end stone stacks. Gable end to road. Two-storey, 2-window. Central 6-panelled door in trellised tent porch, 12-pane sash either side. First floor has two sashes. Lean-to extension attached to left return. Rear has sashes. Included as good unaltered example of C19 cottage built on edge of common.

Listing NGR: ST8725164283

**Name: LODGE TO GREAT CHALFIELD MANOR**

UID: 433213  
List Entry Number: 1250755  
Location: Lodge To Great Chalfield Manor, Broughton Gifford Road  
District: Wiltshire  
Parish: Atworth  
Grade: II

Lodge to Great Chalfield Manor. Circa 1910 by Sir Harold Brakspear for Robert Fuller. Coursed rubble stone, stone slate roof, ashlar stacks. L-plan. Single storey and attic. Gabled wing facing drive has moulded Tudor-arched doorway with ribbed door hoodmould with lozenge terminals, arched single light to right and 4-light mullioned casement with arched lights and hoodmould to first floor, saddlestone to gable of roof, left return has single light. Right return has 3-light mullioned casement to ground floor and 2-light to first floor with hoodmould. Left hand rear wing has 2-light mullioned casement and single-light to ground floor, 2-light to first floor with hoodmould. Single-storey rear wing with single and 2-light mullioned casements. Interior not inspected. Good unaltered example of early C20 lodge in C15 style, complementing the Manor House which was also restored by Brakspear. Stands at beginning of mile-long avenue to house.

Listing NGR: ST8675164406

**Name: NEWHOUSE FARMHOUSE**

UID: 433212  
List Entry Number: 1250754  
Location: Newhouse Farmhouse, Broughton Gifford Road  
District: Wiltshire  
Parish: Atworth  
Grade: II

Farmhouse. C18, altered mid C19. Coursed rubble stone, stone slate roof with coped verges and gable end stone stacks. L-plan. Two-storey, 5-window. Central ribbed doorway with ovolo-moulded transom light and hoodmould, 3-light C19 ovolo-mullioned casement with hoodmould either side. First floor has five 2-light ovolo- mullioned casements with hoodmoulds, pair to left and right below gables with blind ovolo-moulded lights, left one with partly illegible C18 datestone, probably reset, coped verges with saddlestones. Two-span rear wings with 2-light and 3-light ovolo- mullioned casements, former dairy on east side. Good example of estate farmhouse in this parish.

Listing NGR: ST8642464557

**Name: WEST FARMHOUSE**

UID: 432974  
List Entry Number: 1263185  
Location: West Farmhouse, Bath Road  
District: Wiltshire  
Parish: Atworth  
Grade: II

Farmhouse. Circa 1700, refenestrated C19. Coursed rubble stone, stone slate roof with coped verges and gable end rendered stacks. L-plan. Two-storey, 4-window. Central planked door in chamfered surround with flat stone hood, two 2-light cyma-mullioned windows with sashes either side. Lintel string course, four 2-light mullioned sashes to first floor and small blind window over door. Left return has C20 porch, chamfered light to first floor, 2-light cyma-mullioned attic casement, right return has 2-light mullioned attic casement. Rear lean-to extension to right, rear 2-storey wing to left, extended C19 with sashes. Interior not accessible at time of survey (November 1986).

Norrington Solar PV, Broughton Gifford, Wiltshire

Listing NGR: ST8635265998

Name: **NUMBER 133 WITH FRONT RAILINGS**

UID: 432975

List Entry Number: 1250562

Location: Number 133, Bath Road

District: Wiltshire

Parish: Atworth

Grade: II

Detached house. Late C18. Limestone ashlar, concrete interlocking tiled roof with coped verges and gable end rendered stacks. Two-storey, 3-window. Central door with 6 fielded panels and flat stone hood on pilasters, 12-pane sash and pair of sashes or C20 casements either side. Plat band to first floor; central 16-pane sash with pair of 12-pane sashes to sides. Moulded eaves cornice and plain blocking course. Left return has blocked opening and inserted door, two-light C19 mullioned casement to first floor, C20 attic window. Right return has 2-light cyma- mullioned casement to ground and first floor, blocked attic light. Rear parallel range with mullioned casements and C20 casements. Interior not inspected. Good cast iron spearhead railings on dwarf stone walls with matching gate, to front.

Listing NGR: ST8636765992

Name: **56 & 57 BATH ROAD**

UID: 432986

List Entry Number: 1263190

Location: 56 57, Bath Road

District: Wiltshire

Parish: Atworth

Grade: II

Pair of cottages in row. Late C17. Rubble stone, stone slate roof with saddleback coped verge to left and plain coping to right, gable end stone stacks. Two-storey, 2-window. No 56 has half- glazed door to right, 2-light recessed hollow-chamfered mullioned casement with hoodmould and blocked doorway to left. No 57 has planked door and 2-light recessed cyma-mullioned casement to right. First floor has 3-light hollow-chamfered mullioned casement to left and 3-light cyma-mullioned casement to right, small blocked light to right of centre. Rear has mullioned casements.

Listing NGR: ST8649565918

Name: **140 & 141 BATH ROAD**

UID: 432977

List Entry Number: 1263186

Location: 140-141, Bath Road

District: Wiltshire

Parish: Atworth

Grade: II

Two semi-detached cottages. Early C18. Coursed rubble stone, Welsh slate roof with coped verge to left, stone stacks with moulded cappings. Two-storey, 3-window. No 140 has C19 lean-to porch to left return with C20 door, two 3-light ovolo-mullioned casements to ground and first floors, rubble stone buttress to right. No 141 has front with C20 door to left and 2-light ovolo- mullioned casement with hoodmould to right, first floor has one 2- light cyma-mullioned casement. Lean-to extension to right return with C20 addition not of special interest.

Listing NGR: ST8651565985

Name: **142 & 143 BATH ROAD**

UID: 432978

List Entry Number: 1250564

Location: 142 143, Bath Road

District: Wiltshire

Parish: Atworth

Grade: II

Two semi-detached cottages. Early C18. Rubble stone, front rendered, stone slate roof with stone stacks. Two-storey, 6-window. Central planked doors in beaded architraves to each cottage, flat stone hoods on brackets, 3-light beaded mullioned casement either side of No 142 door, C20 window to left of door to No 143. Plat band to first floor; each cottage has central 2-light beaded mullioned casement with 3-light either side. Moulded stone eaves cornice. Left return has 2-light beaded mullioned casement. Lean-to rear extension, cartshed with double planked doors attached to right return. No 143 was formerly the New Inn.

Listing NGR: ST8657465980

Name: **146 BATH ROAD**

UID: 432979

List Entry Number: 1263187

## Norrington Solar PV, Broughton Gifford, Wiltshire

Location: 146, Bath Road

District: Wiltshire

Parish: Atworth

Grade: II

Semi-detached cottage. Late C17. Rubble stone, double Roman tiled roof with coped verges and rendered stone stack to left. Two-storey, 2-window. C20 door in chamfered surround with flat stone hood to right of centre, 3-light recessed cyma-mullioned casement either side. Lintel string course, two 3-light mullioned casements to first floor. Left return has blocked 2-light mullioned casement to first floor. Interior not inspected.

Listing NGR: ST8660565977

Name: **NOS 150 AND 151 WITH FRONT RAILINGS AND GATE**

UID: 432980

List Entry Number: 1250566

Location: Nos 150 and 151, Bath Road

District: Wiltshire

Parish: Atworth

Grade: II

Two semi-detached houses. Late C17, extended to front mid C19. No 151 is rubble stone, No 150 dressed limestone, both with stone slate roofs with coped verges, stone stacks. No 150 two-storey, 3-window: central C20 panelled door with 12-pane sash either side and plat band to first floor; three sashes. No 151 is parallel range partly to rear of No 150; 2-storey, 2-window front with planked door, 2-light mullioned casement in blocked former doorway to left, stringcourse carried up over this opening, to right is 3-light casement. First floor has 2-light ovolo-mullioned casement and 3-light wooden casement. Rear of No 151 has 2-light casements and gabled attic dormer with single-light casement. Interiors not accessible at time of survey (November 1986). Attached to front are cast iron railings with dog bars, on stone dwarf walls and with matching single gates to each house.

Listing NGR: ST8666765975

Name: **PROSPECT FARM**

UID: 432985

List Entry Number: 1250678

Location: Prospect Farm, 43, Bath Road

District: Wiltshire

Parish: Atworth

Grade: II

Farmhouse, now detached house. Circa 1700. Rubble stone, stone slate roof with coped verges and gable end stone stacks, C20 replacement slates to rear roof pitch. Two-storey, 3-window. C20 door to left of centre in C19 opening, blocked doorway with flat stone hood on brackets and 3-light ovolo-mullioned casement to right, 2-light mullioned casement in blocked doorway to left. First floor has two 2-light and one 3-light ovolo-mullioned casements. Rear has 2-light mullioned casements, C20 conservatory, C20 rooflights to attic. Single-storey extension to right return. Interior has open fireplaces with lintels on stone jambs, chamfered beams. The village bakery was here during early C20. (Atworth History Group, Atworth, An Economic and Social History, 1983).

Listing NGR: ST8664465903

Name: **THE WHITE HART**

UID: 432981

List Entry Number: 1250661

Location: The White Hart, Bath Road

District: Wiltshire

Parish: Atworth

Grade: II

Inn. Late C18. Limestone ashlar, stone slate mansard roof with coped verges and stone stacks. Two parallel ranges with rear service wing. Two-storey and attic, 3-window. Double flush- panelled doors with open pediment on brackets to right of centre, pair of 12-pane sashes either side. Plat band to first floor, pair of sashes either side of round-arched sash, moulded stone eaves cornice. Lower pitch of mansard has three 2-light attic casements. Rendered left return has 2-light casement to ground floor and 2-light mullioned casement to first. Right return has large projecting stack to left. Rear parallel range with lower roof, slightly later addition to front; 16-pane sash and 2-light recessed cyma-mullioned casement to ground floor, two pairs of beaded sashes to first floor. Rear wing to right has external stone steps to 4-panelled first floor door, attached cartshed with double planked doors. Interior has chamfered beams, C20 alterations. Four-step stone mounting block against front wall.

Listing NGR: ST8675065959

Name: **GORDANO FARM**

UID: 432982

List Entry Number: 1263188

## Norrington Solar PV, Broughton Gifford, Wiltshire

Location: Gordano Farm, Bath Road  
District: Wiltshire  
Parish: Atworth  
Grade: II

Farmhouse, now detached house. C17. Rubble stone, double Roman tiled roof with stone and brick stacks. L-plan, entrance to rear of stack. Single-storey and attic, 1-window. Planked door to left of main range-with 3-light ovolo-mullioned casement with hoodmould to right. Two-light cyma-mullioned casement to gabled half dormer. Cross wing projecting to left has 2-light flush mullioned casement with hoodmould to ground floor, 4-light recessed cyma-mullioned casement to first and 2-light to attic, coped verge with saddlestone. Left return of wing has 2-light ovolo-mullioned casement to ground floor and wooden casements to first floor, rear of wing has C20 mullioned casements. Rear of main range has C20 mullioned casements. Interior not accessible at time of survey (November 1986) but plan form suggests a late Medieval house, remodelled in C17.

Listing NGR: ST8678365963

Name: **LAGARD HOUSE**

UID: 314401

List Entry Number: 1194703

Location: Lagard House, First Lane

District: Wiltshire

Parish: Melksham Without

Grade: II

House. Early C18. Rubblestone with stone slate roof and coped verges. Ashlar stacks to ends and centre. 2-storey, 3 windows. Door in gabled porch to right has beaded architrave, 3-light beaded mullioned windows either side and C20 timber 5-light casement to left. First floor has two 2-light beaded mullioned windows and one 3-light to left. Left has blocked door to right of 5-light window. Windows to rear are same beaded mullions. C19 extension to left has tiled roof. Interior not inspected. A slight change in the roof line suggests that this is a building of at least two phases.

Listing NGR: ST8855265993

Name: **120 FIRST LANE**

UID: 314405

List Entry Number: 1194727

Location: 120, First Lane

District: Wiltshire

Parish: Melksham Without

Grade: II

Two cottages, now one. Late C17. Rubblestone with stone slate roof and ashlar axial stack. T-plan. 2 storeys, 3 windows. Doorways to right and left have elliptical arched heads and C20 doors. Windows are 3-light ovolo, 3-light beaded and 2-light beaded mullions. First floor has two 2-light ovolo mullioned windows and one C19 window case. Rear has gabled wing with C20 copied mullioned windows. Interior not inspected.

Listing NGR: ST8865866029

Name: **THE MALT HOUSE**

UID: 314406

List Entry Number: 1021766

Location: The Malt House, 122, First Lane

District: Wiltshire

Parish: Melksham Without

Grade: II

Cottage. Late C17. Rubblestone, stone slate roof with hipped projecting gable roof. Ashlar stack to left. T-plan. 2 storeys, 2 windows. Central door in stone flat roofed porch with bull's eye window; door has margin glazing bars. 3-light ovolo mullioned window with drip mould to left and on projecting wing to right. First floor has same 3-light windows. Rear has door with moulded architrave and flat hood, sashes and a C20 extension. Interior not inspected. (Unpublished material of Wiltshire Buildings Record)

Listing NGR: ST8865866029

Name: **MULTUM IN PARVO**

UID: 314400

List Entry Number: 1364114

Location: Multum In Parvo, Corsham Road

District: Wiltshire

Parish: Melksham Without

Grade: II

House. Early to late C19, datestone in gable with initials S. H. above Multum in Parvo, above 1808. Ashlar facing to gable and right return, rest is rubblestone. Stone slate roof with coped verges, kneelers and finial. Ashlar axial stacks. Entrance in gable facing street. L-plan with later C19 wing to left. 2 storeys, 1 window. Rusticated ground floor with plat band and wrought iron

## Norrington Solar PV, Broughton Gifford, Wiltshire

canopy, C20 door in moulded architrave to left and 12- pane sash to right. 12 pane sash to first floor and string course at eaves level. Small attic casement in gable above, with datestone over. Right return has C20 French windows and two 12 - pane sashes, plat band and cornice below parapet. Later C19 wing to left is 2 storeys with 4-pane sashes and has blocked door to left gable. C19 outshut to rear. Interior has been altered and contains no contemporary features, but it seems that the later C19 wing is for services and contains back stairs. The ashlar front and return is probably the casing of a slightly earlier house, of which no internal features survive.

Listing NGR: ST8881066110

### Name: **74 SCHOOL LANE**

UID: 314422

List Entry Number: 1194748

Location: 74, School Lane

District: Wiltshire

Parish: Melksham Without

Grade: II

Cottage. C18. Squared rubblestone. C20 concrete tiled roof with coped verge to left and ashlar stack. 2 storeys, 2 windows. Door to left of centre has plain architrave and flat stone hood on brackets. To left and right is pair of sashes in plain case with mullion, to right are 8-pane and to left are 12-pane sashes. First floor has beaded 2-light 8-pane sashes to right and pair of 12-pane sashes in plain architraves to left. To rear is C19 range under parallel roof. Interior not of special interest.

Listing NGR: ST8878765769

### Name: **75 SCHOOL LANE**

UID: 314423

List Entry Number: 1364119

Location: 75, School Lane

District: Wiltshire

Parish: Melksham Without

Grade: II

Cottage. Late C18/early C19. Ashlar front with squared rubblestone to rear and return. Welsh slate roof with coped verges and kneelers. Ashlar end stacks. Single pile with outshut to rear. 2 storeys, 2 windows. Central 4 fielded panelled door has flat stone hood on brackets. 12-pane sash either side. Plat band to first floor with 12-pane sashes. Right return has one 12-pane sash to first floor. Rubblestone outshut rear has one storey and attic. 2 windows are 12 and 8-pane sashes. Steeply pitched roof has ashlar stack. Interior not inspected. Ashlar fronted part is rebuilding of earlier cottage which is now the outshot.

Listing NGR: ST8879565770

### Name: **CHRIST CHURCH**

UID: 314398

List Entry Number: 1194686

Location: Christ Church, Corsham Road

District: Wiltshire

Parish: Melksham Without

Grade: II\*

Anglican Parish church. 1837, chapel rebuilt 1905. By C. E. Ponting at a cost of £20,000 paid for by Charles Awdry. Squared rubblestone with ashlar buttresses. Westmorland slate roof over timber framed clerestory. Consists of 5 bay nave with north-west tower, short transepts and apsidal east end. Arts and Crafts Gothic. Perpendicular-style door at base of tower has decorated spandrels and polygonal pilasters with statues of Angel Gabriel and Mary above. 4 stage tower has plain buttresses carried to top with life-size statues of saints and prophets on top of each of 8 buttresses. Two 2-light Gothic windows above string course of top stage. 4 carved rainwater spouts are winged-beasts. Pierced embattled parapet with oak shingled needle spire. West window in late Gothic style with good stained glass by H. Wilkinson, a 1914- 18 War Memorial. Square vestry to south west corner has hipped slate roof and raked buttresses. Nave has 5 Decorated-style windows to aisles, separated by pilasters. Clerestory is timber framed with roughcase panels and four 3-light square headed windows. South transept has rose window and 2 lancets. Apsidal east end has 4 tall 2-light Perpendicular-style windows separated by pilasters. Decorated lead fleche over crossing. Interior: Porch below west tower has ribbed vaulted ceiling on corbels. Nave and clerestory are oak timber-framed with chamfered aisle posts and arched braced arcade. Roof has arched braced tie beam trusses with queen posts and decorated spandrels. All windows have square-headed openings. Carved oak screen encloses chancel on 3 sides and is especially elaborate on nave-side. Fine reredos of carved oak with statues of The Apostles in niches, with Christ in the centre and St. Michael above, by Messrs. Martyn and Co., of Cheltenham. Sedilia and piscina. Brass candelabra from Melksham St. Michael's. Carved oak choir stalls. Nave pews are Victorian and from earlier chapel. Good stained glass of late C19 and early C20 in aisle windows depict saints and are memorials to members of the Awdry and Steadman families. 1908 watercolour by John Creswell, at west end of south aisle, depicts interior as rebuilt by Ponting. (N. Pevsner and B. Cherry, Buildings of England: Wiltshire, 1975) Particularly good history of this church is framed and hung in west end of nave.

Listing NGR: ST8886365720

### Name: **CHURCH FARMHOUSE**

List Entry Number: 1021753

South West Archaeology Ltd.

## Norrington Solar PV, Broughton Gifford, Wiltshire

Location: Church Farmhouse, Bath Road

District: Wiltshire

Parish: Melksham Without

Grade: II

UID: 314375

Farmhouse. Early to late C18. Squared and coursed rubblestone. Stone slate roof with coped verges and ashlar end stacks. Double-pile plan. 3-storey symmetrical 3-window front. Central door has stone hood on brackets and moulded case. Ground and first floor windows are 12-pane flush sashes with 6 pane sashes to second floor. Flush quoins and plain window architraves. Rear facade is 2 storey and under outshut roof, with early C19 lean-to extension to left. 3 windows are 2-light beaded mullions with casements. Same casements on rear half of gable ends, but sashes to front half. Interior: large stone 4-centred arched fireplace in room to front left. Plain stone square-headed fireplace with keystone to rear left. Ceilings of rear part of house are lower and flue levels different from front. 4 and 5-plank doors. The difference between front and rear seems to suggest a remodelling of the front in late C18/early C19, of an early C18 house.

Listing NGR: ST8890165573



Appendix 2

HVIA Supporting Jpegs



Shot of Gifford Hall from within the Broughton Gifford Conservation Area, viewed from the south.



Shot of Old Farmhouse, Broughton Gifford, viewed from the south.



Shot of Gifford Hall, viewed from the west.



Broughton Gifford Baptist Chapel, viewed from the south-west.



Broughton Gifford Baptist Chapel's 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century additions, viewed from the east.



St. Mary's Church, Broughton Gifford, viewed from the north-west.



Brook Cottages, Broughton Gifford, viewed from the north-north-east.



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