

LAND at LITTLE FROOME AVENBURY, BROMYARD HEREFORDSHIRE

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment &
Historic Visual Impact Assessment



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Land at Little Froome, Avenbury, Bromyard, Herefordshire

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For

Nick Leaney

Of

Aardvark EM Ltd. (the Agent)

By



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Summary

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, walkover survey and historic visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. on land at Little Froome, Avenbury, Bromyard, Herefordshire as part of the pre-planning documentation for a proposed solar park. This work has been carried out to cover the entire proposal site; subsequent changes in design in order to avoid archaeological deposits are therefore not accounted for in the desk-based assessment or HVIA.

The proposed solar farm would be located within two blocks of fields located north and south-west of the farmstead at Little Froome. The Manor of Little Froome was first documented in 1326, and Little Froome formed part of an important early ecclesiastical manor of Avenbury. The shape and form of most of the fields is largely determined by the topography but the fields to the west are more regular and clearly later, perhaps representing the enclosure of open common grazing. Most of the rest of the farm has been subject to recent and ongoing intensive arable cultivation.

Very little archaeological fieldwork has taken place in this area and as a result our understanding of the development of this landscape and the character of settlement in the Prehistoric, Romano-British and early medieval periods is correspondingly poor. However, the walkover survey failed to identify any significant archaeological remains within the area of the proposed development. A geophysical survey carried out by APS identified part of a sub-rectangular enclosure in Field C. On the basis of the evidence currently available, despite the proximity of medieval Bromyard and Little Froome, and with those exceptions, the archaeological potential of the site is likely to be low.

Most of the designated heritage assets in the wider area are located at such a distance to minimise the impact of the proposed development, or else the contribution of setting to overall significance is less important than other factors. 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 solar park by a combination of local blocking, and the topography, or that other modern intrusions have already impinged upon their settings. The assessment suggests that only seven assets (Bromyard CA, Avenbury Church, Avenbury Court, Down House and Down Lodge - negative/minor - and Little Froome and Bromyard church – negative/moderate or negative/minor to negative/moderate) a quantifiable level of harm.

*With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed solar can be assessed as **negative/minor**. The impact of the development on the buried archaeological resource would be **permanent and irreversible**.*

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1.0 Introduction

Location:	Land at Little Froome, Avenbury
Parish:	Bromyard and Winslow
County:	Herefordshire
NGR:	SO652535

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, walkover survey and historical visual impact assessment (HVIA) carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Little Froome, Avenbury, near Bromyard in Herefordshire (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Kirsty Gibson of Aardvark EM Ltd. (the Agent) in order to establish the historic background for the area and identify any heritage assets that might be affected by the construction of a proposed solar farm.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The site comprised seven fields on two sites, covering a total area of 25 hectares close to the southern edge of the town of Bromyard. Most of the site lies in the parish of Avenbury, but part of the northern block of fields is located within the civil parish of Bromyard and Winslow. The farmstead of Little Froome is located roughly equidistant between the two blocks of fields. Both areas are located on the east-facing slopes of the valley of the River Frome, at a height of 110-170m AOD (see figure 1). The soils at this area are the well-drained or occasionally slowly permeable reddish fine silty soils of the Bromyard Association (SSEW 1983), which overlie the mudstones, siltstones and sandstones of undifferentiated Lower Devonian bedrock (BGS 2015).

1.3 Historical Background

The site is located close to the town of Bromyard and straddles the parishes of Avenbury and Bromyard and Winslow. The parish of Avenbury contains only a few scattered small hamlets and farmsteads with a ruinous church located in the base of the valley. The Manor of *Agnanbyrig* is first mentioned in a fragmentary charter of 873×915; in 1066 it was held by *Spirites*, an important curial clerk, with Nigel the Physician in possession by 1086. Bromyard is first attested in a charter of AD c.840, and in 1086 was an important estate of 30 hides with 44 ploughs held by the Church at Hereford. Both estates are recorded as having 2 priests, which would imply religious establishments at both sites (Hereford at Bromyard and Worcester at Avenbury). Both estates lay within the historic Hundred of Plegelgete, later Broxash; one of the open fields of Bromyard as called *Pleggenyate*, which may suggest the hundredal centre was located just west of the town. Little Froome, taking its name from the river, formed parcel of the Manor of Avenbury and is first documented in 1326.

1.4 Archaeological Background

The Herefordshire Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) identifies this area as falling within HHE345, characterised as ‘small compass enclosure’ ‘reconfiguration of axial field systems’ and ‘survey planned’. Very little fieldwork has taken place in the immediate area, with the exception of work carried out in Bromyard town, and the Frome Valley Project (White 2011).

1.5 Methodology

This document follows the methodology outlined in the Project Design (Appendix 1), drawn up in consultation with Julian Cotton, County Archaeologist for Herefordshire.

The desk-based assessment follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (ClfA 2014) and *Understanding Place: historic area assessments in a planning and development context* (English Heritage 2012).

The historic visual impact assessment follows the guidance outlined in: *Conservation Principles: policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment* (English Heritage 2008), *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 3rd edition* (Landscape Institute 2013), *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 Wind farms: Good Practice Guidance* (Scottish Natural Heritage 2006).

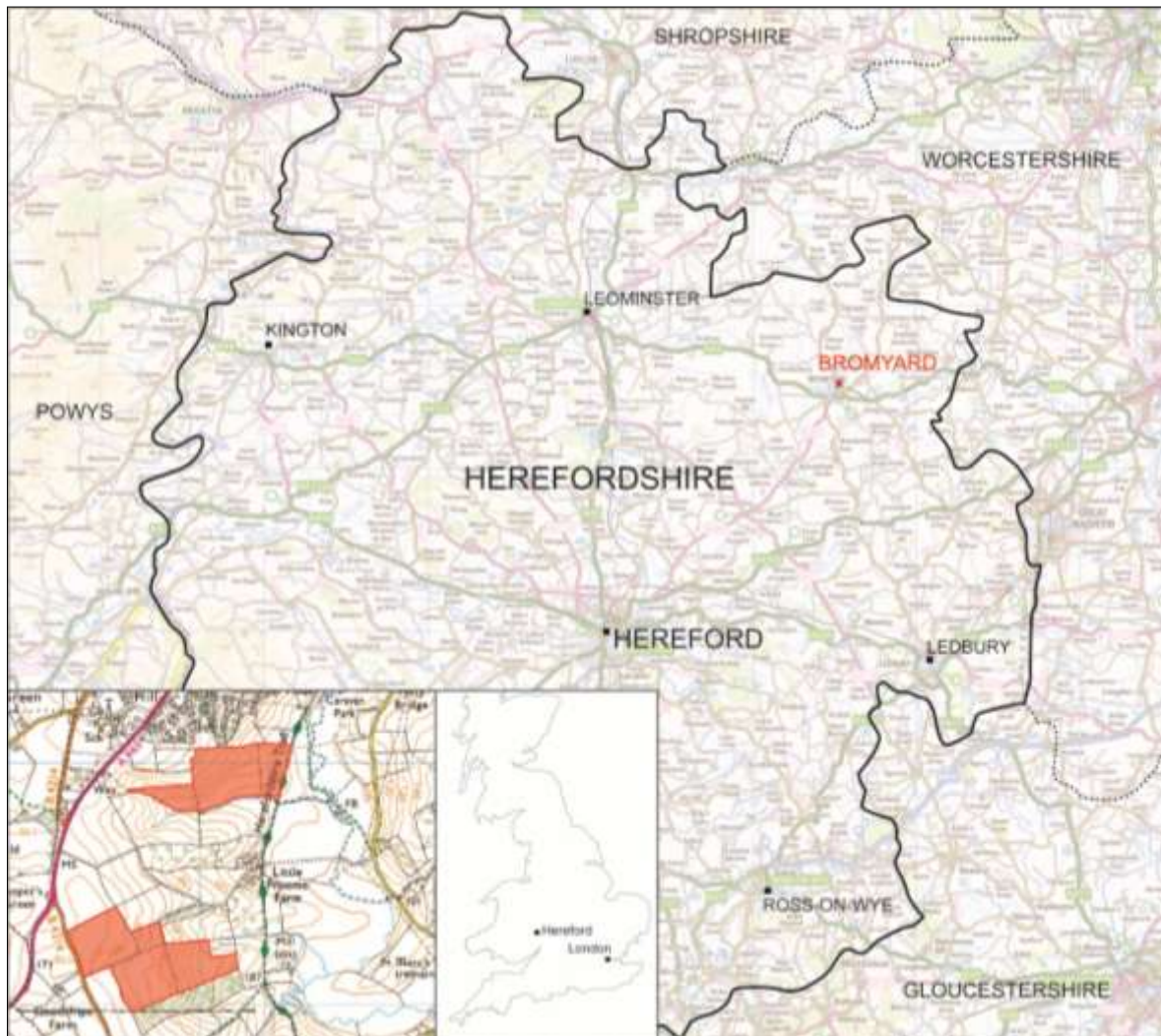


Figure 1: Site location (the proposed site is indicated).

2.0 Desk-Based Assessment and Cartographic Analysis

2.1 Documentary History

The site is located close to the town of Bromyard and straddles the parishes of Avenbury and Bromyard and Winslow. The parish of Avenbury contains only a few scattered small hamlets and farmsteads with a ruinous church located in the base of the valley. The Manor of *Agnanbyrig* is first mentioned in a fragmentary charter of 873×915 (S1838), leased or granted by Bishop Wærferth of Worcester. In 1066 the manor was held by Spirites, an important curial clerk. His brother Earnwig was reeve of the Manor of Cotheridge which also belonged to the Church of Worcester, and he leased that estate to Spirites. It is possible Avenbury fell into Spirites hands via a similar mechanism. Spirites was expelled by King Edward in 1065 and his lands confiscated; Cotheridge should have been returned to Worcester, but was instead granted to a Norman follower (Richard fitzScrob) (Williams 1997, 143). If Avenbury was in the King's hand in 1066, then perhaps it is not unsurprising it found its way to one of King William's personal physicians, Nigel the Doctor. By the middle of the 13th century Avenbury was held by Walter de Avenbury, passing to a branch of the Berrington family in the 14th century, sold to the Stillingfleet family in the middle of the 17th century, and passed by marriage to the Cayley family of Yorkshire in 1798.

Bromyard is first attested in a charter of AD c.840×852 (S1270), when Bishop Cuthwulf of Hereford, with the permission of the Mercian king Beorhtwulf, leased 4 hides of land by the River Frome to the 'dux' Ælfstan, with reversion to the minster at Bromyard. In 1086 Bromyard was an important estate of 30 hides with numerous subtenants. There were: three knights who held 9 hides, two priests who held 1 hide, one chaplain who held 1 hide and 3 virgates, a reeve and a radman who each held 1 hide. The church held 5 ploughs in demesne and its villans and bordars held 39 ploughs, the subtenants held 11½ ploughs and 'their men' held 20 ploughs, for a total of 75½ ploughs. Bromyard was clearly a very important estate, and in 1086 was worth £45.10s, making it the most valuable estate belonging to the church at Hereford in the county. The tenurial complexity evident at Domesday is reflected in the fact the ancient parish of Bromyard was made up of multiple townships, comprising Bromyard, Winslow, Norton, Brockhampton and Linton. The borough was probably founded in the early 12th century by the Bishops, and 'New Street' (now High Street and Broad Street) laid out south and west of the church.

Avenbury is also recorded as having 2 priests, and its association with the church at Worcester implies it was home to a small monastic community. The ruinous church (now under consolidation) at Avenbury is located on a peninsula within a bend on the River Frome, and could conceivably have functioned as a monastic retreat. However, despite the historical importance of Bromyard, its place-name (*brōm+ġeard*, the 'broom enclosure', Watts 2010) is essentially rather ordinary whereas the place-name Avenbury, which may be derived from '*the burh of Aeffe*' (Bannister 1916; note, *Aven* is not derived from the British river name *afon*, see Gelling 1987, 89) is an altogether much more important class of place-name. On that basis it could be suggested that Avenbury was originally more important.

Both Bromyard and Avenbury lay within the historic Hundred of Plegelgete, later Broxash; one of the open fields of Bromyard was called *Pleggenyate*, and this may suggest the hundredal centre was located just west of the town.

Little Froome, taking its name from the river, formed parcel of the Manor of Avenbury and is first documented in 1326. For almost 400 years this sub-manor was held by members of the Browne family: John Browne was a knight and MP, and his descendants were 'of good standing thereafter' (Robinson n/d, 12). Little Froome was bought by Francis Woodhouse of Larport in Mordiford in the early 18th century, and 'subsequently changed hands many times' (*Ibid*). In the early 19th

century Little Froome was owned by the West family, but in 1824 it passed to one William Wall, and Edward West became the tenant (McCulloch 1974/5). Kelly's 1879 *Directory* of Herefordshire lists a William Wall as a timber merchant in Bromyard.

2.2 Early Cartographic sources

While there are a number of early county maps for Herefordshire, none of these sources show the landscape around Bromyard in any great detail. The first relevant map is the 1754 Isaac Taylor map of the county (Figure 1), which shows Avenbury Mill (labelled) and a house on the site of Little Froome; the Taylor map shows the houses of the local gentry, and from this we may surmise Little Froome was still regarded as house of some status. The next map is the Ordnance Survey draft map of 1816. The depiction of settlements and roads on these draft maps is usually reliable, but the field boundaries shown are representative rather than accurate; however, in this specific instance they appear to be broadly correct, and shows a landscape little different to that of today.



Figure 2: Extract from the Taylor map of 1754 (the approximate location of the site is indicated).



Figure 3: Extract from the OS Surveyor's draft map of 1816 (the approximate location of the site is indicated).



Figure 4: The OS 1" scale map, based on the OS draft map (the approximate location of the site is indicated).

2.3 The 1840 Tithe Maps

The area covered by the proposed development straddles the parish boundaries between Bromyard with Winslow, Linton and Avenbury. These are the first detailed maps for this area, and

they depict a landscape almost identical to that of the 1880s, with a series of enclosed fields stretching up from the base of the valley to the top of the ridge to the west, with the larger and more regular fields to be found on the higher ground. Little Froome sits within a large discrete block of fields, and this may well correspond with the sub-manor of Little Froome as recorded from the 14th century. The regularity of the fields to the west would suggest these were enclosed or cleared at a relatively late date – perhaps in the 18th century – as the field-names would appear to indicate (*New Field, Old Wood, Hither Wood*). The morphology of the fields immediately to the north, with narrow closes and dog-leg boundaries, is indicative of enclosed Open Field strips.

In terms of the field-names, while some are straightforward and prosaic (e.g. *Upper Bank, New Field*) a number are rather more interesting. *Priestley* is the name of one of the large Open Fields associated with Bromyard (Williams 1987), though whether those fields extended this far south is debatable. The repetition of the element *Highwell* north of the site could indicate another furlong or open field name. *The Stockings, Hither Wood* and *Old Wood* are suggestive of woodland clearance. *Upper* and *Lower Stony Meadow* may simply reflect ground conditions, but might also indicate the presence of structures. The element *Armage* to south is not readily explicable.

Much of this landscape was turned over to pasture and orchards/hopyards, with most of the arable land located on the ridge to the west. Most of this land was owned by William Wall, who had bought the property from Edward West, who became the tenant. The will of Edward West was proved in 1848, and that of his wife in 1850 (PROB 11/2084/63 & PROB 11/2123/126).

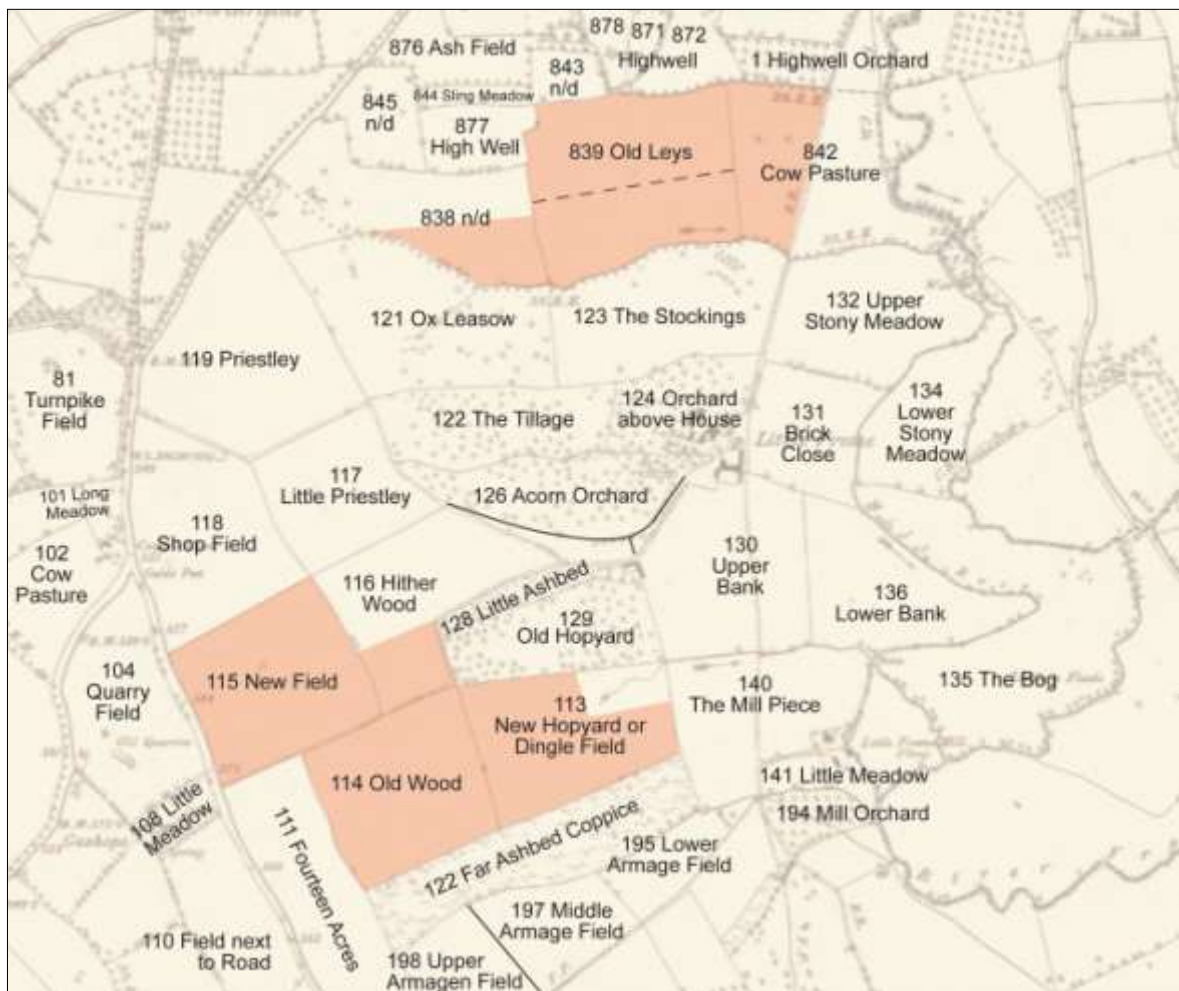


Figure 5: Transcription of the 1840 Avenbury and Bromyard with Winslow tithe maps (HHER) onto the 1st edition OS map (the site location is shown in red). Differences between the 1840 and 1885 map are shown in black, the 1840 field names and numbers are overprinted.

No	Land owner	Occupier	Field name	Cultivation
Little Froome in Avenbury				
111	William Wall	Edward West	Fourteen Acres	Arable
112			Far Ashbed	Coppice
113			New Hopyard or Dingle Field	Pasture
114			Old Wood	Arable
115			New Field	Arable
116			Hither Wood	Hops
117			Little Priestley	Arable
118			Shop Field	Arable
119			Priestley	Arable
121			Ox Leasow	Pasture
122			The Tillage	OP
123			The Stockings	Pasture
124			Orchard above the House	Orchard
125			House and buildings	-
126			Acorn Orchard	OP
127			Buildings	-
128			Little Ashbed	Coppice
129			Old Hopyard	OP
130			Upper Bank	Pasture
131			Brick Close	Pasture
132			Upper Stony Meadow	Hops
134	Lower Stony Meadow	Pasture		
135	The Bog	Pasture		
136	The Mill Piece	Pasture		
140	Little Meadow	Pasture		
141	Mill Orchard	Pasture		
Little Froome in Linton				
838	William Wall	Edward West	n/d	Pasture
839			Old Leys	Arable
840			Old Leys, newly planted with hops	Hops
842			Cow Pasture	Pasture

Table 1: Extracts from the 1840 Avenbury tithe apportionment (HHER). The fields of the proposal site are indicated in red.

2.4 Early Ordnance Survey Maps

The 1st and 2nd edition OS maps depict a landscape little changed from that of 1840, and even 1816. The field boundary between *Acorn Orchard* and *Hither Wood* has been changed, and the boundaries between *Upper* and *Middle Armage Field*, and *Upper* and *Lower Bank* removed.

2.5 Later Developments

The layout of most of the modern farm is very similar to that of 1904, though the rationalisation of the lower fields in the latter part of the 20th century means the long leat that fed the mill has been lost, a number of other boundaries lost or realigned, and a new access track to the farm has been laid in from the east. The historic buildings around the farmhouse are effectively redundant, and the modern farmstead is now located on the site of the former outfarm to the south-south-west. This complex of farm buildings has expanded dramatically, cutting back into the hillside and pushing out downslope, covering most of *Old Hopyard*. The farm is now predominantly arable, and neither the hops nor orchards survive.

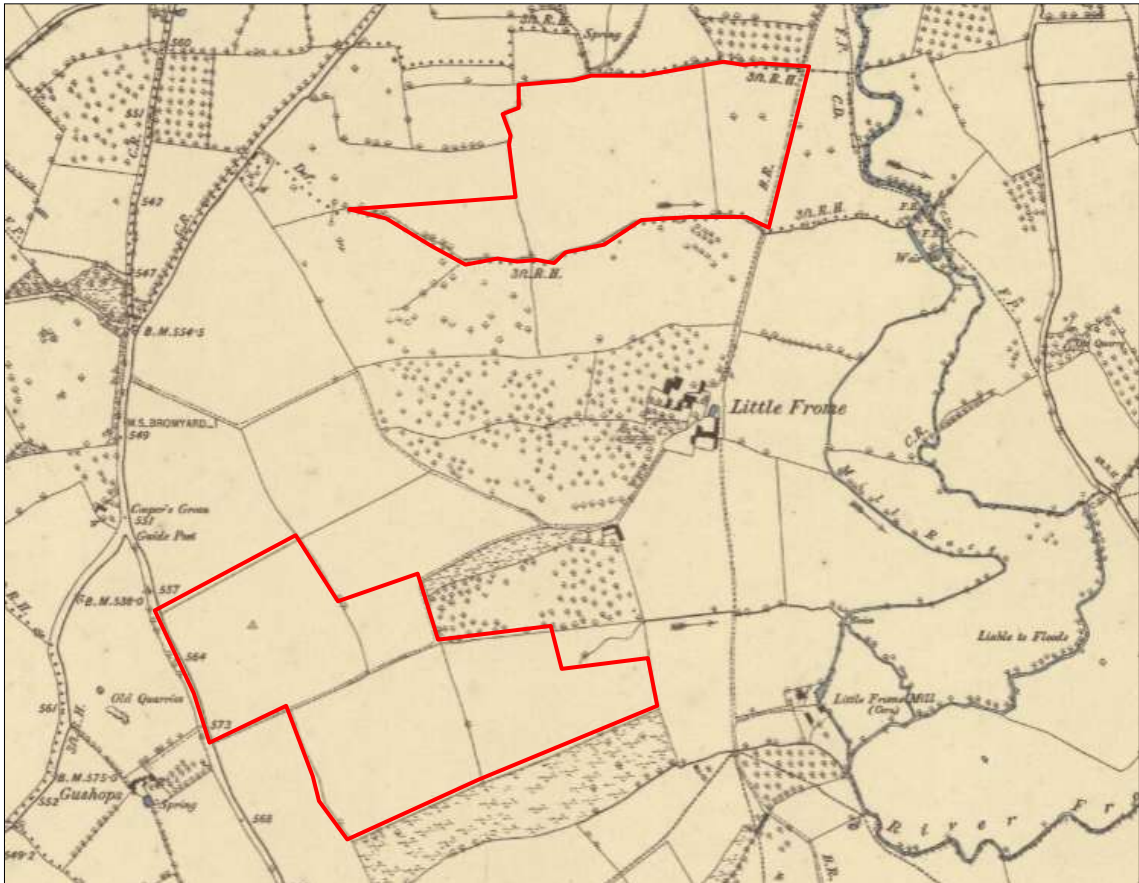


Figure 6: Extract from the OS 1st edition map, 1885 (the site is indicated).

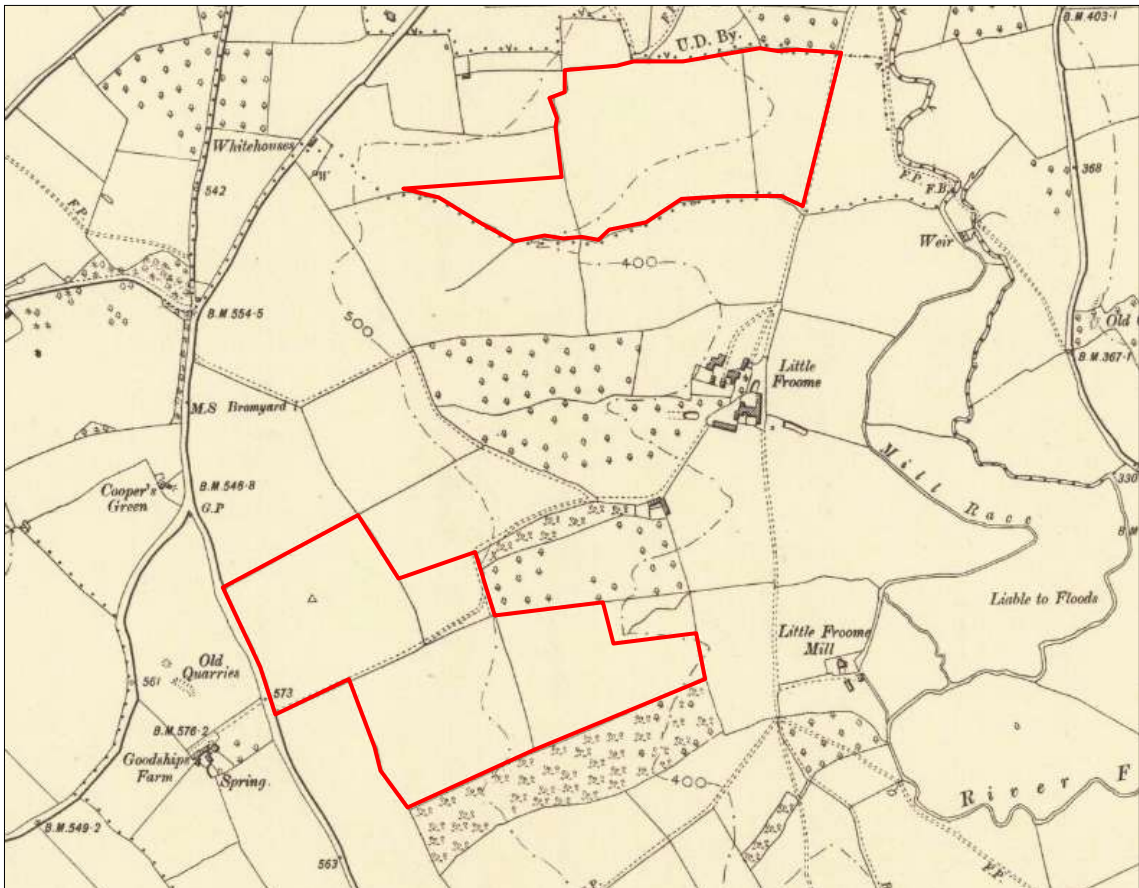


Figure 7: Extract from the OS 2nd edition map, 1902 published 1904 (the site is indicated).

3.0 Archaeological Background

3.1 Baseline Data

The amount of active fieldwork that has taken place in this area is rather limited. A number of intrusive investigations have taken place in Bromyard, during the redevelopment of discrete areas of the town (e.g. Marches Archaeology 2003, 2004; Archenfield Archaeology 2004), with a wider landscape project focused on the lower Frome valley (White 2011). The lack of investigative fieldwork hinders interpretation for what was clearly a fertile and prosperous area.

3.1.1 Prehistoric

Evidence for Prehistoric occupation in the immediately area is relatively sparse, with flint scatters identified at Winslow (e.g. MHE2684) and an undated circular enclosure east of Munderfield Row (MHE19040). It should be noted, however, that the *burh* at Avenbury has not been located, and this may relate to a Prehistoric enclosure (e.g. Walls Hill Camp). A possible candidate lies north-west of the church, at Nurberry Bank, where aerial photographs show a possible defensive work (MHE5756).

3.1.2 Romano-British

Evidence for Romano-British occupation is again, highly restricted. A single poorly-located early 4th century coin has been recovered from Bromyard (MHE1598). The Frome Valley Project identified Romano-British material from a site further down the valley at Brookhouse Farm (White 2011, 72). That project also identified the Frome valley has been subject to a significant level of alluviation – up to a depth of 5m lower down the valley (*ibid* 76) – and this may have masked earlier occupation in the base of the valley. It is possible the broadly-parallel (axial) field boundaries running with the slopes are of considerable antiquity, or simply a similar response to an identical topography.

3.1.3 Early Medieval

The early medieval history of the area is opaque. As discussed (above), both Avenbury and Bromyard were important ecclesiastical estates, and both churches probably lie within enclosures associated with those early estate centres.

3.1.4 Medieval

By 1086 the basic structure of the medieval landscape had already come into being, with the important ecclesiastical estate centre at Bromyard enhanced through elevation to borough status in the 12th century. Conversely, Avenbury declined in importance. Archaeological evidence relating to the medieval period, with the exception of the excavated material from Bromyard, is relatively scarce. Just to the east of Field F the HER records the location of a deserted medieval settlement, although there are no obvious earthworks and it unclear why it has been located here, within what was later the Manor of Little Froome.

3.1.5 Post-Medieval

While Little Froome is undoubtedly medieval in origin, the standing building is post-medieval in date. The middle part of the main house dates from the early 16th century and has close-set framing. It was extended to the west c.1700 and there are remains of a 17th century wing on the south side of the earlier block. The house has been much altered. Inside the building are some 17th-century moulded ceiling-beams (RCHME 1932). The historic farm buildings associated with the farmhouse all appear later; these buildings were not examined in any detail, but ostensibly appeared 19th century in date. The ruinous mill at Little Froome was fed by a long leat (now lost), and given it appears prominently on the 1754 Taylor map, must have been of some importance. A

field north-east of the house is listed as 'Brick Close' in the tithe apportionment, and this has been taken to indicate the presence of a brickworks (MHE13791).

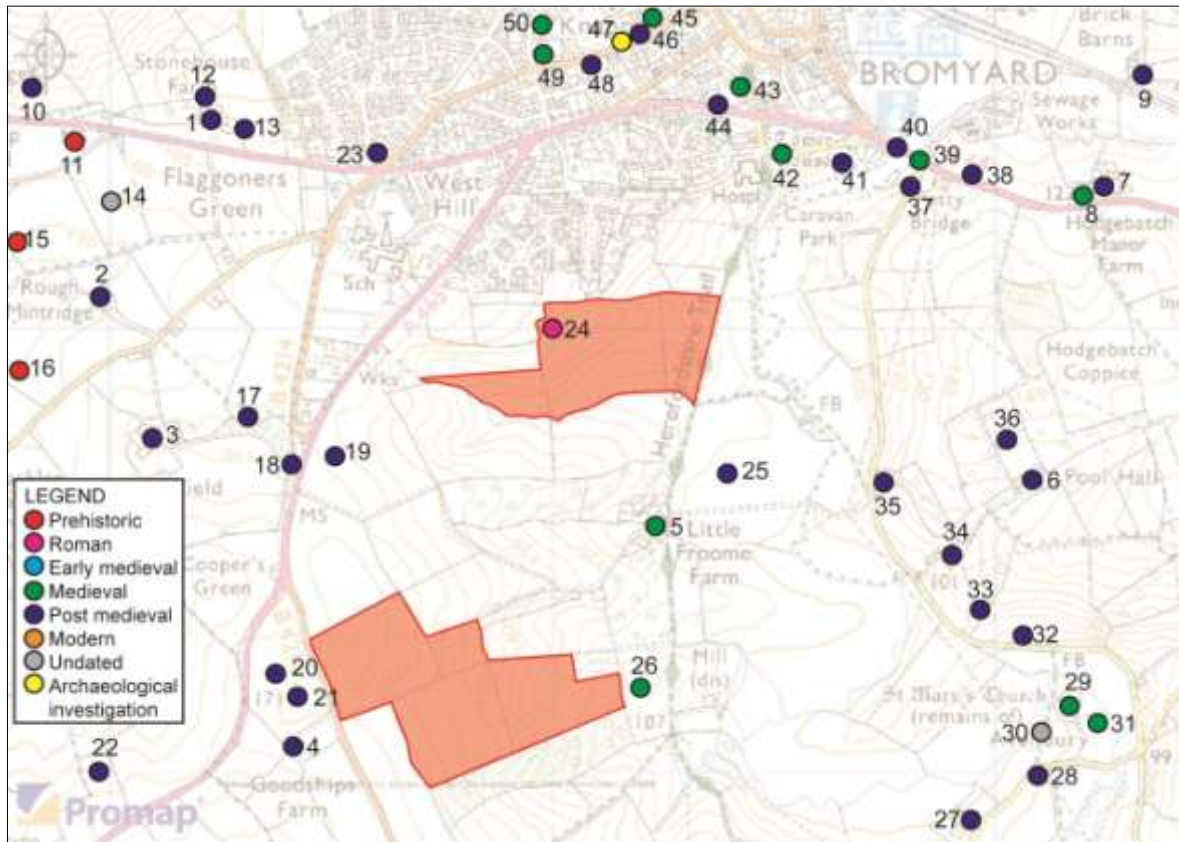


Figure 8: Nearby heritage assets (source: Hereford HER).

No	Mon ID.	Name	Record	Details
1	MHE20032	Stonehouse Farm – post-medieval farm	Extant structure	Historic farm recorded as part of the Herefordshire historic farmsteads characterisation project
2	MHE20117	Rough Mintridge Farm – post-medieval	Extant structure	Present on the 1st edition OS
3	MHE20118	Birchyfield farm – post-medieval	Extant structure	Present on the 1st edition OS map
4	MHE20119	Goodships farm – post-medieval	Extant structure	Present on the 1st edition OS map
5	MHE1634	Little Froome, Avenbury – medieval /post-medieval	extant structure	Seat of the Browne family for nearly 490 years, extant building with documentary evidence of an earlier origin
6	MHE46694	Pool Hall Linton – post-medieval	Extant structure/ Documentary evidence	Historic Farm recorded as part of the Herefordshire Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project. Present on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition, Pre-WW2 and Modern maps
7	MHE7955	Hodgebatch Manor Farm, Linton – post-medieval	Extant structure	Historic farm recorded as part of the Herefordshire Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project. Present on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition, Pre-WW2 and Modern maps
8	MHE7955	Hodgebatch Manor Farm, Linton - medieval	Documentary evidence	"Hod's stream valley". The house overlooks a small valley containing the Hodgewall Brook, earliest reference 1268-75.
9	MHE20127	Brick Barns, Linton – post-medieval	Extant structure	Historic Farm recorded as part of the Herefordshire Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project. Present on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition, Pre-WW2 and Modern maps
10	MHE11743	Quarry – post-medieval	Documentary evidence	Site of former quarry marked on 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map
11	MHE5705	Flint scatter, Keephill – Prehistoric	Findspot	22 flints reported included: Broken scraper, end & side scraper, end scraper, 2 thumbnail scrapers, piercer, 3 un-retouched flakes, 9 unworked pieces etc.

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12	MHE11744	Quarry – post-medieval	Documentary evidence	Site of former quarry marked on 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map
13	MHE11745	Quarry – post-medieval	Documentary evidence	Site of former quarry marked on 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map
14	MHE2682	Whetstone, east of keep hill – undated	Findspot	Whetstone discovered by Mrs Waller
15	MHE5707	Flint scatter, KeePhill – Prehistoric	Findspot	22 flints reported, including: broken scraper, end & side scraper, end scraper, 2 thumbnail scrapers, piercer, 3 unretouched flakes, 9 unworked pieces etc.
16	MHE5682	Flint Scatter, Rough Mintridge – Prehistoric	Findspot	Picked up during casual fieldwalking: The Park: leaf shaped arrowheads burnt fragments, sidescraper, un-retouched flakes broken scraper stone, hourglass perforation, probable spindle whorl, B&T arrowhead, unworked flints
17	MHE5754	Site of House east of Birchyfield – post-medieval	Documentary evidence	House and garden apparent on tithe award of 1839
18	MHE14946	Turnpike Road, Bromyard to Bishops Frome – post-medieval	Documentary evidence	Turnpike road from Bromyard to Bishops Frome following the modern B4214 through parishes of Bromyard, Avenbury and Bishops Frome. Only known toll house is at Bromyard - marked on Bryant map of Herefordshire
19	MHE15971	Toll House – post-medieval	Documentary evidence	Panniers, shown on 1835 map of Herefordshire one inch to half a mile.
20	MHE11739	Quarry – post-medieval	Documentary evidence	Site of former quarry marked on 1st edition Ordnance Survey map.
21	MHE11740	Quarry – post-medieval	Documentary evidence	Site of former quarry marked on 1st edition Ordnance Survey map.
22	MHE11726	Quarry – post-medieval	Documentary evidence	Site of former quarry marked on 1st edition Ordnance Survey map.
23	MHE18160	Toll House Bromyard – post-medieval	Extant structure/Ruined structure	Derelect brick and stone toll house
24	MHE1598	Coin – Romano-British	Findspot	Small sized follis of Galerius (AD 305-11)
25	MHE13791	Brickworks, Brick Close – post-medieval	Documentary evidence	Between the farm and the river on a level ground
26	MHE6941	Avenbury deserted village – medieval	Documentary evidence	Nothing to see at all, present in documentary sources
27	MHE18977	Avenbury Vicarage – post-medieval	Documentary evidence	There had been a parsonage house at Avenbury since 1682; it was little used and was pulled down in the mid 19 th century
28	MHE5760	Site of House, south of church, Avenbury – post-medieval	Documentary evidence	House garden and orchard; 2 houses and gardens shown on tithe award
29	MHE430	Church of St. Mary, Avenbury – medieval	Ruined structure	Only chancel walls and west tower remain; arch towards the nave makes early C13 date likely, nave has disappeared. Norman windows in chancel. Cross-legged knight monument, late C13
30	MHE7364	Holloway SW of church, Avenbury – undated	Earthworks	Earthworks. DMV? Holloway around the south side of the church
31	MHE7363	House platform, east side of church, Avenbury – medieval	Earthworks	Earthworks, possibly remains of a building. Possibly identifiable with site of old parsonage
32	MHE5846	Site of vicarage, NW of church, Avenbury – post-medieval	Documentary evidence	Vicarage House and garden. There had been a parsonage house at Avenbury since 1682. However, it was little used and was pulled down in the mid 19 th century
33	MHE11759	Quarry – post-medieval	Documentary evidence	Site of former quarry marked on 1st edition Ordnance Survey map
34	MHE5757	Site of cottages, Avenbury – post-medieval	Documentary evidence	2 cottages and garden shown on tithe award of 1839
35	MHE11758	Quarry – post-medieval	Documentary evidence	Site of former quarry marked on 1st edition Ordnance Survey map
36	MHE11760	Quarry – post-medieval	Documentary evidence	Site of former quarry marked on 1st edition Ordnance Survey map.
37	MHE14948	Turnpike road, Bromyard to Herefordshire Lake – post-medieval	Documentary evidence	Toll House is mentioned in Woolhope field name survey at Acton Beauchamp field number 385
38	MHE10127	Animal Pound, Bromyard – post-medieval	Documentary evidence	The town livestock pound adjacent to the Bromyard - Worcester road. It is shown on the first edition and the tithe map, called Old Pound
39	MHE10400	Petty Bridge, Bromyard – medieval	Documentary evidence	Petty Bridge over River Frome on main road from Bromyard to Worcester replaced a ford from

				which derives Sherford Street Recorded as personal name 1285
40	MHE14943	Turnpike road, Bromyard to Hereford Lake – post-medieval	Documentary evidence	Turnpike road from Bromyard to Hereford lake, Whitbourne following the modern A44 to Worcester
41	MHE10412	Tenement plots S of Linton Lane, Bromyard – post-medieval	Documentary sources	Tenement plot component identified from 1886 OS map S of Linton Lane, defined by Linton Lane, Highwell Lane on W side, Sherford St on E side, and property boundaries and watercourse on S side
42	MHE11034	Holloway, Linton Lane, Bromyard – medieval	Archaeological investigation	Field investigation 1994, showed Linton lane runs in deep holloway up to 2.0m deep as it climbs hill. It is probably of medieval origin
43	MHE5088	Burgage plots, Pump street, Bromyard – medieval	Documentary evidence	Burgage plots in historic core of town along Pump St, Record of Burgages in 1575-80
44	MHE13936	Brickworks, sheep street, Bromyard – post-medieval	Documentary evidence	A deed to a parcel of land in Hereford Record Office refers to a brickworks. The Conveyance of May 1 1902
45	MHE10415	Tenement plots north side of Old Road, Bromyard – medieval	Documentary evidence	Tenement plot component identified from OS maps showing plots aligned on Old Road, defined by Street, Tenbury Rd, and Lane to rear, Burgesses recorded in 1285 and 1575 in Vico de Crokeswalle
46	MHE10387	Site of cottage, north side of Old Road, Bromyard – post-medieval	Documentary evidence	Cottage, timber framed, C17th. Building recorded 1932, subsequently demolished
47	EHE34275	Evaluation 52 old road, Bromyard – 2003	Archaeological investigation	One trench dug to 5m depth, subsoil at 0.4m, broken rock at 1.0m, bedrock at 5m. No archaeological features found, a few post-medieval finds
48	MHE23228	Former sit of house, 77 Old Road, Bromyard – post-medieval	Archaeological investigation	Site of demolished 18th century house recorded during a watching brief
49	MHE11033	Holloway, Old Road, Bromyard – medieval	Earthwork	Field investigation 1994, showed Old Road runs in deep steep-sided holloway, 2.0m deep, including part within the defined medieval urban area. It is probably of medieval origin
50	MHE10402	Street system, Bromyard – medieval	Documentary evidence	In summary of 1285 streets recorded: Veteri vico (Sherford Street and Church Street), Vico de Meydeneswelle (Frog Lane), Novo Vico (High Street), Crokeswalle Vico (Cruxwell St and Old Road), Vico de la Lone (Tenbury Road), Vico de Stonehulle (Little Hereford St, Pump St), Vico Avonebury (Linton Lane)

Table 2: Table of nearby undesignated heritage assets (source: Hereford HER).

3.2 Walkover Survey

The fields subject to the proposed development were subject to a rapid walkover assessment as part of this programme of works. This survey took place on the 30th March 2015; the weather was initially fine, dry and sunny, becoming overcast over the course of the afternoon. The fields have been labelled A-F (see Figure 9; Field F is split into two by a post-and-wire fence), and the following general observations can be made.

Field A was under an established winter cereal crop which had achieved almost 100% ground cover; Field E was also under a winter cereal crop, but it was less well established and the topsoil was visible throughout. Field e had carried a potato crop the previous year. Fields B and F were under grass, with that in Field B being particularly short. Fields C and D were under a young oilseed rape crop, up to 0.4m tall, and the topsoil contained an appreciable amount of modern CBM (mainly brick). The modern farm bears all the hallmarks of an intensive arable business: large modern farmbuildings, wide gateways without gates, and poorly-maintained hedgerows. It is clear that, with the exception of Fields B and F, all the fields on the farm have been subject to intensive arable cultivation, with all the implications that has for the survival of buried archaeological features. It was also noted that the hedgerows on the upper part of the farm (i.e. those around Fields C, D and E) tended to be species-poor and dominated by hawthorn, indicating

they are laid out at a relatively late date. The hedgerows around Field A were, in particular, more obviously species-rich and these are also the parish boundaries.

The full photographic survey can be found in Appendix 3.

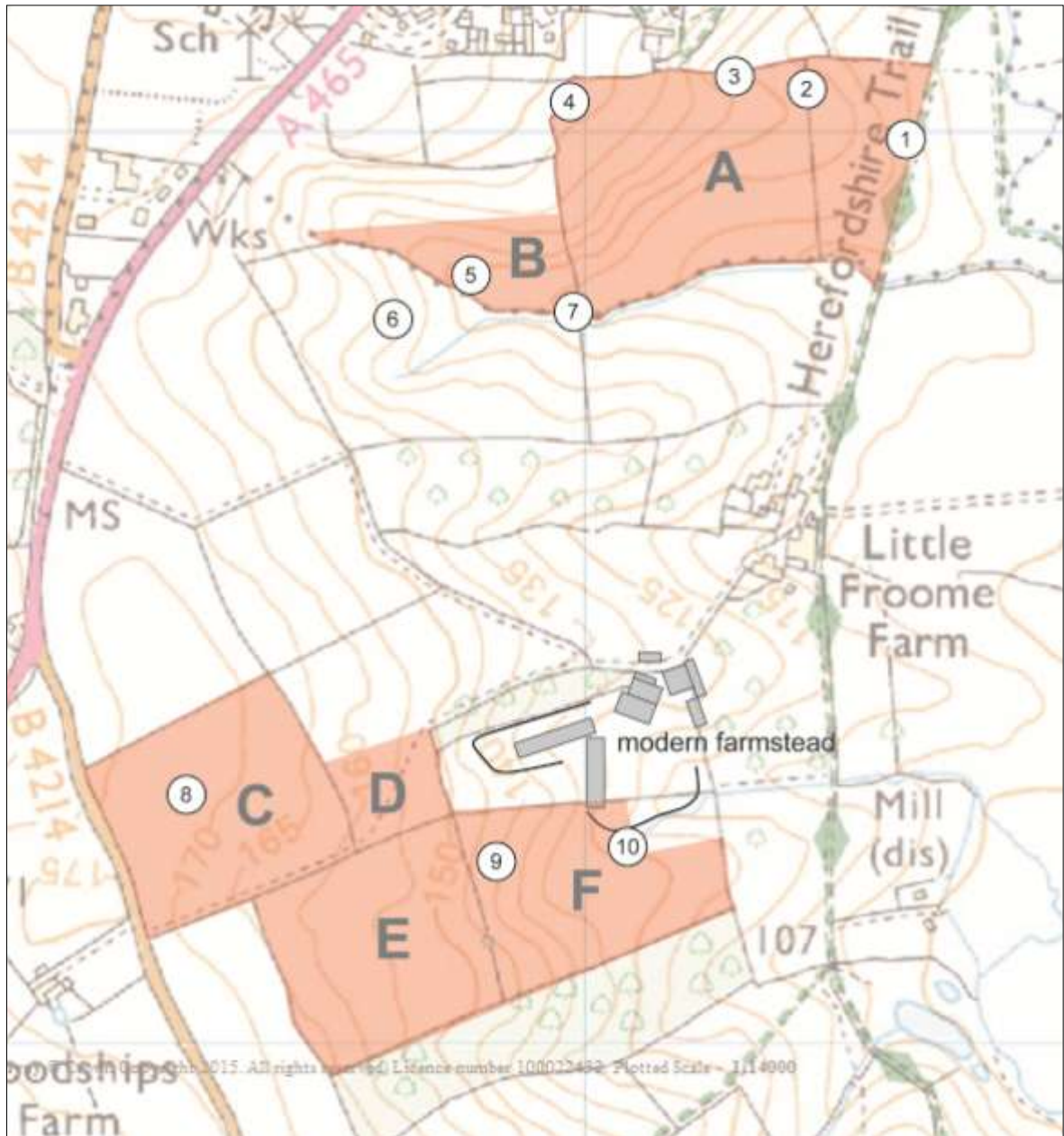


Figure 9: Map showing the features identified in the walkover survey.

1. Possible quarry located adjacent to the farm track, much overgrown.
2. Two fairly young oak trees survive from a relict field boundary.
3. A large foul-water drain runs along the northern boundary of the field.
4. A large stone in the hedge, possibly a boundary marker?
5. The flat ground next to the stream features a number of sinkholes, indicating the presence of land drains.
6. The rest of Field B, beyond the area under consideration, contains subtle earthworks, with ridge and furrow, and a clear holloway (similar areas of surviving earthworks noted on APs south of the former mill (MHE7366), and south-west of Avenbury Court (MHE13491)).
7. A large pollard ash, with other pollards visible in Field B.

8. The ground rises to a peak in the middle of Field C, and a trig point is shown here on the early OS maps. A single undisagnotic sherd of RB greyware was recovered during the survey here.
9. An area of possible earthworks, but more likely mass-movement leading to the creation of a series of pronounced terraces.
10. The stream in the field drops over a little waterfall, revealing the well-jointed bedrock beneath.

3.3 Aerial Photographs

Readily-available aerial photographs were consulted, as well as the c.1970s APs held by the HER; the 1940s RAF vertical APs appear to be held by the Herefordshire Record Office (catalogued 2013), and thus were not accessible. A review of the online resources demonstrated recent APs were not particularly helpful; however, the 2005 Getmapping AP shows the earthworks in Field B particularly well (as it does for the earthworks south of the mill and Avenbury Court), and the cropmarks of long, curving parallel striations stretching across Fields C and E and the fields immediately to the north and south. These striations are probably geological in origin, but the curves are reminiscent – albeit on a large scale – of the aratral curves of strip fields.



Figure 10: Aerial photograph of the earthworks in Field B (©Getmapping 2005).



Figure 11: Aerial photograph of the cropmark striations in Fields C and E, with an inset showing the possible cropmark enclosure in the north-eastern corner of Field C and the adjacent field (©Getmapping 2005).

3.4 Results of the Geophysical Survey

A geophysical (gradiometer) survey was undertaken by Archaeological Project Services (see below, APS 2015). Given the area covered by the survey (c.25ha), the results are remarkably quiet, with only two potential areas of interest. The first is in Field B, where a massive magnetic disturbance is shown towards the western end of the survey area, and in Field C, where the corner of a possible sub-rectangular enclosure is shown projecting from the northern field boundary. This could correspond to the possible cropmark enclosure identified in Figure 11.

The date of the posited enclosure is difficult to determine at this stage. However, based on morphological analogies it is likely to date to the Late Iron Age or Romano-British period. The magnetic disturbance in Field B correlates with an unnatural raised and landscaped linear mound that almost certainly relates to the dumping of surplus sub- and topsoil from the development of an adjacent housing estate in the mid 1990s (Mr Watts, *pers. comm.*).

It should be noted, however, that the geophysical survey has not identified an anomaly associated with the removed field boundary in Field A. Given how recently this boundary was removed, this might suggest that the survey results are not entirely reliable.

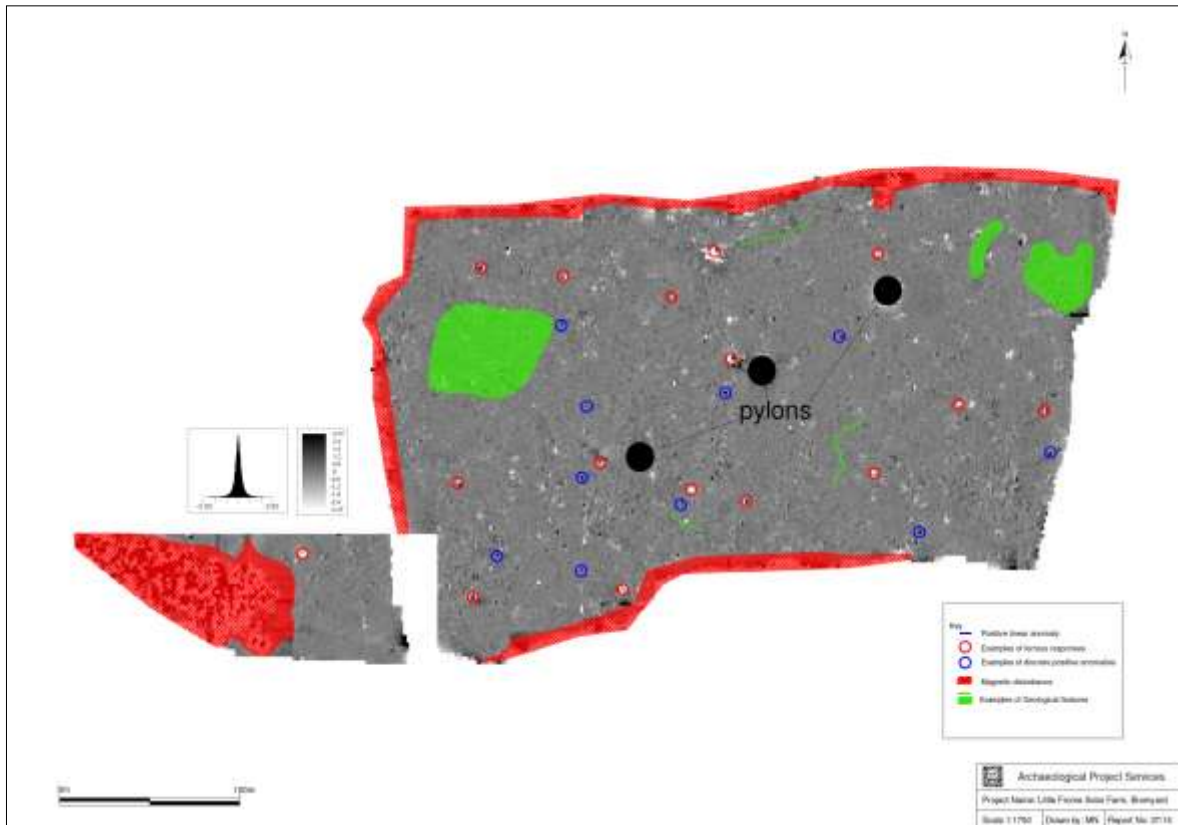


Figure 12: Shade plot with interpretation (north fields) (APS fig.10).

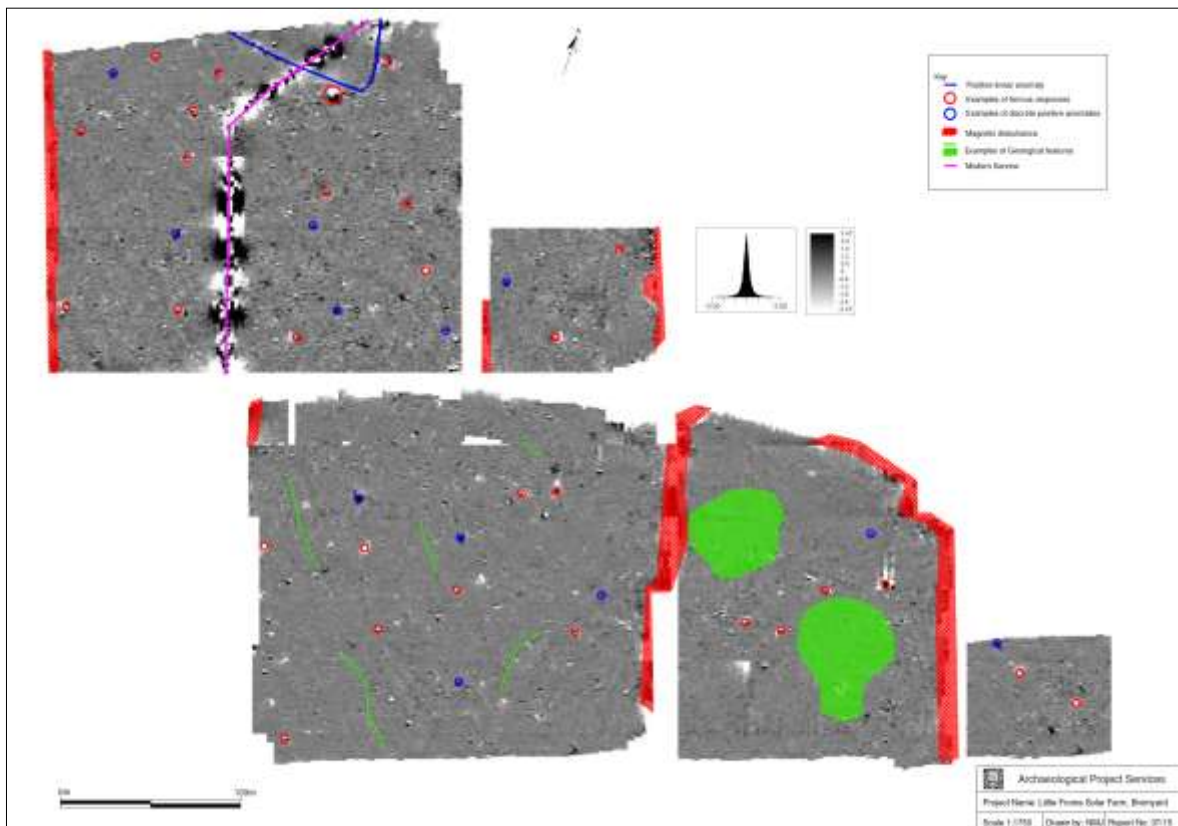


Figure 13: Shade plot with interpretation (south fields) (APS fig.7). Note the modern pipeline crossing Field C, north-to-south.

4.0 Historic Visual Impact Assessment

4.1 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.*

4.2 Setting and Views

The principle guidance on this topic is contained within two EH publications: *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2011) and *Seeing History in the View* (2011). While interlinked and complementary, it is useful to consider the following sites in terms of their *setting* i.e. their immediate landscape context and the environment within which they are seen and experienced, and their *views* i.e. designed or fortuitous vistas experienced by the visitor when at the heritage asset itself, or that include the heritage asset.

Setting is the primary consideration of any HVIA. It is a somewhat nebulous and subjective assessment of what does, should, could or did constitute the lived experience of a monument or structure. The following extracts are from the English Heritage publication *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2011a, 4 & 7):

Setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset.

Setting is not a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation. Its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset. This depends on a wide range of physical elements within, as well as perceptual and associational attributes, pertaining to the heritage asset's surroundings... In some instances the contribution made by setting to the asset's significance is negligible; in others it may be the greatest contribution to significance.

The HVIA below sets out to determine the magnitude of the effect and the sensitivity of the heritage asset to that effect. The fundamental issue is that proximity and visual and/or aural relationships may affect the experience of a heritage asset, but if setting is tangential to the significance of that monument or structure, then the impact assessment will reflect this.

Historic and significant views are the associated and complementary element to setting, but can be considered separately as solar parks may appear in a designed view without necessarily falling within the setting of a heritage asset *per se*. As such, significant views fall within the aesthetic value of a heritage asset, and may be *designed* (i.e. deliberately conceived and arranged, such as within parkland or an urban environment) or *fortuitous* (i.e. the graduated development of a landscape ‘naturally’ brings forth something considered aesthetically pleasing, or at least impressive, as with particular rural landscapes or seascapes), or a combination of both (i.e. the *patina of age*, see below). The following extract is from the English Heritage publication *Seeing History in the View* (2011b, 3):

Views play an important part in shaping our appreciation and understanding of England’s historic environment, whether in towns or cities or in the countryside. Some of those views were deliberately designed to be seen as a unity. Much more commonly, a significant view is a historical composite, the cumulative result of a long process of development.

On a landscape scale, views, taken in the broadest sense, are possible from anywhere to anything, and each may be accorded an aesthetic value according to subjective taste. Given that terrain, the biological and built environment, and public access restrict our theoretical ability to see anything from anywhere, in this assessment the term *principal view* is employed to denote both the deliberate views created within designed landscapes, and those fortuitous views that may be considered of aesthetic value and worth preserving. It should be noted, however, that there are distance thresholds beyond which perception and recognition fail, and this is directly related to the scale, height, massing and nature of the heritage asset in question. For instance, beyond 2km the Grade II cottage comprises a single indistinct component within the wider historic landscape, whereas at 5km or even 10km a large stately home or castle may still be recognisable. By extension, where assets cannot be seen or recognised i.e. entirely concealed within woodland, or too distant to be distinguished, then visual harm to setting is moot. To reflect this emphasis on recognition, the term *landmark asset* is employed to denote those sites where the structure (e.g. church tower), remains (e.g. earthwork ramparts) or – in some instances – the physical character of the immediate landscape (e.g. a distinctive landform like a tall domed hill) make them visible on a landscape scale. In some cases, these landmark assets may exert landscape *primacy*, where they are the tallest or most obvious man-made structure within line-of-sight. However, this is not always the case, typically where there are numerous similar monuments (multiple engine houses in mining areas, for instance) or where modern developments have overtaken the heritage asset in height and/or massing.

In making an assessment, this document adopts the conservation values laid out in *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage 2008), and as recommended in the Setting of Heritage Assets (page 17 and appendix 5). This is in order to determine the relative importance of *setting* to the significance of a given heritage asset. These values are: *evidential, historical, aesthetic* and *communal*.

4.2.1 Evidential Value

Evidential value is derived from the potential of a structure or site to provide physical evidence about past human activity, and may not be readily recognised or even visible. This is the primary form of data for periods without adequate written documentation. It is the least equivocal value: evidential value is absolute; all other ascribed values (see below) are subjective.

4.2.2 Historical Value

Historical value is derived from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected via a place to the present; it can be *illustrative* or *associative*.

Illustrative value is the visible expression of evidential value; it has the power to aid interpretation of the past through making connections with, and providing insights into, past communities and their activities through a shared experience of place. Illustrative value tends to be greater if a place features the first or only surviving example of a particular innovation of design or technology.

Associative value arises from a connection to a notable person, family, event or historical movement. It can intensify understanding by linking the historical past to the physical present, always assuming the place bears any resemblance to its appearance at the time. Associational value can also be derived from known or suspected links with other monuments (e.g. barrow cemeteries, church towers) or cultural affiliations (e.g. Methodism).

Buildings and landscapes can also be associated with literature, art, music or film, and this association can inform and guide responses to those places.

Historical value depends on sound identification and the direct experience of physical remains or landscapes. Authenticity can be strengthened by change, being a living building or landscape, and historical values are harmed only where adaptation obliterates or conceals them. The appropriate use of a place – e.g. a working mill, or a church for worship – illustrates the relationship between design and function and may make a major contribution to historical value. Conversely, cessation of that activity – e.g. conversion of farm buildings to holiday homes – may essentially destroy it.

PV Solar arrays tend to have a limited impact on historical value, save where the illustrative connection is with literature or art (e.g. Constable Country).

4.2.3 Aesthetic Value

Aesthetic value is derived from the way in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place or landscape. Value can be the result of *conscious design*, or the *fortuitous outcome* of landscape evolution; many places combine both aspects, often enhanced by the passage of time.

Design value relates primarily to the aesthetic qualities generated by the conscious design of a building, structure or landscape; it incorporates composition, materials, philosophy and the role of patronage. It may have associational value, if undertaken by a known architect or landscape gardener, and its importance is enhanced if it is seen as innovative, influential or a good surviving example. Landscape parks, country houses and model farms all have design value. The landscape is not static, and a designed feature can develop and mature, resulting in the 'patina of age'.

Some aesthetic value developed *fortuitously* over time as the result of a succession of responses within a particular cultural framework e.g. the seemingly organic form of an urban or rural landscape or the relationship of vernacular buildings and their materials to the landscape.

Aesthetic values are where a proposed PV solar array would have its principle or most pronounced impact. The indirect effects of solar arrays are predominantly visual, and their reflective nature ensures they draw attention within vistas, where local blocking does not prevail.

In most instances the impact is incongruous; however, that is itself an aesthetic response, conditioned by prevailing cultural attitudes to what the historic landscape should look like.

4.2.4 Communal Value

Communal value is derived from the meaning a place holds for people, and may be closely bound up with historical/associative and aesthetic values; it can be *commemorative/symbolic*, *social* or *spiritual*.

Commemorative and symbolic value reflects the meanings of a place to those who draw part of their identity from it, or who have emotional links to it e.g. war memorials. Some buildings or places (e.g. the Palace of Westminster) can symbolise wider values. Other places (e.g. Porton Down Chemical Testing Facility) have negative or uncomfortable associations that nonetheless have meaning and significance to some and should not be forgotten.

Social value need not have any relationship to surviving fabric, as it is the continuity of function that is important.

Spiritual value is attached to places and can arise from the beliefs of a particular religion or past or contemporary perceptions of the spirit of place. Spiritual value can be ascribed to places sanctified by hundreds of years of veneration or worship, or wild places with few signs of modern life. Value is dependent on the perceived survival of historic fabric or character, and can be very sensitive to change.

PV Solar arrays tend to have a limited impact on present-day communal value. However, where the symbolic or spiritual value is perceived to be connected to the wild, elemental or unspoilt character of a place, the construction and operation of PV Solar arrays could have a pronounced impact. In the modern world, communal value most clearly relates to high-value ecclesiastical buildings and sites (e.g. holy wells) that have been adopted by pagan groups. In the past, structures, natural sites or whole landscapes (e.g. stone circles, barrows, rocky outcrops, the environs of Stonehenge) would have had a spiritual significance that we cannot recover and can only assume relate in part to locational and relational factors.

4.2.5 Summary

As indicated, individual solar array developments have a minimal or tangential effect on most of the heritage values outlined above, largely because almost all effects are indirect. The principle values in contention are aesthetic/designed and, to a lesser degree aesthetic/fortuitous, as solar panels are, despite the visual drawbacks, part of the evolution of the historic landscape. There are also clear implications for other value elements (particularly historical/associational and communal/spiritual), where views or sensory experience is important.

4.3 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

4.3.1 Types and Scale of Impact

Four types of archaeological impact associated with solar PV developments 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.
- Cumulative Impact – a single solar PV site will have a visual impact, but a second and a third site in the same area will have a synergistic and cumulative impact above and beyond that of a single solar PV site. The cumulative impact of a proposed development is particularly difficult to estimate, given the assessment must take into consideration operational, consented and proposals in planning.
- Aggregate Impact – a single solar park will usually affect multiple individual heritage assets. In this assessment, the term aggregate impact is used to distinguish this from cumulative impact. In essence, this is the impact on the designated parts of the historic environment as a whole.

4.3.2 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 are generally large and inescapably modern intrusive visual actors in the historic landscape. Therefore the impact of 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.

Temporary/reversible 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.

4.3.3 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 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 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.

4.4 Methodology

The methodology adopted in this document is based on that outlined in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (English Heritage 2011 and 2015 Guidance Note), 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 3), 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 3 (below). A key consideration in these assessments is the concept of *landscape context* (see below).

4.4.1 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.

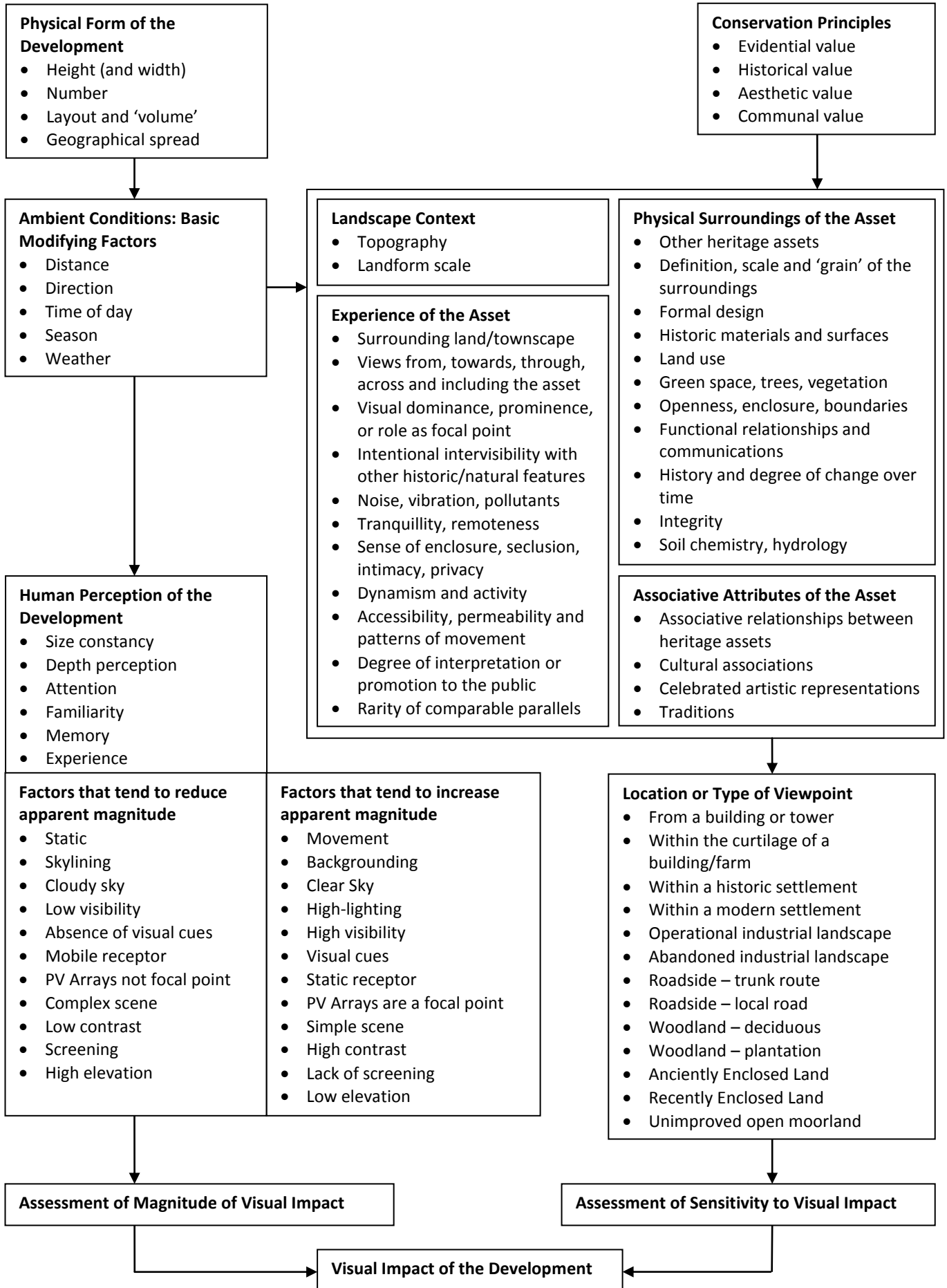


Table 3: The conceptual model for visual impact assessment proposed by the University of Newcastle (2002, 63), modified to include elements of *Assessment Step 2* from the Setting of Heritage Assets (English Heritage 2011, 19).

4.5 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

The viewshed analysis indicates that the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) in this landscape will be relatively extensive within 3km, with key areas of visual influence within the valley of the River Frome, the high ground to the east of Bromyard (Bromyard Downs), and the shallow valley landform south-west of Bromyard and west of the proposed site. Beyond this, and to the north and south, theoretical intervisibility is much more patchy and limited to facing hillsides.

The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 5km from the proposal site by Aardvark EM (Figure 14). The visibility of the proposed development will diminish with distance, and may be locally blocked by intervening buildings within settlements and by hedgerows, woodlands and natural topography. Theoretical visibility has been assessed as the visibility to the panels. Up to 3km Listed Buildings (of all grades) and Scheduled Monuments (SAMs) were considered, whether they fell within the ZTV or not; at 3-5km, only SAMs, GI and GII* buildings and RPGs were considered.

There is one Grade I Listed building (Church of St Peter, Bromyard), four Grade II* Listed buildings (The Green, The Bay Horse PH, Tower Hill House and Avenbury Church, also a SAM) and 25 Grade II Listed structures or groups of structures (Bromyard has 86 GII Listed buildings alone) within 3km of the proposed site. A Conservation Area covers central Bromyard.

At 3-5km, only the Grade II* churches at Stanford Bishop and Edwyn Ralph, and the Scheduled ringwork/motte at Edwyn Ralph, fall within the ZTV; the other high-value assets in this zone (e.g. the Brockhampton assets) fall outside the ZTV. The Brockhampton RPG and associated Listed buildings are located east of a high and pronounced ridge, and views to, from and within that park are limited to and from the east; on that basis further analysis was unnecessary.

4.6 Field Verification of ZTV

On the whole, the ZTV mapping was found to be a fairly accurate representation of the likely intervisibility between the site and the surrounding landscape out to 5km, with all the heritage assets that landscape encompasses. However, screening from trees and hedgerows is a significant factor, particularly for areas to the north and west. The wide, gently-undulating shallow valley to the west contains numerous Grade II Listed farmhouses, but only the western edge of the proposed PV array could be visible, and even this is likely to be screened by trees associated with Birchfield. The Frome Valley, where long views are much easier to appreciate from elevated viewpoints

4.7 The Structure of Assessment

Given the large numbers of heritage assets that must be considered by the HVIA, and with an emphasis on practicality and proportionality (see *Setting of Heritage Assets* page 15 and 18), this HVIA groups and initially discusses heritage assets by category (e.g. churches, historic settlements, funerary remains etc.) to avoid repetitious narrative; each site is then discussed individually, and the particulars of each site teased out. The initial discussion establishes the baseline sensitivity of a given category of monument or building to the projected visual intrusion, the individual entry elaborates on local circumstance and site-specific factors.

It is essential the individual assessments are read in conjunction with the overall discussion, as the impact assessment is a reflection of both.

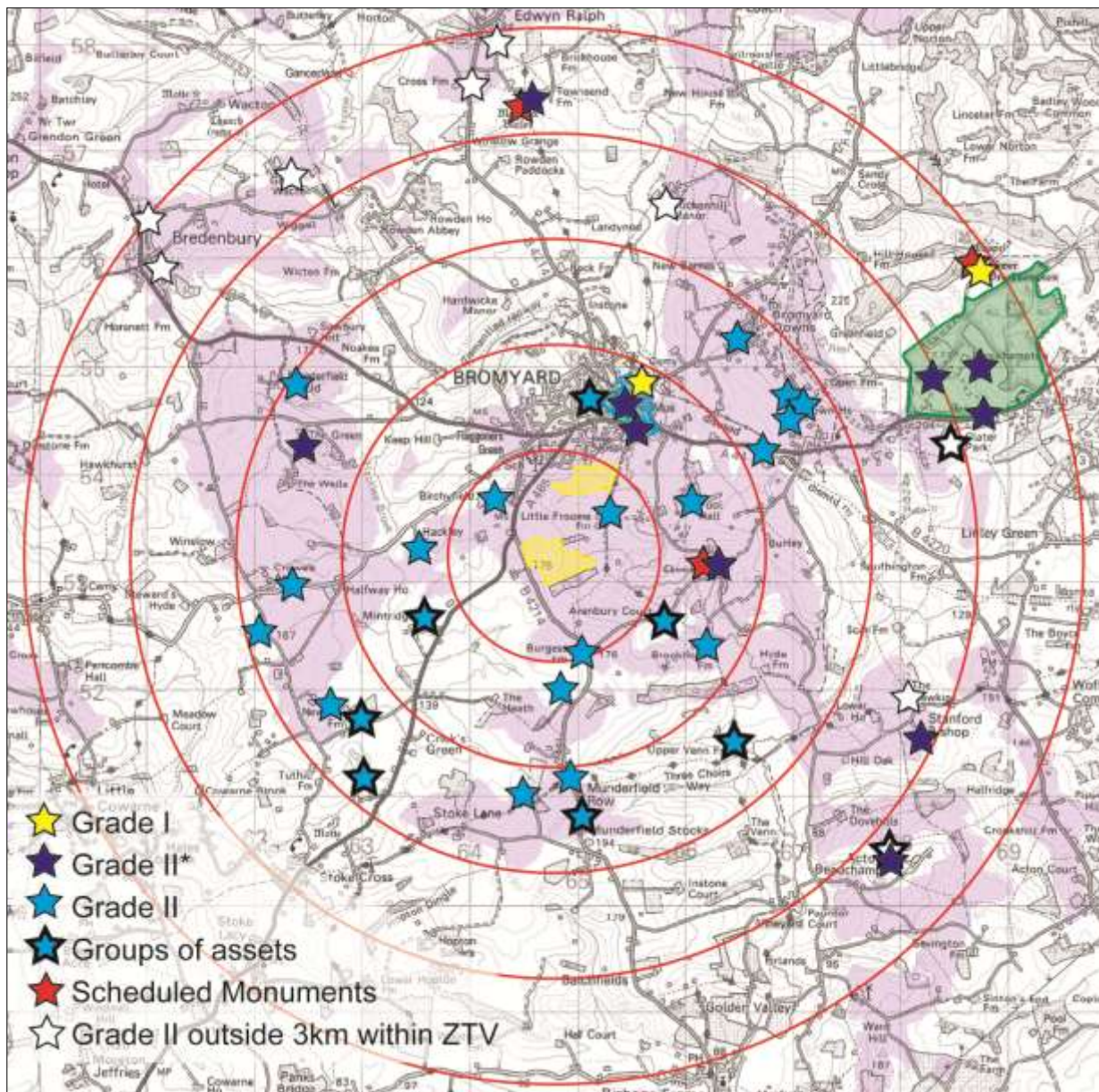


Figure 14: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV of the proposed solar PV: within 5km, based on an observer height of 2m (ZTV © Amalgam Landscape 2015, the ZTV was produced by Amalgam Landscape) (© English Heritage 2014. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2015. Reproduced from OS digital map data © Crown copyright 2015 licence number 100019980 Ordnance Survey. The English Heritage GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 16.12.14).

4.8 Impact by Class of Monument or Structure

4.8.1 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 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. Solar PV sites will usually have a restricted impact on the meaning or historical relevance of these sites.

What is important and why

Farmhouses and buildings are expressions of the local vernacular (evidential) and working farms retain functional interrelationships (historical/associational). Farms are an important part of the rural landscape, and may exhibit levels of formal planning with some designed elements (aesthetic/designed but more often aesthetic/fortuitous). However, working farms are rarely aesthetically attractive places, and often resemble little more than small industrial estates. The trend towards the conversion of historic farm buildings and the creation of larger farm units severely impacts on historical/associational value.

Asset Name: Little Froome		
<i>Parish:</i> Avenbury	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> fair/good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.200m
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. Early 16 th century north wing with extension of c.1700, latterly rebuilt. South wing of early 17 th century with exposed timber framing to rear. Front (east) elevation refaced in stone in 18 th century, of two storeys with a projection to the right, three 19 th century sash windows. Chamfered beams and moulded plaster ceiling in north wing.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located close to the base of the valley on the western side, flanking a slight combe running back into the slopes above. The house is in an elevated position relative to its historic farm buildings.		
<i>Setting:</i> The combe contains a small watercourse, and this is flanked by mature deciduous trees that frame the house and garden to the south. The house is more open to the east and north, across lawns and framed by a historic barn and converted farm buildings (holiday cottages). The modern farm buildings are located some distance to the south-south-west, and thus do not impinge directly on the setting of the house and historic farm buildings.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are views from the house across the valley to the east, and back to the house from the east and north-east. The principal elevation is not particularly attractive. The creation of a new access track running across the base of the valley, and orientated on the house, has created a new 'planned' vista.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm is visible within its fields, but it commands no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farm relates to its immediate surroundings, its own landholding and is less sensitive to wider landscape change. It was formerly a gentry residence, but there is little about the building or its surroundings to indicate it was of especial importance.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed solar farm would be laid out around the farm to the north and south; views from the house are unlikely to include the arrays, but views back to the farmhouse in its setting would include both sets of panels, and these would detract from the present rural/agricultural setting of the farmhouse.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> negative/moderate		

Asset Name: Pool Hall		
<i>Parish:</i> Linton	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Fair	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.800m
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. Late 17 th century timber-framed structure, faced in roughcast and with a tiled roof. Single storey with attic, two gabled dormers, and a late 19 th century bay window. Attached, a three-storey 19 th century brick wing.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located near the top of a slight narrow combe descending into the valley of the River Frome, dropping away to the south-west.		
<i>Setting:</i> The farm is located on private land down a long farm track. The house is located at the western end of a rectangular farmyard flanked by historic farm buildings. There are some mature deciduous trees in the base of the combe, but its aspect is otherwise fairly open to the north and north-west, and its immediate setting takes in the adjoining fields.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Key views would be up the access track to the farm, to and from the north; views across the valley should be good, but the main elevations of the house appear to face north-west or south-east, where distant views are constrained by the topography.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm is set down in a depression, and mainly hidden from view; it has no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farm relates to its immediate surroundings, its own landholding and is less sensitive to wider landscape change.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed solar farm should be visible along the combe to the west, but views from this location appear very restricted, and meaningful views of the asset in its setting that would include the proposed solar farm are unlikely to be possible.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> negligible		

Asset Name: Burgess Farmhouse		
<i>Parish:</i> Avenbury	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.800m
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. 18 th century farmhouse of stone rubble, of two storeys with three windows, and a rear wing with a tiled roof. Principal elevation faces south.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located at the top of the ridge, just to the south of the summit, overlooking the shallow valley to the south-south-west.		
<i>Setting:</i> The farmhouse is located on the southern side of its farm buildings, overlooking large fields bounded by mature hedgerows. There is a range of historic farm buildings, but the yard is partly infilled by a modern shed. These buildings crowd around the historic farmhouse to the north and north-east. There is a depleted orchard to the west.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Main views are from the house to the south, and to the house from the south.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm is visible within its fields and it is a relatively obvious component within the context of the valley adjacent; however, the character of the topography means it holds no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farm relates to its immediate surroundings, its own landholding and is less sensitive to wider landscape change.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed solar farm would be located to the north along the same ridge, but views from the house are screened by its farm buildings, and these buildings provide the backdrop in most views to the farmhouse.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> negligible		

Asset Name: Avenbury Court with Barn and Hop Kilns		
<i>Parish:</i> Avenbury	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.1km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. 18 th century rubble and brick, of two storeys with a hipped slate roof. The principal elevation faces north-north-west, with 2:1:2:2 windows, two modern bay windows at ground floor level, with a panelled door and fanlight pediment. Barn and Hopkilns. Probably 18 th century, stone rubble ground floor with timber frame and painted brick above, and a hipped tile roof. Attached, two circular brick hopkilns with conical slate roofs. The barn and hopkilns have been converted to residential use.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The farmhouse and barns are set on a narrow east-facing ridge projecting from the hill to the west; this ridge projects down into the valley to Avenbury Church.		

The ground drops away fairly steeply to the rear (south), but more gradually to the north.
<i>Setting:</i> The immediate setting of the farmhouse and barns is the parish road that runs through the centre of the former farmyard. There are gardens to the rear (south), with some mature deciduous trees, but these buildings are fairly open to the south.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Principal views are from the main house to the north and the south; to the north wide landscape views up the valley are possible. Views towards the farmhouse and barns would be from across the valley to the east, and from the north, although suitable viewpoints at a meaningful distance may be difficult to find.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm is part of a visible pattern of farmsteads across and along the valley but it holds no particular individual landscape presence.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farm relates to its immediate surroundings, its own landholding and is less sensitive to wider landscape change.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed solar farm site would be visible from the front of the assets, and in views across the assets from the south-east. However, all the historic farm buildings have been converted into residential units, eroding the overall associational value of the group. With the exception of the barn and hopkilns, the group is not particularly attractive.
Overall Impact Assessment: negative/minor

Asset Name: Cusop Farmhouse		
<i>Parish:</i> Avenbury	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.1.1km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. Probably 16 th century, re-fronted in brick in 18 th century with parapet and steep tiled roofs. Two-storeys, principal elevation faces south, 2:2:1:2:2 windows, with central door with rectangular fanlight with moulded hood on columns.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located at the eastern end of a wide shallow valley that extends to the north-west, on a slight west-facing slope.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located down a farm track, the house is at the western end of a range of historic farm buildings; these include two hopkilns. A small garden lies to the west, but the farmstead is otherwise open to its fields.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Main views are to and from the principal (south-south-west facing) elevation.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm is part of a visible pattern of farmsteads across and along the valley but it holds no particular individual landscape presence, and is somewhat tucked down and out of sight.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farm relates to its immediate surroundings, its own landholding and is less sensitive to wider landscape changes. The re-fronting of the principal elevation in the 18 th century is indicative of aspirations to status.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed solar farm would be located along the same ridge to the north, but views from the house would be partly screened by its farm buildings and trees to the north-north-east; these elements would provide the backdrop in most views to the farmhouse from the south.		
Overall Impact Assessment: negligible		

Asset Name: Hackley Farmhouse		
<i>Parish:</i> Avenbury	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.1km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. Early 17 th century, timber framed with weatherboarding and tile roof. Two-storey with attic; unusual staircase. Associated with historic farm buildings arranged around a farmyard to the west, with gardens to the east and south.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located in a slightly elevated position above the base of a wide shallow valley, on a south-east facing slope.		
<i>Setting:</i> The farmhouse is flanked by historic farm buildings to the south-west and west, and by gardens to the south and south-east. To the south-east there are some mature deciduous trees – perhaps including a depleted orchard – but the house is otherwise open to its fields.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Key views from the farmhouse appear to be to the north-east, as it is flanked by farm buildings to the south-west. Meaningful views across to the farmstead would be from the other side of the valley to the south-west.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm is part of a visible pattern of farmsteads across and along the valley but it holds no particular individual landscape presence		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farm relates to its immediate surroundings, its own landholding and is less		

sensitive to wider landscape change.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed solar farm would be located on the other side of the ridge to the north-east, with only the uppermost panels theoretically visible from this valley. Views from the house are unlikely to include the panels, and views across the farmstead would be protected by the trees and hedgerows to the north-east; these elements would provide the backdrop in most views to the farmhouse from the south.
Overall Impact Assessment: negligible

Asset Name: Mintridge Farmhouse, Barns and Stable		
<i>Parish:</i> St Germans	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.1.2km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. Late 16 th or early 17 th century, timber framed with painted brick nogging and tiled roof. Two storeys with attic, with timber-framed gable and gabled porch, and stone rubble block to rear. Barn. Early 18 th century red brick barn with machine-tile roof. Barn. 17 th century timber-framed barn with brick nogging and weather-boarded range, with a tiled roof. Stables. 17 th century stables of stone rubble with machine-tile roof.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located at the eastern end of a wide shallow valley that extends to the north-west, on a west-facing slope; the head of the valley curves around to the south.		
<i>Setting:</i> The farmstead is located down a short private lane; the Listed structures are located around a courtyard, with modern farm buildings located just to the east-north-east. The modern buildings are partly screened from view by mature hedgebanks; the historic buildings are open to the fields to the south, west and north.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Meaningful views across the historic farmstead would be from the south and west; views from the farmhouse appear rather limited, with the principal elevation facing across the yard to its buildings.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm is part of a visible pattern of farmsteads across and along the valley but it holds no particular individual landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farm relates to its immediate surroundings, its own landholding and is less sensitive to wider landscape change.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The farmstead does not fall within the ZTV, and views across the farmstead from the south and south-west would be partly screened by intervening trees and hedgerows to the north-east.		
Overall Impact Assessment: negligible		

Asset Name: Brookhouse Farmhouse		
<i>Parish:</i> Avenbury	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.1.3km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. 18 th century structure of painted brick, of two storeys with a hipped slate roof. The adjacent historic farm buildings have been recently and extensively renovated, with the removal of the farm buildings that formerly concealed the historic structures from view.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located just above the base of the valley, at the foot of the east-facing slope.		
<i>Setting:</i> The farmhouse was sandwiched between historic and modern farmbuildings; the modern farm buildings to the east have been cleared, but the farmhouse remains crowded by other structures. The building is open to the south-east, where there are formal gardens with a swimming pool.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Key views from the house would be to the south-east; views to the house from most directions are blocked by the adjacent buildings.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm is part of a visible pattern of farmsteads across and along the valley; it is open to the east, and thus commands some landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farm relates to its immediate surroundings, its own landholding and is less sensitive to wider landscape changes. The historic structure is crowded by later structures, and may no longer be in agricultural use.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed solar farm should be visible from this location, but trees and hedgerows across the intervening landscape may provide partial screening; views across the farmstead would mainly be from the east, and the proposed solar farm would be less visible in those views.		
Overall Impact Assessment: negligible		

Asset Name: Barn at Munderfield Court		
<i>Parish:</i> Avenbury	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.2.1km
<i>Description:</i> Barn. Probably late 17 th century, stone rubble with a tiled roof.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located at the southern end of a wide shallow valley that extends to the north-west, on a north-facing slope.		
<i>Setting:</i> The barn lies within the historic core of the farmstead, with the farmhouse to the east, and other historic barns to the north and north-west. The farm track curves around the building to the south, beyond which are open fields bounded by hedgerows.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views from the barn are almost irrelevant to its significance. Meaningful views to the barn would be from the south, where it could be viewed in relation to the farmhouse and other historic farm buildings.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm is part of a visible pattern of farmsteads across and along the valley but it holds no particular individual landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The barn relates to its immediate surroundings and is less sensitive to wider landscape change.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed solar farm may be visible in the background in views across the barn from the south, but screening from intervening hedgerows and trees is likely to be fairly comprehensive.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> negligible		

Asset Name: Newton Farmhouse and Barns		
<i>Parish:</i> Stoke Lacy	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.2.2km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. T-shaped plan, cross-wing to south is 15 th century in date, the rest is 16 th or 17 th century in date. Timber framed with rough-cast panels and recent tile roof. Barn to east is 18 th century stone rubble with multiple narrow vertical lights and machine-tile roof. Second 18 th century barn of stone rubble with tile roof, with stone steps up to the loft door.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located at the south-western end of a wide shallow valley that extends to the north, on a break of slope between this valley and the valley to the south.		
<i>Setting:</i> The farm is strung out along the side of the parish road, and is otherwise open to its fields. The house is flanked by historic barns, one of which has been converted to non-agricultural use. More modern farmbuildings lie to the east and to the north-north-west, with five large chicken sheds located a little distance to the north, separated from the historic farmstead by a depleted orchard.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There would be views from the rear (north) of the house, but otherwise views, where possible, would be down into the valley to the south-south-east. Views across to the farmstead would be from the north or north-east.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm is part of a visible pattern of farmsteads across and along the valley but it holds no particular individual landscape presence. The large chicken sheds to the north of the historic farmstead appear relatively modern, and are clearly visible.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farm relates to its immediate surroundings, its own landholding and is less sensitive to wider landscape changes. The conversion of the historic farm buildings to other uses may be part of a staged change, and if so, would have a marked impact on their associational value.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The farmstead falls outside the ZTV, and meaningful views across the farmstead that would include the panels would be very restricted, and likely screened by trees and hedgerows.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> negligible		

Asset Name: Upper Venn Farmhouse, Barn, Barn and Hopkilns		
<i>Parish:</i> Avenbury	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.2.2km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. Early 17 th century central block and cross-wings, two storey with attics. Timber frame with brick noggin and machine-tile roof. Barn, 18 th century stone rubble with tile roof. Barn, 18 th century stone rubble with tile roof, with square brick hopkilns with pyramidal slate roof. The house appears more complex than the Listing text implies.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located at the base of the valley, at the foot of the east-facing slope; two short deep valleys discharge into the river to either side of the farmstead.		

<i>Setting:</i> The farmstead is set down a long farm track and is open to the surrounding fields, with only a few scattered hedge trees located to the east near the river bank. The house is on the eastern side of the farmstead, and the historic farm buildings form a courtyard to the west. Modern farm buildings enclose this group to the north and west, and the courtyard is partly infilled.
<i>Principal Views:</i> The farmhouse appears to face west-south-west down its lawn, with outshuts to the rear (east) side. The views to the farmstead are unrestricted.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm is part of a visible pattern of farmsteads across and along the valley. Its location and lack of screening means it forms a readily-visible component of the immediate landscape.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farm relates to its immediate surroundings, its own landholding and is less sensitive to wider landscape change.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The farmstead does not lie within the ZTV, and could only be viewed in relation to the proposed development in views across the farmstead from the south or south-east.
Overall Impact Assessment: negligible

Asset Name: Grove Farmhouse		
<i>Parish:</i> Stoke Lacy	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.2.3km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. Late 16 th century, timber frame with brick nogging and slate roof. Large 20 th century brick extension.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located at the south-western end of a wide shallow valley that extends to the north.		
<i>Setting:</i> Accessed via a private track, the house lies within an untidy straggle of farm buildings flanking that track. The farmstead is partly enclosed by hedgebanks with mature hedge shrubs and trees, within larger fields.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There would be views from the farmhouse across to the east-north-east; meaningful views across the farmstead in its setting would be from the north-east.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm is part of a visible pattern of farmsteads across and along the valley but it holds no particular individual landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farm relates to its immediate surroundings, its own landholding and is less sensitive to wider landscape change.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed solar farm may be visible in the background in views across the farmstead from the south, but screening from intervening hedgerows and trees is likely to be fairly comprehensive.		
Overall Impact Assessment: negligible		

Asset Name: Merrifield Farmhouse, Barn and Hopkilns		
<i>Parish:</i> Stoke Lacy	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.2.5km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. Mid 18 th century, stone rubble, two storey with hipped slate roof; appears double-plan. Barn, 17 th or 18 th century, stone rubble with partial timber frame and corrugated iron roof. Attached, twin-roundel hopkilns without roofs.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located within the head of a valley that drops down to the south-west, leading to Stoke Lacy, on a west-facing slope.		
<i>Setting:</i> The farm is set down a private farm track; a small yard of historic buildings is flanked by modern farm buildings to the west and north. Mature hedgebanks, with mature deciduous trees, wrap around the farmstead to the west and south, with a large pond to the south.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are restricted by the terrain and the trees and hedge shrubs. Views across the farmstead are possible from the north and north-east.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm is part of a visible pattern of farmsteads across and along this valley but it holds no particular individual landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farm relates to its immediate surroundings, its own landholding and is less sensitive to wider landscape changes.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The farmstead does not lie within the ZTV, and meaningful views across the farmstead would not feature the proposed solar farm.		
Overall Impact Assessment: neutral		

Asset Name: Newhouse Farmhouse		
<i>Parish:</i> Bromyard	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.2.7km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. 17 th century timber frame with brick nogging, single storey with a tile roof. Appears more complex than the Listing suggests, with an extension and a wing. Newly modernised.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located at the head of a short combe, dropping down into a valley to the south-west.		
<i>Setting:</i> The farmstead is located down a short private track, with a linear group of farm buildings to the north-west, and open to the fields on all sides. The farmstead appears recently modernised.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Short views to and from the farmhouse along the access road, with distant views to the south-west down the adjacent valley.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm is part of a visible pattern of farmsteads across and along the valley but it holds no particular individual landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farm relates to its immediate surroundings, its own landholding and is less sensitive to wider landscape change.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The farmstead does not lie within the ZTV, and the proposed solar farm would not be visible in views across the farmstead.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> neutral		

4.8.2 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. There were many more minor landed gentry and thus a great 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 solar PV park 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 PV site is less pronounced.

What is important and why

The lesser houses are examples of regional or national architectural trends, as realised through the local vernacular (evidential value); this value can vary with the state of preservation. They were typically built by gentry or prosperous merchants, could stage historically important events, and could be depicted in art and painting; they are typically associated with a range of other ancillary structures and gardens/parks (historical/associational). However, the lesser status of these dwellings means the likelihood of important historical links is much reduced. They are examples of designed structures, often within a designed landscape (aesthetic/design); however, the financial limitation of gentry or merchant families means that design and extent is usually less ambitious than for the great houses. Survival may also be patchy, and smaller dwellings are more vulnerable to piecemeal development or subdivision. The 'patina of age' can improve such a dwelling, but usually degrades it, sometimes to the point of destruction. There is limited communal value, unless the modern use extends to a nursing home etc.

Asset Name: Birchyfields		
<i>Parish:</i> Avenbury	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> unknown	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.600m
<i>Description:</i> House. 18 th century, stucco (white), two storeys, 2:1:2 front (south-west) elevation, central porch with fluted Doric columns. Associated with a post-1840 landscape park. Described in 19 th century		

directories as ‘a freestone mansion in the modern English style’; occupied by eminent County architect Frederick Roberston Kempson.
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The house stands on the western side of the ridge that runs south from Bromyard, just below the break of slope, on a south-west facing hillside. It overlooks a wide shallow valley.
<i>Setting:</i> The house lies within a heavily-wooded enclosure filled with mature deciduous trees. The trees crowd around the house to the north-west, north and east, being slightly more open to the south-west. Historic farm buildings lie to the north, with a range of modern farm buildings beyond that. Elements of the parkland tree planting survive around the site, particularly around the house and to the south-east and south, and form part of an unregistered historic park and garden.
<i>Principal Views:</i> The fall of the land, and the wooded enclosure, mean views to and from the house are restricted to the south-west. The parkland trees, many located at or near the skyline, are a local landmark.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The house is visible (white) among the trees from the south-west. The parkland trees are notable skyline elements.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The house may well have been built or augmented by a notable County architect, and a small landscape park was laid out around it. This would indicate setting was indeed important to the significance of the house as perceived by contemporaries. The value of the whole group as a high-status settlement has been eroded by the functional use of the site as a working farm. However, the field to the south of the house retains a strong parkland feel, with a number of free-standing mature deciduous trees.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The western edge of the proposed solar farm would extend to within 600m of the house, just beyond the former parkland. However, only part of the array would theoretically be visible, and total screening from the house, and views to the house, would be provided by the modern farm buildings and, more comprehensively, from the parkland trees and mature hedgerows. Views back across the former park from the west are attractively composed, but the trees and copse that fringe the eastern and south-eastern sides of the park are likely to screen the park from all views to the east that might include the proposed solar panels. The former park – as opposed to the trees themselves – is not obvious when viewed from the east. Both the house and the park face west, and were intended to be viewed from the west.
Overall Impact Assessment: negligible

Asset Name: Down Manor		
<i>Parish:</i> Norton	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> unknown	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.1.7km
<i>Description:</i> House. Early 19 th century, stucco (white), two storeys with hipped slate roof. Flat pilasters to eaves-height, central porch with heavy cornice.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The house is located on the middle south-west facing slopes of the Bromyard Downs.		
<i>Setting:</i> The house is located adjacent to a former walled garden, now containing a separate dwelling, next to a long lawn orientated at 90° to the slope flanked by two areas of deciduous woodland.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Wide views from the house, across the woodland, to Bromyard and the valley of the River Frome, should be possible. Views back to the house from elevated positions within the wider landscape to the west and south-west.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The house is a visible (white) component in the wider landscape, located in a relatively prominent location.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The house lies within an area of late enclosure on the edge of the unenclosed Bromyard Downs. On this basis the suffix ‘manor’ is ambitious, and thus the significance of views to and from are restricted to the aspirations of the affluent Victorian who built this dwelling.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar farm would be located across the valley to the south-west, in full view of the house. It would not affect the setting of the house in its wooded grounds.		
Overall Impact Assessment: negative/minor		

Asset Name: The Green		
<i>Parish:</i> Bredenbury	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> unknown	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.2.5km
<i>Description:</i> House. 18 th century, brick, principal elevation rebuilt c.1770 faces east, centre breaks		

forward with pediment. 2:2:1:2:2 windows, Venetian window at centre set in a recess with an arched head. Central door with fanlight and open pediment and Tuscan pilasters. Two-storey stone rubble wing to rear.
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on a slight ridge between two valleys dropping down to the east, where the streams join the Hackley Brook. On an east-facing slope.
<i>Setting:</i> The house is located at the southern end of a linear farmstead, with historic farm buildings immediately to the north and on the same alignment as the house, with another historic building with two hopkilns located further to the north-west. Modern farm buildings lie in between. There is a small informal lawn in front of the principal (east) elevation of the house, and it is open to the field (former parkland, with surviving parkland trees) beyond. Most of the rest of the complex is bounded by hedgerows containing mature deciduous trees.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Principal views are clearly to and from the house from the east, across and through the former parkland.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The house and farm relates to its immediate surroundings and its own landholding, with most of the farmstead concealed within the trees. The house was clearly intended to be visible, and to have clear views across its own small parkland; however, this could not be verified as meaningful viewpoints are not accessible to the public.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farm relates to its immediate surroundings, its own parkland and its principal view to the east.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar farm may be visible as a distant feature, but only within the wide landscape views, and is likely to be fully screened by the trees around Birchyfields.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> negligible

Asset Name: Munderfield Harold		
<i>Parish:</i> Bredenbury	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.2.6km
<i>Description:</i> House. Mid 18 th century, brick, two storey with attic, 19 th century brick wing to north-west. Projecting wings, central door with moulded architrave. Tiled hipped roof with dormers.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on a slight ridge within a shallow valley dropping down to the east, where its stream joins the River Frome north-west of Bromyard.		
<i>Setting:</i> The house is located on the eastern side of a complex and haphazard group of other structures, including historic and modern farm buildings, set within historic hedged enclosures incorporating scattered mature deciduous trees. The house is partly enclosed by these trees to the north, east and south-east.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There should be clear views from the house to the east, down the valley. Views to the house in its setting would be from the east; the house and buildings are otherwise fairly secluded.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The house should be a fairly prominent feature of views west along the A44 from Bromyard, but its wider landscape presence is restricted, due to the terrain, to views from that direction.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The house was clearly designed as a statement of wealth and aspiration, set within its own landscape park within a fairly small and discrete valley landform. The house would be sensitive to changes within that landform, and changes that might affect views to and from the house.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar farm could be visible as a distant feature, subject to screening from hedgerows and trees, but only within the wide landscape views. It would not affect the setting of the house or views to the house.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> negligible		

4.8.3 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 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 Solar PV parks, 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 solar park is unlikely to prove particularly intrusive.

What is important and why

Historic settlements constitute an integral and important part of the historic landscape, whether they are hamlets, villages, towns or cities. The physical remains of previous occupation may survive beneath the ground, and the built environment contains a range of vernacular and national styles (evidential value). Settlements may be archetypal, but development over the course of the 20th century has homogenised most, with streets of terraced and semi-detached houses and bungaloid growths arranged around the medieval core (limited historical/illustrative value). As dynamic communities, there will be multiple historical/associational values relating to individuals, families, occupations, industry, retail etc. in proportion to the size and age of the settlement (historical/associational). Settlements that grew in an organic fashion developed fortuitously into a pleasing urban environment (e.g. Ledbury), indistinguishable suburbia, or degenerate urban/industrial wasteland (aesthetic/fortuitous). Some settlements were laid out quickly or subject to the attention of a limited number of patrons or architects (e.g. late 19th century Redruth and the architect James Hicks, or Charlestown and the Rashleigh family), and thus strong elements of design and planning may be evident which contribute in a meaningful way to the experience of the place (aesthetic/design). Component buildings may have strong social value, with multiple public houses, clubs, libraries (communal/social), chapels and churches (communal/spiritual). Individual structures may be commemorative, and whole settlements may become symbolic, although not always in a positive fashion (e.g. the Valleys of South Wales for post-industrial decline) (communal/symbolic). Settlements are complex and heterogeneous built environments filled with meaning and value; however, beyond a certain size threshold distant sight-lines become difficult and local blocking more important.

Asset Name: Tower Hill House		
<i>Parish:</i> Bromyard	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GI*	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.500m
<i>Description:</i> House. 1630, two-storey with cellar, timber frame on a high stone rubble plinth. Close-set studwork to west elevation, with ornamental panelling to the gable, and central two-storey porch. Good interior period features.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on a north-north-east facing slope, with Bromyard located across the valley to the north. The ground continues to rise to the south.		
<i>Setting:</i> The Tower Hill House is on the end of the row, now overlooking the Bromyard bypass. It has a small garden with trees to the rear. Its current setting is dominated, both visually and often aurally, by the main road.		

<i>Principal Views:</i> Views to the house are from the main road. The principal elevation faces onto the street and along the slope to the west.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The house is a distinctive visual actor within the context of its immediate setting, but has no wider landscape presence.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The house would be sensitive to changes in its immediate environment, but not to those in the wider landscape. Other buildings provide local blocking.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The development may be visible from the upper southern windows of the house, but would not affect the current setting of the house.
Overall Impact Assessment: neutral

Asset Name: The Bay Horse PH		
<i>Parish:</i> Bromyard	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GII*	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.700m
<i>Description:</i> Public house. Originally two 17 th century buildings, with later alteration and expansion. Timber frame to front, brick extension to rear, slate and tile roofs. The two buildings display different framing techniques – No.19 features large sash windows whereas No.21 is largely close studding; the roofline on both buildings has been raised. Good interior features, but much re-arranged reusing the old timbers.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The PH is located, like the rest of historic Bromyard, on a ridge projecting into the valley of the River Frome, on a slight south-west facing slope.		
<i>Setting:</i> The PH is located firmly within the historic streetscape of modern Bromyard.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Principal views are to the main street frontage. All other views to and from are constrained and confused by the other buildings of the town centre.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The PH is a distinctive visual actor within the context of its immediate setting, but has no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The house would be sensitive to changes in its immediate environment, but not to those in the wider landscape. Other buildings provide local blocking.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed development would not be visible from the street, and would not affect the current setting of the PH.		
Overall Impact Assessment: neutral		

Asset Name: Bromyard Conservation Area		
<i>Parish:</i> Bromyard	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (partly)	
<i>Designation:</i> CA	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.0.5km
<i>Description:</i> The historic core of Bromyard is located towards the eastern end of the modern settlement. The CA covers the churchyard and the houses flanking Church Lane, Church Street, Rowberry Street, High Street, Broad Street, Cruxwell Street, parts of Sherford Street, Frog Lane, Pump Street, New Road and Old Road, with outliers extending to the south to take in Tower Hill House and Bridge House.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The CA is located at the end of a fairly level ridge projecting into the base of the valley of the River Frome. The ground slopes steeply down to the river, which wraps around the foot of the slope to the north-east, east and south-east. This ridge is connected to the hillside to the west by a narrow neck of land, and the CA extends a little distance up this ridge and across the shallow valley to the south.		
<i>Setting:</i> The CA is on the eastern edge of the modern settlement, which stretches visibly up the slopes to the west. There are industrial estates to the north-east and south-east, and settlement is just beginning to expand along the A44 to the south-south-east.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The main views are focused along the key streets within the CA; those views are fairly unrestricted up and down the streets to the west, but are more confined within the historic core. More important views are down Sherford Street, along Frog Lane and at the bottom of Church Street, where views through into the surrounding countryside are possible.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The historic core of the town is obvious and distinctive at close quarters, but is less obvious when viewed from a distance (e.g. the Bromyard Downs).		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The communal and highly visual aesthetic value of the town core and church is largely inwardly-focused within the visual context of the town and the proposed development is unlikely to affect this due to the setting and topography. The Conservation Area and individual assets within it are more sensitive to change within the immediate landscape.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed solar farm would be located to the south, and would be visible in the		

same field of view from the Bromyard Downs. However, it is difficult to distinguish individual historic assets – even the church – at this distance, and there are other unattractive visual actors in this view (industrial estates). In addition, views from within the CA would not be affected.

Overall Impact Assessment: negative/minor

Asset Name: Down House

<i>Parish:</i> Linton	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> unknown	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.1.6km
<i>Description:</i> House. Early 19 th century (Regency) house, stucco, two storey with slate roof. Three-bay frontage faces south-west, ground floor French windows and ornamental cast iron veranda with tent-sloped canopy.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The house is located on the middle south-west facing slopes of the Bromyard Downs.		
<i>Setting:</i> The house is located within a small enclosure bounded by hedgerows with mature deciduous trees. There is another historic building to the east, and a depleted orchard to the north. The gardens of the house extend to the west and south.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views from the house to Bromyard and the valley of the River Frome should be possible, but may be impeded or blocked by adjacent trees (could not be verified). Views back to the house from elevated positions within the wider landscape to the west and south-west are impeded by trees.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The house is not a particularly visible component in the wider landscape, shrouded by trees.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The house lies within an area of late enclosure on the edge of the unenclosed Bromyard Downs. The house would have been built with landscape views in mind.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar farm would be located across the valley to the south-west, in full view of the house. The small field enclosures with hedgerow trees provide a reasonable amount of screening to the house, and it would not affect the setting of the house within its wooded grounds.		
Overall Impact Assessment: negative/minor		

Asset Name: Turnpike

<i>Parish:</i> Norton	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> unknown	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.1.6km
<i>Description:</i> House. Early/mid 19 th century tollhouse. Single-storey stone rubble cottage with hipped slate roof. Central porch with elliptical arch; two casements with Gothick cases and drip moulds – rather elaborate for a simple tollhouse.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The house is located on the middle south-west facing slopes of the Bromyard Downs.		
<i>Setting:</i> The cottage is located by the side of a parish road (former turnpike) running through the Bromyard Downs. East of the road, unenclosed rough grazing wraps around the hillside. West of the road, the ground drops away and is wooded.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The tollhouse would have wide landscape views to the west and south-west, but these are blocked by the woodland adjacent. Key functional views would have been along the road, to the north and south.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The diminutive size of the building, and the woodland adjacent, mean this structure has no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset was not built with views, inwards or outwards in mind. However, the architectural elaboration of the road frontage would suggest some effort was expended on appearances.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar farm would be located across the valley to the south-west, in full view of the building. However, the trees adjacent would provide comprehensive screening, even in winter. It would not affect the setting of the tollhouse.		
Overall Impact Assessment: negligible		

Asset Name: Providence Cottage

<i>Parish:</i> Norton	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.1.7km
<i>Description:</i> Cottage. 17 th century stone rubble with timber frame above and slate roof. One storey with attic, two gabled dormers. Massive stack on north-east gable. Fairly-recently renovated.		

<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The house is located on the middle south-west facing slopes of the Bromyard Downs.
<i>Setting:</i> The cottage is located within an area of late assarted enclosure on the edge of Bromyard Downs. Numerous small, low-status houses are scattered across these small and irregular fields, some of which contain depleted orchards. Mature trees are scattered across the area, but most of the hedges are well-maintained. The cottage is located off a track, within its own small field enclosure.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Its elevated position means the cottage enjoys good landscape views across to Bromyard and down the Frome Valley.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The small size of the building, and complex character of the local fieldscape, means this structure enjoys no wider landscape presence.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset was not built with views, inwards or outwards in mind. Built on an area of open common, (initially) it would have been a very functional building.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar farm would be located across the valley to the south-west, in view of the building. However, some of the scattered trees adjacent could provide some screening. It would not affect the setting of the cottage.
Overall Impact Assessment: negligible

Asset Name: Down Lodge		
<i>Parish:</i> Linton	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.1.7km
<i>Description:</i> Cottage, former lodge. Early 19 th century, stone rubble, two storeys with hipped slate roof. Elevation facing onto the former drive features casement windows with depressed ogee arches, with those at first-floor level forming dormers. Brick lean-to to rear.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The house is located towards the south-western end of a short valley opening onto the Frome at Bromyard, with higher ground to the south and the Bromyard Downs to the north-east. The house is down in the base of the valley, on a north-facing slope.		
<i>Setting:</i> The house is located within a small garden enclosure tucked into the corner of a field next to the A44. To the west of the former drive there is a large pool and haulage area, to the east and north are fields and the line of the old railway. The hedgerow against the road has been allowed to grow up, as have other hedges in the vicinity.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The location is secluded and distant views restricted.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The small size of the building, and the trees and mature shrubs adjacent, mean this structure has no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> As a lodge, the building was meant to be viewed, and views from the lodge were of lesser importance.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar farm would theoretically be visible from this location, but intervening trees and hedgerows are likely to block all views. The panels would not be visible in meaningful views across the asset.		
Overall Impact Assessment: negligible		

Asset Name: No.3 Munderfield Row		
<i>Parish:</i> Avenbury	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.1.9km
<i>Description:</i> Cottage. 17 th century, painted stone rubble with plastered timber frame above, one storey with attic. Tiled roof.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on top of the ridge that extends south from Bromyard to Bishop's Frome, on a north-facing slope.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located within a small enclosure next to the B4214. The garden contains some trees, and a mature hedge to the west. There is a neatly-kept hedge along the roadside, but the cottage is otherwise open to the east, with clear views across the fields.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Distant views are possible to the east, down across into the valley of the River Frome; otherwise the location is fairly secluded.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The small size of the building, and the trees and hedgerows adjacent, mean this structure has no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset was not built with views, inwards or outwards in mind. It was built on what was probably roadside waste as a very functional dwelling. Its intrinsic aesthetic can only be appreciated at close quarters.		

<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed solar farm would be located on the same ridge, but further to the north. Views to this location are blocked by other buildings and trees.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> neutral

Asset Name: The Stock Cottage, Chestnut Cottage, The Perms		
<i>Parish:</i> Avenbury	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> unknown	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.2.3km
<i>Description:</i> Three small cottages strung out along the B4214. Stocks Cottage is a 17 th century timber-framed building clad in brick, two storey, with a tiled roof. Chestnut Cottage is a small 17 th century timber-framed building with brick nogging, stone rubble gables, one storey with attic and a slate roof. The Perms is a 17 th century timber-framed building, one storey with attic and slate roof. Brick extension to east.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The three cottages are located on top of the ridge that extends south from Bromyard to Bishop's Frome, on a north-facing slope.		
<i>Setting:</i> The three cottages are located within the straggling hamlet of Munderfield Row, next to the B414. Each cottage lies within its own garden enclosure, crowded round with other small buildings. The hamlet, comprised of both old and recent structures, provides the setting for these buildings, set within the wider agricultural landscape.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views out from the buildings are restricted, with some possible to the east and west.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The small size of these buildings, together with the trees, hedgerows and other structures adjacent, mean these structures have no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> These buildings were not built with views, inwards or outwards in mind. They were built on what was probably roadside waste as very functional dwellings. The intrinsic aesthetic can only be appreciated at close quarters.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed solar farm would be located on the same ridge, but further to the north. Views to that location are blocked by other buildings and trees.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> neutral		

Asset Name: Batch Cottage		
<i>Parish:</i> Bromyard	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.2.3km
<i>Description:</i> Cottage. 17 th century timber frame with brick nogging, mainly encased in modern brick, with a modern brick wing. One storey with attic, machine tile roof. Much modernised and altered.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located at the south-western end of a wide shallow valley that extends to the north, on a slight west-facing slope close to the watershed.		
<i>Setting:</i> The house is tucked into the north-eastern corner of a triangular garden, adjacent to the parish road to the north and the field to the east. The hedgerows have been allowed to grow up, and there is a scattering of young trees, with a few mature deciduous trees, in the garden.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The current presentation elevation faces west-south-west, onto its garden.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The small size of the building, and the garden trees and hedgerows adjacent, mean this structure has no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is unlikely to have been built with views, inwards or outwards in mind. It may well have been built on what was probably roadside waste as a very functional dwelling. Its intrinsic aesthetic can only be appreciated at close quarters, and even then, is largely concealed by its brick cladding.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar farm may be visible as a distant feature, but only within the wide landscape views, and is likely to be fully screened by the trees around Birchyfields.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> negligible		

4.8.4 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 solar PV park 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.

Some parishes 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 development is located within the landscape in such a way to interrupt line-of-sight between church 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 element in this landscape.

Churchyards often contained Listed gravestones or box tombs, and associated yard walls and lychgates are usually also Listed. The setting of all of these assets is usually extremely local in character, and local blocking, whether from the body of the church, church walls, shrubs and trees, and/or other buildings, always plays an important role. As such, the construction of a PV solar park is unlikely to have a negative impact.

What is important and why

Churches are often the only substantial medieval buildings in a parish, and reflect local aspirations, prosperity, local and regional architectural trends; they usually stand within graveyards, and these may have pre-Christian origins (evidential value). They are highly visible structures, identified with particular geographical areas and settlements, and can be viewed as a quintessential part of the English landscape (historical/illustrative). They can be associated with notable local families, usually survive as places of worship, and are sometimes the subject of paintings. Comprehensive restoration in the later 19th century means many local medieval churches are associated with notable ecclesiastical architects (historical/associational). They are often attractive buildings that straddle the distinction between holistic design and

piecemeal/incremental development, all overlain and blurred with the ‘patina of age’ (aesthetic/design and aesthetic/fortuitous). They have great communal value, perhaps more in the past than in the present day, with strong commemorative, symbolic, spiritual and social value.

Asset Name: Church of St Peter		
<i>Parish:</i> Bromyard	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> GI	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.1km
<i>Description:</i> Parish church. Formerly cruciform, now comprised of a nave, early 14 th century chancel, north and south aisles and crossing tower with circular stair turret. Three Norman doorways, two of which are re-set, two with tympanum, one with a possible pre-Conquest carving of St Peter. Windows in the north transept are pre 1300, most of the rest are 14 th century in date. Some good interior fittings, but much-restored in the 19 th century.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The church is located at the end of a fairly level ridge projecting into the base of the valley of the River Frome. The ground slopes steeply down to the river, which wraps around the foot of the slope to the north-east, east and south-east. This ridge is connected to the hillside to the west by a narrow neck of land.		
<i>Setting:</i> The church is located within its large polygonal churchyard on the north-eastern side of the modern town. The church is fairly central to its churchyard, which is fringed by historic and modern buildings to the west, south and east. Where the ground falls away to the north-east, views are possible over the roofs of adjacent buildings to the Bromyard Downs. The churchyard has been largely cleared of tombstones, but a number of key tombs remain <i>in situ</i> . There are also a number of mature ‘parkland’ trees in the churchyard, particularly to the north, which serve to give the church a more intimate feel.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views from the churchyard are very restricted, though views across to the Bromyard Downs are possible. Views from the top of the tower would be fair less restricted, and would command fine views up and down the Frome. Views across to the church in its setting are possible from high ground to the north, east and south.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> Set against a backdrop of the rest of the town, the church is not particularly prominent. When viewed from the north or south the church is set just outside the rest of the town, and the tower is more prominent, although in these views the adjacent industrial estates are more apparent.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> This church is great importance for its architectural survivals and its historical associations in relation to the manorial history of the area. The church was located in what was, presumably, a defensible location, and one that was set down within the valley and visible from much of the surrounding area. This would have been a deliberate policy, and the tower at the time of building would have been a locally prominent landmark. The proposed solar farm would be clearly visible within the same field of view as the church when viewed from the east (Bromyard Downs), but the church is not a particularly prominent monument when viewed against the backdrop of the town.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The edge of the proposed solar farm would extend to c.1km from the church. The setting of the church within the historic town would not be affected, nor would views from the body of the church or the churchyard. However, meaningful views to the tower of the church as a local landmark may be affected, as would views from the tower.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> negative/minor to negative/moderate		

Asset Name: Church of St Mary (ruin)		
<i>Parish:</i> Avenbury	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GI*/SAM	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.1km
<i>Description:</i> Ruinous parish church. 13 th century tower (roofless, formerly pyramidal) and chancel (roofless) survive within a much-overgrown churchyard surrounded and concealed by mature deciduous trees. Closed in 1931, reputedly haunted and used for satanic practices, now in the ownership of an ‘archaeologist’ and under restoration.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The church is located at the tip of a long narrow gentle peninsula that projects a considerable distance across the valley of the River Frome, forcing the river round in an exaggerated loop. As a result, the church is located at the base of a wide embayment in the eastern slopes of the valley, lending a sense of theatre to the location.		
<i>Setting:</i> The church is located at the tip of a shallow peninsula, with the River Frome on three sides. The churchyard is perched up above the floodplain within a wooded enclosure, the trees of which almost		

wholly conceal the location, including the tower, even in winter. The interior has been cleared and restoration works have begun, but the setting remains highly intimate.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views to the wooded setting of the church would be from the high ground to the north, east and south-west. The nature of the terrain makes views to the church from other directions, and from further away, very difficult. Views from the church, due to the trees, would be very restricted. If the parish road that approaches from the south-west is of any antiquity, it may be that the early church was designed to be approached along the length of the peninsula.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The building in its current state, and in its current setting, has very limited landscape presence.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> This is an important early church, in a highly distinctive topographical location. Its immediate setting is, however, very intimate, and meaningful views to the church where it can be recognised as a church are fairly restricted. Likewise, views from the church are screened by the trees that shroud the end of the peninsula.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed solar farm would be located to the west, at a distance of c.1km. At this distance it would not affect the immediate setting of the church, and the trees would provide comprehensive screening from the monument itself, but it would impinge on views across the site from the east.
Overall Impact Assessment: negative/minor

Asset Name: Church of James		
<i>Parish:</i> Bishops Stanford	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII*	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.3.4km
<i>Description:</i> Parish church. Nave and west tower of c.1200, with chancel of c.1300; nave roof replaced in 19 th century but earlier chancel roof survives. Built in local red sandstone with freestone quoins and dressing and slate roof. Heavily restored in the 19 th century. Good surviving early fabric. The elevated location and semi-circular churchyard hints at early origins.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The church is located in a very exposed location on the top of a hill, and outlier of the ridge to the east, with deep valleys to the north and south.		
<i>Setting:</i> The semi-circular churchyard is fringed with young trees, with several large yews within the yard itself. This gives the yard something of an enclosed feel that belies its very exposed position, and largely conceals the church from casual view. The adjacent fields are fairly large and open, and the nearest settlement is c.250m to the north.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The location enjoys 360° views, even though the churchyard is itself rather more enclosed. The church would be visible from high ground to the north, south and west.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> Despite its elevated location within the landscape, the size of the church and tower, and the trees around the churchyard, serve to diminish the landscape presence of the church. The broad and fairly flat hilltop also serves to conceal the church from adjacent lowland areas.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The church is relatively enclosed, and views out are screened by trees.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar farm would be visible at a distance from the location, if not from the churchyard itself. However, it would be at some distance and this view would also incorporate the large modern farmstead immediately to the north, which is unattractive and visually disruptive. The proposed solar farm would not affect the setting of this building.		
Overall Impact Assessment: negligible		

Asset Name: Church of Michael		
<i>Parish:</i> Edwyn Ralph	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GII*	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.4km
<i>Description:</i> Parish Church. 12 th century nave and chancel, short 13 th century west tower with pyramidal roof with spire.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located in an elevated position on the upper south-east facing slopes of a ridge north of Bromyard, on level ground that drops fairly steeply down to a valley to the south.		
<i>Setting:</i> The church stands within a small sub-rectangular churchyard, c.100m from the nearest farm and adjacent to a Scheduled ringwork/motte (see below). The churchyard is bounded by mature hedge shrubs and trees to the north and east, but is fairly open to the south.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views from the churchyard and the body of the church are fairly constrained – even that to the south is impeded by tall hedgerows to the south. The church is effectively concealed from view by		

the surrounding trees, with only the spire projecting a little distance above the adjacent yew trees.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The small size of the church and its tree cover mean that it has minimal landscape presence.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The church is relatively enclosed, and views to and from the building are screened by trees or hedgerows. This is a manorial church relating to the adjacent earthworks.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The church does not fall within the ZTV, and could not affect the immediate setting of the church.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> neutral

Asset Name: Church of Giles		
<i>Parish:</i> Acton Beauchamp	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> GII*	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.4.3km
<i>Description:</i> Parish Church. 12 th -15 th century but mostly rebuilt 1819. Nave and chancel rebuilt 1819 in Georgian style with good arched windows. Re-set late Norman south doorway, 9 th century carved cross shaft re-used as a lintel. Tower with pyramidal roof and re-set lancet windows.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located towards the head of a narrow winding valley that drops down to the west, on a south-facing slope.		
<i>Setting:</i> The church stands within a small sub-rectangular churchyard, c.60m south of the Listed Church House Farm. The yard is bounded by tall hedgebanks with mature deciduous trees; the trees to the north appear to be specimen trees associated with the gardens of the adjacent house. It is approached via a footpath from the south. There is an orchard to the south and two large fields to the east and west, the field to the west contains isolated trees reminiscent of parkland.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views from the churchyard and the body of the church are fairly constrained. Principal views to the church in its setting would be from the south, where the church is clearly viewed within its churchyard against a backdrop of the historic farm buildings of Church House Farm, and the trees to the north.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The small size of the church and its tree cover mean that it has minimal landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The church is relatively enclosed, and views to and from the building are screened by trees or hedgerows. Views from the south are good, and are attractively composed.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar farm would not be visible from the church or churchyard, and would not affect the immediate setting of the church. Views across the church from the south would be screened by the trees to the north.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> neutral		

4.8.5 Medieval Castles and Moated Sites

Masonry castles, motte & bailey castles, moated sites, manorial sites

Castles are large masonry or timber structures with associated earthworks that were built during the medieval period (c.1050-1500). These structures were built with defense in mind, and were often constructed in highly prominent locations. They were also expressions of status and power, and thus highly visible statements about the wealth and power of their owners. Minor and major castles proliferated in certain areas due to the chronic insecurity (e.g. due to the Anarchy, for instance). They are designed to see and be seen, and thus the impact of wind turbines is often disproportionately high compared to their height or proximity. High status manorial sites could also be enclosed and 'defendable', both types of monument could be associated with deer parks, gardens or pleasure grounds.

What is important and why

Other than churches, castles – ruined or otherwise – are often the most substantial medieval structures to survive in the landscape, and associated with extensive buried remains (evidential). The larger and better-preserved examples are iconic and grandiose expressions of political power and status. Most can be associated with notable families and some have been the scene of important historical events, represented in literature, art and film (historical/associational). All

were originally designed structures, located within a landscape manipulated for maximum strategic and visual advantage (aesthetic/design). The passage of time has reduced some to ruins and others to shallow earthwork; some survived as great houses. All have been subject to the rigours of time, so the current visual state can best be described as a fortuitous development. Communal value is limited, although the ones open to the public are heritage venues, and the larger ruined examples retain a grandeur that borders on the spiritual/romantic. In the past there would have been a strong communal element. They may or may not retain a curtilage of associated buildings, and may or may not retain an associated landscape park or deerpark.

Asset Name: 'Motte and Bailey Castle' at Edwyn Ralph		
<i>Parish:</i> Edwyn Ralph	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.4km
<i>Description:</i> An area of earthworks adjacent to the parish church, comprising a circular platform surrounded by a deep water-filled ditch, with the ditches of outworks or perhaps fishponds to the north and other holloways and/or ditches crossing the area. The Scheduled area is bounded by historic hedgerows which may incorporate further earthworks. The area is grazed and contains numerous pollard trees (mainly ash); the central platform is ringed by mature trees. Neither a motte nor a ringwork.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located in an elevated position on the upper south-east facing slopes of a ridge north of Bromyard, on level ground that drops fairly steeply down to a valley to the south.		
<i>Setting:</i> The historic fieldscape provides the setting for the monument; bounded by a mix of maintained and overgrown hedgerows with scattered mature deciduous trees, the SAM has something of an intimate feel, quiet and isolated.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views from the central platform and the rest of the Scheduled area are fairly constrained by tall hedgerows to the south. A key view would be to the church, which is almost concealed from view by its yew trees. Views back to the monument are unlikely to distinguish this clump of trees from any other.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The scale of the earthworks and the hedge and tree cover mean that it has minimal landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The monument is relatively enclosed, and views to and from the earthworks are screened by trees or hedgerows. This would appear to have been a fairly minor manorial centre.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The earthworks do not fall within the ZTV, and the proposed solar farm could not affect the immediate setting of the earthworks.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> neutral		

4.8.6 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 the British Isles into numerous 'character areas' based on topography, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural and economic activity. The County Councils and AONBs have undertaken similar exercises, as well as Historic Landscape Characterisation.

Some character areas are better able to withstand the visual impact of solar PVs than others. Rolling countryside with wooded valleys and restricted views can withstand a larger number of sites 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 turbines, but the question of cumulative impact must be considered. The aesthetics of individual solar PV parks is open to question, but as intrusive new visual elements within the landscape, it can only be **negative**, if **temporary/reversible**.

The proposed site would be erected within the Timbered Plateau Farmlands Landscape Character Area (LCA):

- This LCA is characterised as a varied agricultural landscape of hedged fields, scattered farms, woods and wooded valleys associated with the undulating relief. The prominent landforms tend to overshadow the patterns of tree cover and field shape, and the undulating topography tends to throw the pattern of woods and fields into greater visual prominence. Variations in the topography also create a changing sequence of visual perspectives, ranging from open vistas to more secluded scenes along the base of valleys (HCC 2004).
- Given that the visual envelope of the proposed development is largely restricted to the valley of the River Frome, and essentially in views from across the valley to the east, the overall impact on the historic landscape is assessed as **negative/minor**.
- The development will affect the immediate archaeology within the field **permanently/irreversibly** and during its operating time of 25 years it will have a **temporary/reversible** effect on the wider landscape and the heritage assets it contains as once it has fulfilled its role, it can technically be removed.

4.8.7 Aggregate Impact

The aggregate impact of a proposed development is an assessment of the overall effect of a single development on multiple heritage assets. This differs from cumulative impact (below), which is an assessment of multiple developments on a single heritage asset. Aggregate impact is particularly difficult to quantify, as the threshold of acceptability will vary according to the type, quality, number and location of heritage assets, and the individual impact assessments themselves.

The proportion of heritage assets in this area likely to suffer any appreciable negative effect includes a small number of designated heritage assets. The assessment suggests that only seven assets (Bromyard CA, Avenbury Church, Avenbury Court, Down House and Down Lodge - negative/minor - and Little Froome and Bromyard church – negative/moderate or negative/minor to negative/moderate) a quantifiable level of harm. On that basis the aggregate impact is taken to be to **negative/minor**.

4.8.8 Cumulative Impact

Cumulative impacts affecting the setting of a heritage asset can derive from the combination of different environmental impacts (such as visual intrusion, noise, dust and vibration) arising from a single development or from the overall effect of a series of discrete developments. In the latter case, the cumulative visual impact may be the result of different developments within a single view, the effect of developments seen when looking in different directions from a single viewpoint, of the sequential viewing of several developments when moving through the setting of one or more heritage assets.

The Setting of Heritage Assets 2011a, 25

*The key for all cumulative impact assessments is to focus on the **likely significant** effects and in particular those likely to influence decision-making.*

GLVIA 2013, 123

The visual impact of a single PV Solar Park can be significant, but the cumulative impact could undoubtedly eclipse this in some areas. An assessment of cumulative impact is, however, very difficult to gauge, as it must take into account operational developments, those with planning consent, and those still in the planning process. The threshold of acceptability has not, however, been established, and landscape capacity would inevitably vary according to landscape character.

In terms of cumulative impact in this landscape, there are no large operational or proposed solar farms in this area, though some small-scale or roof-mounted panels were noted. On that basis the cumulative impact is taken to be **negligible**.

4.9 Summary of the Evidence

ID	UID	Name	NGR	Assessment
All assets up to 3km				
GI	150983	Church of St. Peter	SO6554154842	Negative/minor to negative/moderate
SAM GII*	HE129 150869	Avenbury Church	SO6616453153	Negative/minor
GII*	412003	The Green	SO6243754314	Negligible
GII*	151023	The Bay Horse Inn	SO6541554686	Neutral
GII*	151051	Tower Hill House	SO6547954455	Neutral
GII	412097	Little Froome	SO6522053597	Negative/moderate
GII	151223	Pool Hall	SO6610953680	Negligible
GII	150875 150876	Avenbury Court Farmhouse Barn and Hop Kilns east of Farmhouse	SO6581952664 SO6584352673	Negative/minor
GII	150878	Burgess Farmhouse	SO6502352357	Negligible
GII	150877	Brookhouse Farmhouse	SO6620452416	Negligible
GII	150879	Cusop Farmhouse	SO6486851997	Negligible
GII	150870	No.3 Munderfield Row	SO6489351162	Neutral
GII	150874	Barn SW of Munderfield court	SO6454650944	Negligible
GII	150871 150872 150873	The Stocks Cottage Chestnut Cottage The Perms	SO6501650966 SO6503950893 SO6500450860	Neutral
GII	150882 150883 150884	Upper Venn Farmhouse Barn NW of upper Venn Farmhouse Hop kilns and adjoining barn W of Upper Venn Farmhouse	SO6654451411 SO6650651429 SO6649351413	Negligible
GII	151219	Down Lodge	SO6675354236	Negligible
GII	412104	Down House	SO6699854526	Negative/minor
GII	410086	Down Manor	SO6711854809	Negative/minor
GII	410047	Turnpike	SO6726054814	Negligible
GII	412102	Providence Cottage	SO665555257	Negligible
GII	150880	Birchyfield	SO6407353713	Negligible
GII	150881	Hackley Farmhouse	SO6349153328	Negligible
GII	412008	Munderfield Harold	SO6226154812	Negligible
GII	412005	Batch cottage	SO6226852923	Negligible
GII	412006	Newhouse Farmhouse	SO6201352507	Neutral
GII	410686 410687 410688 410689	Mintridge Farmhouse Barn immediately N of Mintridge Stables N of Mintridge Farmhouse Barn NE of Mintridge Farmhouse	SO6343752528 SO6343152539 SO6344852578 SO6347352550	Negligible
GII	410682	Grove farmhouse	SO6254051897	Negligible
GII	410683 410684 410685	Newton Farmhouse Barn SE of Newton Farmhouse Barn E of Newton Farmhouse	SO6291151657 SO6293551645 SO6296451671	Negligible
GII	410680 410681	Merrifield Farmhouse Barn and Hop kilns W of Merrifield Farmhouse	SO6296950946 SO6295350951	Neutral
SAM	HE165	Motte and Bailey Castle, Edwyn Ralph	SO6445357460	Neutral

SAM	HE67	Chapel and Gatehouse	SO6871256028	-
GI	150963	Gatehouse SW of Lower Brockhampton house	SO6874155979	-
	150962	Lower Brockhampton House	SO6875356002	-
GII*	151193	Church of St. Michael, Edwyn Ralph	SO6452057498	Neutral
GII*	150958	Brockhampton Park	SO6863955037	-
GII*	150961	Brockhampton Chapel	SO6835554889	-
GII*	150960	Worcester Lodge to Brockhampton Park	SO6883354560	-
GII*	410224	Church of St James, Bishops Stanford	SO6820751561	Negligible
GII*	150842	Church of St Giles	SO6794850310	Neutral
RPG	1872	Brockhampton Park (GII)	SO6880355118	-
CA	-	Bromyard + 86 GII Listed structures	SO6540654405	Negative/minor
GII Within ZTV between 3 and 5km				
GII	469154	St. Richard School	SO6109655974	-
GII	493374	Church of St. Andrew	SO6090856446	-
GII	411375	Great Wacton	SO6224256867	-
GII	151198	Old Cross Farmhouse	SO6401757717	-
GII	151197	The Manor	SO6424558100	-
GII	410109	Buckenhill Manor [borderline]	SO6583456557	-
GII	151227	Clater Park	SO6848754306	-
	151230	Barn immediately N of Clater Park	SO6846554329	-
	151231	Barn NW of Clater Park	SO6846754349	-
	151228	Barn immediately NE of Clater Park	SO6851154326	-
	151229	Barn NE Of Clater Park	SO6852854341	-
GII	410225	The Hawkins	SO6809551892	-
GII	150952	Duffield Farmhouse	SO6743450815	-

Table 4: Summary of impacts, the assets in grey are listed but were not assessed as they fall outside of the ZTV or at too great a distance to be affected.

5.0 Conclusion

The proposed solar farms would be located within two blocks of fields located north and south-west of the farmstead at Little Froome. The Manor of Little Froome was first documented in 1326, and the Browne family who lived there for nearly 400 years were Knights of the shire. Little Froome formed part of an important ecclesiastical manor of Avenbury, which was a pre-Conquest holding of the Church in Worcester and held into secular hands in 1066×86. Bromyard, which lies just to the north, was an important early medieval and medieval ecclesiastical centre and market town held by the Church in Hereford.

The shape and form of these fields is largely determined by the topography – i.e. sub-rectangular and aligned with the slope – but the fields to the west are more regular and clearly later, perhaps representing the enclosure of open common grazing. The later hedgerows are generally species-poor hawthorn sets, whereas the older hedgerows – and in particular the parish boundaries to the north – contain more species and older specimens. Some earthworks were noted in Field B, outside the area of the proposed development, but most of the rest of the farm has been subject to recent and ongoing intensive arable cultivation.

Very little archaeological fieldwork has taken place in this area and as a result our understanding of the development of this landscape and the character of settlement in the Prehistoric, Romano-British and early medieval periods is corresponding poor. In this instance, this is clearly absence of evidence rather than evidence of absence. However, the walkover survey failed to identify any significant archaeological remains within the area of the proposed development. A geophysical survey carried out by APS identified part of a sub-rectangular enclosure in Field C, which can just be identified in aerial photographs. On the basis of the evidence currently available evidence, and despite the proximity of medieval Bromyard and Little Froome, with the exception of the two areas noted above, the archaeological potential of the sites is likely to be *low*.

There is one Grade I and four Grade II* Listed buildings or groups of buildings within 3km of the site that fall within the ZTV, together with 17 Grade II Listed buildings or groups (Bromyard contains 86 GII structures). There is only one Scheduled Monuments with 5km (Avenbury Church is also GII*). There are further designated assets, primarily Grade II Listed farmhouse, buildings or cottages that fall outside of the ZTV.

Most of the designated heritage assets in the wider area are located at such a distance to minimise the impact of the proposed development, or else the contribution of setting to overall significance is less important than other factors. 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 solar park by a combination of local blocking, and the topography, or that other modern intrusions have already impinged upon their settings. The assessment suggests that only seven assets (Bromyard CA, Avenbury Church, Avenbury Court, Down House and Down Lodge - negative/minor - and Little Froome and Bromyard church – negative/moderate or negative/minor to negative/moderate) a quantifiable level of harm.

With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed solar can be assessed as **negative/minor**. The impact of the development on the buried archaeological resource would be **permanent** and **irreversible**.

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Appendix 1

PROJECT DESIGN FOR DESK-BASED APPRAISAL AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON LAND AT LITTLE FROOME, AVENBURY, HEREFORDSHIRE

Location:	Little Froome
Parish:	Avenbury
County:	Herefordshire
NGR:	SO647535
Planning Application ref:	Pre-Planning
Proposal:	Solar Farm
Date:	Pre-planning

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document forms a Project Design (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Limited (SWARCH) on behalf of Nick Leaney of Aardvark EM Ltd. (the Agent). It sets out the methodology for desk-based research, historic visual impact assessment and for related off-site analysis and reporting at land at Little Froome, Avenbury, Herefordshire. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes have been drawn up in accordance with guidance issued by Julian Cotton, Hereford Council Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located close to the town of Bromyard and straddles the parishes of Avenbury and Bromyard and Winslow. The parish of Avenbury contains only a few scattered small hamlets and farmsteads with a ruinous church located in the base of the valley. It is first mentioned in a charter dating to 873-915. The Manor of *Aweneburi* is first mentioned in 1086, being a reasonably prosperous estate of 6 hides; in 1066 it was held by *Spirites*, an important curial clerk, with Nigel the Physician in possession by 1086. Bromyard is first attested in a charter of AD c.840, and in 1086 was an important estate of 30 hides with 44 ploughs held by the Church at Hereford. Both estates lay within the historic Hundred of Plegelgete, later Broxash; one of the open fields of Bromyard as called *Pleggenyate*, which may suggest the hundredal centre was located just west of the town. Little Froome, taking its name from the river, formed parcel of the Manor of Avenbury and is first documented in 1326. The Herefordshire Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) identifies this area as falling within HHE345, characterised as 'small compass enclosure' 'reconfiguration of axial field systems' and 'survey planned'. Very little fieldwork has taken place in the immediate area, with the exception of work carried out in Bromyard town, and the Frome Valley Project (White 2011).

3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

- 3.1.1 Undertake a desk-based appraisal of the site;
- 3.1.2 Undertake a walkover survey of the site;
- 3.1.4 Identify and assess the significance of the likely landscape and visual impacts of the proposed development through the use of view-shed-analysis;
- 3.1.5 Assess the direct visual effects of the proposed development upon specific landscape elements and historic assets through the use of photographs, including views from key features looking toward the development site;
- 3.1.6 Produce a report containing the results of the desk-based research, walkover survey and the visual impact assessment;
- 3.1.7 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 Herefordshire 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) has been created 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 following English Heritage 2011 guidelines on the Setting of Heritage Assets (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/setting-heritage-assets/>). This will include: all relevant undesignated heritage assets, Grade I & II* Buildings and Scheduled Monuments & Grade II Listed buildings within 3km of the site; all Grade I & II* Buildings and Scheduled Monuments within the ZTV within 5km 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. This will be used to produce a statement of significance for those heritage assets potentially impacted upon by the development.

4.3.4 The likely impact will be assessed using the methods based on English Heritage 2011 Guidelines on the Setting of Heritage Assets.

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. intrusive trenching) and/or recording is recommended;

5.1.7 A copy of this PD will be included as an appendix.

5.2 The full report will be submitted within three months of completion of fieldwork. The report will be supplied to the HES 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 under record number southwes1-209364

6.0 FURTHER WORK

Should the results of this Assessment indicate a need for further archaeological works to be undertaken this may 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). This work would be subject to a separate Project Design.

7.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

7.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006 upon completion of the project. If artefactual material is recovered the requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Hereford Museum under an accession number to be obtained.

7.2 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.

8.0 PERSONNEL

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

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Appendix 2

Nearby Heritage Assets

Avenbury Church

HE129

No information available

SO6616453153

Motte and Bailey Castle

HE165

No information available

SO6445357460

A circular mound densely covered by vegetation at SO 64405745 is 2.1m high and 30.0m in diameter. It is surrounded by a ditch 1.9m deep and 50.0m in diameter. The mound shows no evidence of a building. To the north at SO 64395749 are the foundations of a building but it is unlikely that they are contemporary with the mound. To the north and west there is evidence of a DMV. A rectangular depression at SO 64375753 measures 60.0m by 30.0m on an East- West axis. To the east of this is a pentagonal pitched enclosure displaying "Rig and Furrow" in the interior. A ditch, to the west of the moated mound, has an average width of 6.0m, and apparently connects with the rectangular depression. (PastScape ref. Field Investigators Comments F1 DRB 12-JUL-70) Moat 100 yds W of church, circular encloses island about 40 yds diam. Traces of outer enclosure on N & NW (RCHME) Motte 2.1m high, 30m diam, no evidence of building. Ditch 1.9m deep. 50m diam. SO6439 5749 are foundations of building. New schedule suggests that is motte and bailey, castle, inside bailey evidence of buildings. On N ditch enlarged either as quarry or fishponds. To S of motte r & F. Earthworks between motte & church may be DMV (Scheduling Record). Ringwork & bailey. Foundations mostly buried of large shell keep on the former low ringwork. Indic of a substantial stone barbican. The bailey poss walled in stone on the earlier earth rampart, though only loose stone left to indicate it. Partly C12 church in one of the several outer enclosures (Sterling Brown). (Herefordshire SMR)

Chapel and Gatehouse

HE67

No information available

SO6871256028

GI Listed

Gatehouse SW of Lower Brockhampton house

150963

Late C15. Exposed timber frame gatehouse of square plan and 2 storeys. The upper storey projects on curved brackets. Close-set uprights with diagonal braces at angles. Angle-posts with moulded heads. The gables have bargeboards with carved foliage. Open archways with 4-centred heads in north and south walls. Original studded door with cross-patters, strap-hinges and wicket.

SO6874155979

Lower Brockhampton House

150962

Late C14 or early C15. 2 storeys. Timber frame and some rubble. Tile and slate roofs. Originally H-shaped plan with 2 cross wings, the west wing has been demolished. Additions include late C16 north-west wing and late C17 extension to east cross wing, and late C17 porch added to hall. The exterior has exposed timber framing partly close-set, south gable has carved barge boards and foiled timber-framing in gable head. Inside, the hall is of 2 jays and east screen bay, there is 1 cruck-truss and cambered collar beams with foiling above and 1 tier of foiled wind-braces.

SO6875356002

Church of St. Peter

150983

I Church dating from the late C12, C13 and C14 with C19 and C20 additions and alterations. MATERIALS: Sand-stone rubble with a slate roof. PLAN: Formerly cruciform it now comprises; nave, early C14 chancel, north and south aisles and central embattled tower with circular staircase at the north-east corner. EXTERIOR: There are three Norman doorways, two of which are re-set. That to the north aisle has a later tympanum and three shafts to each side. That on the south side has an altered original tympanum. Above it is set a stone with shallow-relief carving showing St Peter which may be Anglo-Saxon. The earliest fenestration is the Geometrical tracery in the north window of the north transept of pre-1300, the rest are all of C14 date with intersecting or Y-tracery. The west window dates from 1937 when the west door was blocked and the east window dates from 1933. There are two C14 tomb recesses set in the outer walls of the south aisle and transept. INTERIOR: The nave arcades have different capitals; that to the south has scalloped capitals while those to the north have leaf forms. The north would seem to be later and is dated to c.1210 [Pevsner]. The roof pitch was altered c.1805 over the nave and aisles and ceilings with large-scale coxing were inserted. At the same time the pillars of both nave arcades were heightened. The chancel was restored and re-ordered in 1877 by Thomas Nicholson and the panelled ceiling was inserted at that time together with the choir stalls and pulpit, all in a Perpendicular style. The font is C12 and has two tiers of decoration. The communion table is C16 with bulbous legs. There is a series of C14 tomb recesses to the nave and South transept. The organ dates from 1839 and was initially housed in a western gallery but moved to its present position to the north of the choir in the late C19. It has a wooden, battlemented case with cusped openings which reveal the pipes. Summary of Importance: This church is a major survival of C12 fabric, including three doorways, two especially fine, one with possibly pre-Conquest carving. There is a C14 crossing tower with circular stair turret, window tracery, tomb recesses and a Norman font. The building should be re-graded at I. SO6554154844

SO6554154842

GI1* Listed

Church of St. Michael

151193

Parish church. C12 nave and chancel, C13 west tower with later truncated pyramid roof with spire, late C19 vestry, and south porch. Restored in 1862 and 1885. Monuments, mid-C13 incised slab to Maud Edefen, effigies of man and wife circa 1510 and effigy of man with crossed legs of early C14.

SO6452057498

Brockhampton Park

150958

Red brick mansion with moulded stone cornice and hipped slate roof. Central 3 bays break forward with pediment. 5 storeys. 7 sash windows, the central 1st floor group being Venetian in character and the outer windows on all floors have late C19 broken architraves with Corinthian caps. Corbelled pediment to doorway. Wing at rear with cupola. Some original panelling inside.

SO6863955037

Brockhampton Chapel

150961

A Georgian Gothic chapel of tall and compact shape, which has embattled parapet and gables to the main elevations. Tall gabled buttresses rise above the parapet, and are diagonal at the angles. Entrance is by the west door, which has Gothic panelling and is beneath a blind-tracery overlight and square label. Above the doorway is a coat of arms in Coade stone, and a small wheel window. The tower rises from polygonal clasping buttresses, and its 2-light bell openings, recessed in square-headed frames, have Y-tracery and louvres. The embattled parapet has tall pinnacles. In the 5-bay south wall are tall 2-light windows with simple Perpendicular tracery. The chancel has a similar 3-light east window. The north side is plain, with blind windows. An entrance vestibule beneath the tower is flanked by a vestry and gallery stairs, occupying the bay at the west end. Nave and chancel are a unified space of 3+1 bays. A segmental plaster ceiling has thin ribs forming quadripartite bays on moulded cornice with cherubs. Windows have reveals with triple continuous roll mouldings. The stone-paved floor is integral with the original building. The west gallery is reached by a stone dog-leg stair, which has iron balusters and wooden handrail. A simple marble chimneypiece is in the vestry. The interior retains many of its original fittings. Consistent use is made of trefoil-arched panelling for doors, doorway reveals, pews, pulpit and reading desk. A west gallery is carried on an arcade of 3 bays, with clustered wooden shafts and wide 4-centred arches, which have quatrefoils in the spandrels. The gallery front has a quatrefoil frieze and blind trefoil-arched panelling. Box pews are arranged collegiate style with 2 tiers of pews and with further tiers facing east beneath the gallery. The pews have additional hinged front benches. A polygonal pulpit, which has steps with a Gothic balustrade, and reading desk on the north side are an integral component of the pews. Communion rails have open Gothic arcading. The font is an octagonal stone bowl on a marble stem with lavish foliage capital. In the chancel is a mosaic reredos and dado, of 1888, made by Powell's. It includes a central icon copied from the monastery at Sergiyev Posad in Russia. Walls retain original wrought-iron lamp brackets. There are several high-quality wall monuments: Edmund Higginson (d 1798), with a mourner holding a portrait medallion; Lydia Buckley (d 1812) with mourning female figure, by J. Bacon Junior; John Barneby (d 1817), with female mourner standing by a sarcophagus, also by Bacon. Of the original 3-light stained-glass east window, 2 lights were removed in 1888 and placed in their original frame within the reveals of the south-west window, and show the Transfiguration, by William Eginton. Other windows are mainly by Powell's, in understated autumnal colours: the east window of 1888 by Powell's of Whitefriars was designed by Mary Lowndes in the Raphaellesque manner and shows Faith, Hope and Charity with figures of Virgin Mary, Mary Magdalene and Cecilia. Two south windows of 1891 show four Virtues, designed by Ada Currey. The south-east window, of bright red, blue and green, shows Christ blessing children, post 1857. Begun c1798 and consecrated c1810-11, the chapel was built in the grounds of Brockhampton Park at the expense of John Barneby, replacing a small Norman church at Lower Brockhampton. It was designed by George Byfield (c1756-1813), who was responsible for several country houses, but who specialised in prison building. Brockhampton is his only church. Brockhampton was one of the earliest churches in Herefordshire to be built in a Gothic-revival style. Glass for the east window was made by William Raphael Eginton (1778-1834) of Birmingham. New stained-glass windows and a reredos were made in the period 1888-1891 by Powell's of London, to designs by Mary Lowndes (1857-1929) and Ada Currey (1852-1913).

SO6835554889

Worcester Lodge to Brockhampton Park

150960

C18 Lodge. Ashlar. Classical with single large pediment supported on slender Tuscan columns behind which is central door and 2 sashes with glazing bars.

SO6883354560

Church of St James

410224

Parish church of c1200 with chancel of c1300, restored in 1885 by Thomas Nicholson. Local red sandstone rubble with freestone quoins and dressings, slate roof. Nave with narrower chancel, west tower of equal width, south porch. The chief characteristics of the church are the Transitional work of nave and tower, and the early-Decorated style chancel. Its broad low tower has pointed south window and round-headed west window. Later bell-stage openings are square-headed with louvres, under the oversailing eaves of a pyramid roof. The nave has late C12 south and north doorways. The Transitional south has nook shafts with scalloped and leaf capitals, and the round arch has a narrow-filletted roll mould and label with foliage stops. The door has 3 strap hinges with C-scrolls, in c1200 style but part restored. The north doorway, now blocked, is simpler with a continuous chamfer. North and south walls both have small round-headed windows at the west end (C19 on south side) and C19 3-light square-headed Tudor-Gothic windows towards the east end. The restored porch has a round-arched entrance with 2 orders of chamfer and paired cusped side windows. Chancel windows are all 2-light with cusped Y-tracery, in the style of c1300 but restored. On the south side there is also a smaller round-headed C12 window. The plain pointed tower arch of c1200 is on simple imposts. Tower windows have deep splays. The nave has a C19 trussed-rafter roof. There is no chancel arch. The 2-bay chancel roof, of 3 trusses, has tie beams with raking struts and windbraces. The westernmost truss is on brackets. A cusped piscina of c1300 has a corbelled basin

incorporating a small head. A similar small head is over the inner side of the south door. Walls are plastered, except for the tower base. The tile floor is of 1885, of red, black and encaustic tiles. The font is a C19 plain round bowl and stem on a C12 base with roll moulding. The polygonal pulpit is C18. Seating belongs to the 1885 restoration: plain pews, with arcading and open quatrefoil frieze to the fronts of each block, and choir stalls with similar fronts. There are some rustic memorials of the C18 and C19, including to John Freeman (d 1802) and Anna Freeman (d 1802), which have steep pediments. A simple medieval armchair in the sanctuary was formerly reputed to be the chair used by St Augustine at a synod in 603 (see brass plaque). A substantial church of c1200, including the west tower, in Transitional style. The chancel is c1300. The church was thoroughly restored in 1885 by Thomas Nicholson (1823-95), architect of Hereford who received many commissions within the diocese of Hereford.
SO6820751561

Church of St. Giles

150842

C12-C15, mostly rebuilt 1819, with fragment of C9. Nave, chancel, west tower. Rebuilt chancel and nave in 1819 in Georgian style with good arched windows. Only late Norman south doorway remains of medieval building. Re-used as lintel of south door of tower is mutilated but fine carved C9 stone, part of a cross-shaft. The tower has pyramid roof and re-set lancet windows. Late C15 font.

SO6794850310

The Green

412003

2. C18. Red brick. Three storeys. Five windows, centre breaks forward with pediment. Stone parapet. Sashes with glazing bars, voussoirs and keyblocks. Venetian window at centre set in recess with arched head. Central door, fanlight, open pediment, Tuscan pilasters. Two storey stone rubble wing at rear.

SO6243754314

Queens Arms Inn

151023

2. Entirely re-faced with modern front. Late C16, timber frame. Late C16 staircase with round newel-post. RCHM Volume II, page 40.

SO6541554686

Tower Hill House

151051

2. 1630. 2 storeys with dormers and cellar. Timber framed on high rubble base. On the north front the studding is close set and there are wall plates dividing it into 4 sections. Ornamental panelling in gable and moulded barge boards. Similar ornamental panelling and barge boards in front, where there is a central 2 storeyed porch the upper part supported on plain square posts. Gable has pendant with date 1630. Double steps to porch. Interior has ceilings with moulded beams, framing ornaments, plastered ceilings- some original panelling with fluted pilasters flanking fireplace and other interesting features. RCHM Volume II, plate 28.

SO6547954455

Ruins of Church of St. Mary

150869

Early C13 west tower with low pyramid roof. Tower arch. Lancet windows. Also fragments of Chancel walls with small Norman windows.

SO6615553153

GII Listed

Little Froome

412097

Early C16 north wing with extension of about 1700 which has recently been largely rebuilt. South wing of early C17 with timber framing exposed at rear. The front (east side) has been entirely refaced in stone in C18, slate roofs, two storeys, projection on right, three windows, C19 sashes without glazing bars, segmental arches, flush panelled door. Ground floor of north wing has moulded ceiling beams, first floor stop-chamfered ceiling beams. North wing ground floor heavy chamfered ceiling beams with moulded plaster ceiling, and first floor plain ceiling beams.

SO6522053597

Pool Hall

151223

Late C17. Timber frame faced in roughcast. One storey and attic. Two windows, late C19 bay window, two gabled dormers. Panelled and glazed door, moulded case. Tile roof with gable ends. End stone stack. C19 three storey red brick wing.

SO6610953680

Court Farmhouse

150875

C18. Bubble and brick. 2 storeys. 5 windows, modern casements, 2 modern bay windows on ground floor. Panelled door, fanlight open pediment, panelled reveals. Slate hipped roof.

SO6581952664

Barn and Hop Kilns east of Court Farmhouse

150876

Probably C18. Stone ground floor with timber frame and painted brick above, small casements, hipped tile roof. Twin round hop kilns adjoining on end, red brick with slate conical roofs.

SO6584352673

Burgess Farmhouse

150878

C18. Stone rubble. 2 storeys. 3 windows, sashes, some glazing bars, architraves. Centre door, glazed rectangular fanlight, Modern dormer. Slate hipped roof. Wing at rear with tile roof.

SO6502352357

Brooke Farmhouse

150877

C18. Painted brick. 2 storeys. 3 windows, sashes with glazing bars. 6-fielded-panel door with moulded architrave, porch with Tuscan columns and semi-circular entablature with iron balcony railings, round headed window above. Slate hipped roof.

SO6620452416

Cusop Farmhouse

150879

Probably C16. Timber frame with C18 red brick front with parapet. 2 storeys. 5 windows, sashes without glazing bars, stone heads and sills. Centre door, panelled, rectangular fanlight, panelled reveals, moulded hood on columns. Steep tile roof with hipped and half-hipped ends.

SO6486851997

3, Munderfield Row

150870

C17 cottage. Painted rubble ground floor and plastered timber frame above. 1 storey and attic. 4 windows, mainly modern casements. 2 gabled dormers. 2 plain doors. Tile roof with gable ends. Timber frame exposed on end.

SO6489351162

Barn SW of Munderfield court

150874

Barn South-West of Munderfield Court

SO6454650944

The Stocks Cottage

150871

C17 timber frame cottage faced in early C19 red brick. 2 storeys. 2 windows, casements. Centre door with hood. Tile roof with gable ends. Timber frame exposed at rear.

SO6501650966

Chestnut Cottage

150872

Small C17 cottage. Timber frame and painted brick nogging. 1 storey and attic. 2 windows, casements. Stone rubble gable ends. Slate roof.

SO6503950893

The Perms

150873

C17 cottage. Roughcast on timber frame. 1 storey and attic. 4 windows, casements. Slate roof with gable ends. Modern brick extension on end.

SO6500450860

Upper Venn Farmhouse

150882

Early C17 with central block and cross wings. Exposed timber framing with brick flogging. 2 storeys and attics. Casement windows. Machine tile roof, Modernised.

SO6654451411

Barn NW of upper Venn Farmhouse

150883

Probably C18. Stone, Tile roof with gable ends, Included for group value. Upper Venn farmhouse and the farm buildings form a group.

SO6650651429

Hop kilns and adjoining barn W of Upper Venn Farmhouse

150884

Probably C18. Red brick hop kilns of square plan with slate pyramid roof. Adjoining stone barn with tile roof and weatherboarded gable end, and lower gabled wing. Included for group value.

SO6649351413

Down Lodge

151219

Early C19. Small cottage, once a lodge. Stone rubble. Two storeys. Two casement windows with depressed ogee arches, those on first floor break the eaves to form dormers. Slate hipped roof with overhanging eaves. Modern brick lean-to at rear.

SO6675354236

Down House

412104

Early C19 Regency house. Stuccoed with low pitched Upped slate roof with oversailing eaves. Two storeys. Three bay front. Sashes with glazing bars, ground floor french windows end ornamental cast iron verandah with tent-sloped canopy now clad in corrugated iron. Verandah continues on right hand return which has doorway and french window in reeded architrave, the doorway with panelled reveals and panelled door.

SO6699854526

Down Manor

410086

Early C19. Stucco. Two storeys. Three sash windows with glazing bars. Flat pilasters from ground to eaves at ends. Central panelled door. Porch with heavy cornice. Slate hipped roof with over-hanging eaves.

SO6711854809

Turnpike

410047

Early/mid C19 tollhouse. Small single storey stone cottage with hipped slate roof. Central porch with elliptical arch. Two casements with Gothick cases and dripmoulds.

SO6726054814

Providence Cottage

412102

C17 cottage. Stone rubble ground floor, timber-framed above. Slate roof with gabled ends. One storey and attic. Two windows. Ground floor two casements, one larger with glazing bars. Central doorway with gabled hood. Two gabled dormers with two-light casements. Massive stone chimney stick at end with brick upper stage.

SO6655555257

Birchyfield

150880

C18. Stucco house. 2 storeys. 5 windows, sashes with voussoirs and keyblocks. Porch with fluted doric columns. Parapet. Pediment on left hand return.

SO6407353713

Hackley Farmhouse

150881

Circa 1620. Timber frame faced in weatherboarding. Tile roof with gable to each side. 2 storeys and attic. Casement windows. Interior, staircase is unusual with framing of moulded posts, rail and string with turned balusters between the framing.

SO6349153328

Munderfield Harold

412008

Mid C18. Brick. Two storeys and attic. Five windows overall. Projecting wings at each end of two windows. Sashes, Venetian at centre. Central door with moulded architrave. Victorian brick bay window on right. Moulded eaves. Tiled hipped roof. Dormers. Victorian brick wing on north-west.

SO6226154812

Batch cottage

412005

C17. Timber frame and red brick nogging, mainly caed in modern brick, and modern brick wing. One storey and attic. Four windows, modern casements. Machine tile roof with gable ends. Much modernised and altered.

SO6226852923

Newhouse Farmhouse

412006

C17. Roughcast over timber frame and brick nogging. One storey and attic. Casement windows. Machine tile roof with gable ends. Stacks at rear.

SO6201352507

Mintridge Farmhouse

410686

Late C16-early C17. Timber frame and painted brick nogging. Two storeys and attic. Timber framed gable and gabled porch oversailing on shaped brackets. Three modern casements, flush panel door. Tile roof with gable ends. Painted stone rubble block behind.

SO6343752528

Barn immediately N of Mintridge Farmhouse

410687

Early C18. Red brick barn with steps to loft door. Brick band. Machine tile roof with gable ends. Included for group value.

SO6343152539

Stables N of Mintridge Farmhouse

410688

Probably late C17. Stone rubble stable range. Machine tile roof with gable ends. Included for group value.
SO6344852578

Barn NE of Mintridge Farmhouse

410689

C17. Stone, timber frame with red brick nogging and weatherboarded range on sloping ground with stone ramp up to doors. L-shaped plan. Vertical lights in stone wall. Tile roof with gable ends. Picturesque and included for group value.
SO6347352550

Grove farmhouse

410682

Late C16. Timber frame and red brick nogging. Two storeys. Casements. Slate roof with gable ends. Stone foundations. Large early C20 red brick addition.
SO6254051897

Newton Farmhouse

410683

T-shaped plan with cross-wing at south end, which is of late C15 date, otherwise C16/17. Timber frame with roughcast panels. New tile roof. Two storeys. Three windows, casements.
SO6291151657

Barn SE of Newton Farmhouse

410684

Probably C18. Stone rubble. Tile roof with gable ends. Stone steps up to loft door on gable end. Included for group value.
SO6293551645

Barn E of Newton Farmhouse

410685

C18 stone rubble barn with narrow vertical lights. Machine tile roof with gable ends. Included for group value.
SO6296451671

Merrifield Farmhouse

410680

Mid C18. Stone rubble. Two storeys. Three windows, sashes with glazing bars. Two canted bays on ground floor with glazing bars. Central door with modern porch. Square plan. Hipped slate roof with steep pitch.
SO6296950946

Barn and Hop kilns W of Merrifield Farmhouse

410681

C17-18. Stone rubble barn with timber frame and brick in gable end. Corrugated iron roof. Adjoining twin-roundel hop kilns without roofs. Included for group value.
SO6295350951

St. Richard School

469154

Country house, now a school. Circa 1810 for William West; remodelled and enlarged in 1873 by T. H. Wyatt for W. H. Barnebury, and extended in 1902 by Sir Guy Dawber for F. Greswolde-Williams. Rock-faced red sandstone and sandstone ashlar. Roofs set behind balustraded parapets. Various rendered stacks; large ashlar lateral stack to dining room. PLAN: 1810 square house was remodelled and extended by one bay to left [W] by T. H. Wyatt. In 1902 Dawber added a single storey dining room on the right [E] side and a rear wing was built to the NW replacing a single storey wing. Long service wing to rear NE. Italianate style 1873 remodelling, and Baroque 1902 additions. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys. Symmetrical 1:3:1 bay south front with further bay set back on right, and single storey dining room on extreme right. 2 storey canted bays to left and right with balustrades, moulded strings, flat window arches with keystones, balustraded parapet and later rendered porch at centre, the window above with volutes to architrave, 3:3 bay west elevation, 3 bays on right with 2-storey square bays with balcony balustrade between; sash windows without glazing bars; left, 3 bays added in 1902, large round-headed ground floor windows, large square 2-storey bay on left, modillion cornice and sashes with glazing bars; set back on left [N] a range with pedimented west front. 1902 dining room projects on east, ashlar, in Baroque style with Venetian window under broken pediment, broad rusticated corner pilasters rising above parapet balustrades, Gibbs surrounds, and large chimney stack on east side with segmental pediment and pair of chimney shafts above. Rear [N], sash windows and Venetian stair window; wings to left and right and lower ranges between. INTERIOR: 1873 work includes panelled entrance hall and staircase with strapwork on newels and twisted balusters, chimneypieces in inner hall and in drawing room. 1902 dining room by Dawber has segmental vaulted moulded plaster ceiling, possibly by G. P. Bankart, panelling with carved festoon drops in pilasters and Ionic columns to arched vestibule and inglenook. Delft tiles in cloakroom. 1902 rear wing contains billiard room with moulded ceiling beams and joists and inglenook, chambers above have chimneypieces with Delft tiles, and tiled bathroom.
SO6109655974

Church of St. Andrew

493374

Parish church. Consecrated 1877. T.H. Wyatt for the Barneby family. Coursed snecked rock-faced stone with ashlar dressings; banded clay tile roof, plain and fishscale, swept eaves; moulded apex stones to gables. Windows are mainly small, pointed-arched, most with trefoil-headed and Geometric tracery. Plan of W tower, nave, S porch, SE transept, chancel. Tower, slightly tapering, has a pyramidal roof with weathervane and overhanging eaves; the belfry has paired louvred lights with sillband, single lights to tower chamber at W and N, partly obscured by clockface at W, two-light main W window with quatrefoil tracery with dedication plaque below, N and S lancets; battered plinth. Gilded clock faces at W and S. At SE, polygonal tower stair with separate pyramidal roof, lancets and plentiful ashlar quoins and quatrefoil band. S porch, timber-framed on a stone plinth, has a steep-pitched roof with moulded bargeboards and swept eaves, an open pointed arch supporting a truss; open arcading to

sides; exposed rafters; benches and flag floor; main S entrance with hoodmould with foliage stops and double doors with massive hinges. S nave has two sets of paired lights with foliage enrichment to the spandrel between. S transept with steep-pitched roof has similar lights more widely spaced with roundel with trefoil above: in the W angle with the nave a porch entrance though an angled doorway with shouldered architrave, flat-roofed with high parapet; three pitches of roof merging above; in the E angle with the chancel are steps down to boiler room with chimney adjacent. Chancel has 3-light E window with Geometric tracery, stepped sillband continuing round returns; three lancets to N chancel wall. N nave has a rather short 3-light E window lighting pulpit area with roundel lights and Geometric tracery and two pairs of lancets similar to S. Stepped buttresses separate chancel from nave and nave from tower; chancel only very slightly lower than nave. 4 bay nave with scissor trusses and collars, decorative roundels in the apex, supported on tiered corbels at wallplate level. White plaster ceiling and rendered walls. 4 oil lamps converted to electricity hang from chains. 3 similar trusses to chancel, additionally enriched with St Andrew's cross. Tower ceiling is coffered; adjacent are the fittings for the 6 bells presented by W.H. Barneby. Floor is of encaustic tiles, more elaborate to E. Modest octagonal stone font with quatrefoils at W, reputedly from former church. S door (also SE door) has adjacent some C18 and early C19 marble monumental plaques to local families re-sited from old church. At NE nave is an elaborate pulpit of contrasting marbles on a stone base with architectural and figurative sculpture. Both chancel and tower arch are moulded and pointed and supported on corbelled responds. Low chancel screen comprising Geometric arcading in marble on a wider stone plinth decorated on S side with recessed quatrefoils; brass lectern adjacent. Organ fills the S transept behind the 2-bay arcade: instrument by W Sweetland of Bath 1880, (renovated 1992 by Nicholson and Co of Malvern). Steps up to sanctuary and altar behind which has full-width reredos comprising 3 heavily moulded trefoil-headed arches heavily crocketed with finials and angels in spandrels in contrasting marbles: 2 kneeling angel figures either side of a central cross; on N and S sides decorative stone panels incorporating roundels with profile or three-quarter relief busts of the 4 evangelists set within quatrefoil frames. Series of stained glass windows mostly dating from 1880s and following an ecclesiastical order, the W window by Charles Gibbs depicts the Resurrection, the E the Crucifixion; the nave windows are episodes from the Life of Christ; the S chancel a series of Virtues by Mayer and Co. in honour of Queen Victoria's Jubilee 1887. In 1875 the Parish of Bredenbury was united with that of Wacton and a decision taken to build a new church on a new site to replace the very small existing medieval church at Bredenbury and the ruined church at Wacton. Land was donated by William Henry Barneby, of nearby Bredenbury Court, whose family also commissioned many of the fine interior furnishings. Foundation stone laid 1876. Architect T.H. Wyatt also responsible for Humber church and nearby Bredenbury Court. Some building materials from the original churches were apparently re-used in the new construction. W.H. Barneby also presented the bells in 1881 and the pulpit in 1882. The reredos was erected c.1880 in memory of Evelyn Mary Barneby (1873-1876). The church clock was installed in his memory in 1917. Stained glass in W window by Charles Gibbs, N chancel windows by Mayer and Co 1887 in honour of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, E and other windows given by WH Barneby, including S (Suffer the Little Children) in memory of Edmund Barneby (b and d 1869), likewise the organ of 1880. SO6090856446

Great Wacton

411375

C17 timber framed gabled wing to C18 painted brick, two storeys, sashes with glazing bars, hipped tile roof. SO6224256867

Old Cross Farmhouse

151198

Early C17. Timber frame with painted brick nogging. Tile roof with gable ends. Two storeys. Casement windows (some modern). Timber frame gabled wing at front forming T-plan. End stone stack. Interior, C17 doors. SO6401757717

The Manor

151197

Cottage. Early C17 with later C17 rear wing. Timber frame with painted brick or plastered infill panels, plain tiled roof. Stone rubble stack with brick shaft against R.H. gable wall and brickstack against L.H. gable wall. Single storey and attic with C20 framed single storey gabled porch added to front. Four C20 casement windows, gable dormer with a pair of casements with bars. Internally: exposed framing, stone inglenook fireplace with chamfered timber bressumer, some C17 doors. SO6424558100

Buckenhill Manor [borderline]

410109

Front of circa 1730 to building of earlier origin. Large red brick house. Central pedimental gable. Moulded stone cornice and Victorian brick parapet and gabled dormers with finials. Steep pitched slate roof with gable ends. Two storeys and attic. Nine windows, 18-pane sashes (mostly renewed) with flush boxing. Moulded brick stringcourse at first floor level. Central door with rectangular fanlight, broken pediment and Corinthian columns. Rendered and castellated Victorian bay on left hand return. Stone wing at rear with late C19 tower with lantern. SO6583456557

Clater Park

151227

C18. Ashlar front to coursed rubble. Three storeys. Three sash windows without glazing bars. Central glazed door. Porch with Tuscan columns, pilasters and cornice. Moulded parapet cornice. Slate hipped roof. SO6848754306

Barn immediately N of Clater Park

151230

Early C18-barn. Coursed rubble partly roughcast. Two storeys. Red brick door and window arches. Slate roof with half-hipped ends. Included for group value. SO6846554329

Barn NW of Clater Park

151231

Early C18 coursed rubble, partly roughcast. Two storey barn with red brick arches to door and windows. Tile roof with half-hipped ends. Included for group value.
SO6846754349

Barn immediately NE of Clater Park

151228

Early C18 coursed rubble. Two storeys with stone steps to loft door. Machine tile roof with half hipped ends. Included for group value.
SO6851154326

Barn NE Of Clater Park

151229

C17 timber frame barn range of L-shaped plan. Red brick nogging with some weatherboard and stone rubble. Machine tile roof with gable ends. Included for group value.
SO6852854341

The Hawkins

410225

Late C18/early C19 stone viable house. Two storeys, three sash windows with glazing bars. Central panelled door. Hood on shaped brackets with rectangular fanlight above. Slate hipped roof.
SO6809551892

Duffield Farmhouse

150952

C17. Timber frame with brick nogging and stone, partly roughcast. Large stone stack. 2 storeys. Irregular plan with early C20 brick additions and much altered. Slate roof.
SO6743450815

Registered parks and gardens

Brockhampton Park (GII)

1872

In the early C15 John Dumulton was lord of the manor of Brockhampton, and he or his heir is the likely builder of the timber-framed Brockhampton Manor, which lies just outside the north boundary of the C18 park. Subsequently the manor passed to the Habington family, an heiress of which married Thomas Barneby, of Bockleton (Worcs), whose family was to own Brockhampton for the next 400 years. In 1756 Bartholomew Richard Barneby (d 1783), who had come into the estate in 1731, married Betty Freeman. It was probably her marriage portion of £3000, and in due course money inherited from her father, that allowed a new house to be built on high ground 1km south of the old manor house, and a landscape park to be created. The estate descended in the family until 1946 when John Talbot Lutley bequeathed it to the National Trust. While Lower Brockhampton was opened to the public Brockhampton House was emptied of its contents, extensively restored, and later suffered a chequered history before being leased c 1982 to a developer. A thorough restoration of both house and grounds followed its passage to a new tenant in 1996. Brockhampton lies 4km east of Bromyard, on the east side of a ridge separating it from the River Frome and Bromyard beyond. The park (c 137ha) is bounded to the south by the main A44 Bromyard to Worcester road and is screened from it, east of Bromyard Lodge, by a stone wall constructed in 1816, c 3m tall west of Worcester Lodge and c 2m tall east of it. The wall also extends for c 200m down the east side of the park, which adjoins Bringewood Common. The local topography is intimate, with well-folded low hills, brooks, and woods. The northern boundary of the park follows Hyde Dingle, down which flows a tributary of the Sapey Brook, which itself drains into the River Teme 4km east of Brockhampton. The main approach by visitors to Lower Brockhampton and to the park at Brockhampton in the late C20 was via the Top Drive off the A44, at the south end of which is Bromyard Lodge, a modest stone villa-style building of 1850. That drive, well planted to either side with mature specimen trees, leads directly to the south-west side of the pleasure grounds and kitchen garden before turning round the east side of the latter to approach the main, south front of the House. The drive first appears on a survey of 1829 (National Trust 1989). The private approach to the House in the late C20 was via a second drive off the A44, the Lower Drive. That leads north-west to the House, and has at its end Worcester Lodge (listed grade II*), which has a dramatic Tuscan columned and pedimented facade reputedly modelled on the east front of Covent Garden church. The architect may have been George Byfield (c 1756-1813), designer of Brockhampton's new chapel in 1799. Tree dating suggests the drive's line was established in the 1760s, presumably when the site of the new house was decided upon. Brockhampton House (listed grade II*; also referred to in earlier sources as Brockhampton Court, or Park) is of brick, and has its principal front to the south; that is of seven bays, the centre three surmounted with a pediment. The architect was Thomas Farnolls Pritchard (1723-77). It lies on a slight spur, previously occupied by a farmhouse called The Hill, from which the ground falls away to the south and east. Work seems likely to have been financed by Betty Freeman's marriage portion, and by monies released on the death of her father in 1764. About 1870 the House was remodelled internally and new window architraves applied to the exterior. An extensive restoration was undertaken in 1982 and in 1996-7. Immediately to the north-west of the House is an C18 stables and service courtyard (listed grade II), converted c 1967 to private housing (Brockhampton Mews). Brockhampton Chapel (listed grade B) lies south-west of the kitchen gardens. It was built in a neo-Perpendicular style to a design of 1799 by George Byfield to replace a Norman chapel at Lower Brockhampton. The principal element of the garden is an elaborate parterre before the east front of the House, reinstated in 1996, closely following the lines of one designed in 1865 by 'Aer Roo[e]s', that is Alexander Roos who is well documented as a garden designer in Scotland in the 1840s. Other works in 1996 included the planting of box hedging and the renewal of paths, both closely following a drawing by Alexander Roos. Broderick Thomas had submitted alternative designs in 1864 (National Trust 1989), which Roos' design superceded. Immediately outside and to the east of the kitchen gardens is a grotto-like Rockery built of local tufa. Perhaps late C19 the Rockery includes a niche with rustic wooden seat. South and east of the House the ground falls away. It, like most of the parkland, is well studded with mature specimen trees, principally deciduous but with occasional conifers especially south-east of Brockhampton Chapel. The ground also falls steeply away north and west of the House towards Look-out Wood and Yeld Wood, which occupy the western part of Hyde Dingle. A metalled drive from the west side of the kitchen garden runs down into the west

end of the Dingle (passing earthworks south of the drive of field boundaries, a hollow-way, and a carriage drive) before turning to run north-east up the inner edge of the Dingle towards Lower Brockhampton. The eastern half of the park is well wooded (Hyde Wood, Yewtree Bank, Holy Bank, Runaway Bank, all managed under a Dedication Agreement with the Forestry Commission), and is overlooked from the House. Woodland walks were developed through these woods by the National Trust in the late C20. At the south end of the woodland, 400m south-east of the House, is the triangular Lawn Pool. Thomas Leggett, who drew up a design (unexecuted) for the park dated 1769 (National Trust 1989), proposed a serpentine lake here, and it is unclear if the Pool was created c 1770 or represents a pre-existing feature in the landscape. A boathouse shown on late C19 maps had gone by 1996. A smaller pool, Hyde Pool, towards the east end of Hyde Dingle, was inadvertently drained in 1946 and remained dry in the late C20. The only other water in the park is Park Pond, a small circular pool on the west side of the drive from Bromyard Lodge 100m south of Brockhampton Chapel. Broad shelter belts screen the west boundary of the park and the western half of that to the south. Although the 1769 plan was signed by Thomas Leggett, cartographically it is in the style of the better-known designer William Emes (1730-1803), with whom Leggett is known to have worked elsewhere. For the moment it remains unknown who was responsible for the park layout. Overall, the evidence suggests that the park was created in piecemeal fashion from the 1760s following the commissioning of the new house, with both Bartholomew Barneby (d 1783) and his son John planting and taking out field boundaries. By 1829 the park comprised c 100 acres (c 40ha), mainly east of the House, and was walled and had a lodge. Areas west and south of the House later to be taken into the park were then mainly arable land, orchard, or hop ground; by 1885 these areas had become more park-like. The large, roughly elliptical, brick-walled kitchen garden lies 100m south-west of the House. It is effectively screened both from the House and from the approach drives by a 2m tall stone outer screen wall with planting behind. Curved garden walls are a local feature and occur also at Clater (immediately south of Brockhampton), another Barnaby residence, and at the White House, Suckley, which belonged to Betty Barneby's brother. The main range of glass, with heated wall, lay along the north wall. All the Victorian glass was ruinous by the mid 1980s when it was reconstructed in a modern form as a dwelling (designed by Associated Architects of Birmingham). In the mid 1990s the area between the inner and outer garden walls at the west end of the site was converted to a car park. The basic structure of the kitchen garden seems likely to date from the 1770s.

SO6880355118

Appendix 5 Supporting Photographs

Walk Over



Field A, viewed from the south-east corner, looking west.



As above, looking north-west.



As above, looking north.



Field A, viewed from the eastern end, looking west.



Field A, view of the possible quarry flanking the access lane; viewed from the north looking south (scale 2m).



Field A, viewed from towards the north-west corner, looking east down the field.



As above, looking south-east.



Field A, viewed from the north-west corner, looking east.



As above, looking south-east.



As above, looking south.



Field A, the large (possible boundary) stone in the dog-leg boundary hedge at the western end of the field; viewed from the north-east, looking south-west (scale 2m).



Field A, one of the mature hedge trees in the western boundary; viewed from the east, looking west.



Field A, viewed from the south-west corner, looking east.



Field B, view along the eastern boundary hedge, showing the overgrown thorn hedge (scale 2m).



Field B, viewed from the middle of the eastern boundary hedge, looking west.



As above, looking south-west. Noted the surviving ridge and furrow centre right, and the holloway top left.



As above, looking south-south-west.



As above, looking south. Note the pollards near the far hedge.



Field B, the deep gully/watercourse in the bottom of the field; viewed from the east looking west (scale 2m).



Field B, viewed from the south-east corner, looking north-west.



Field B, the twisted pollard ash in the south-east corner of the field; viewed from the north-west looking south-east (scale 2m).



Field C, viewed from the south-west corner, looking east-north-east.



As above, looking north-east.



As above, looking north.



The A465 adjacent to Field C, looking south. Note the tall hedges and trees immediately to the west.



The A465 adjacent to Field C, looking north.



Field C, viewed from the north-west corner, looking south.



As above, looking south-east.



As above, looking east-north-east.



As above, looking west across the road to the trees and hedgerows beyond that will provide screening to the Listed farmhouse and cottages in the wide shallow valley beyond.



Field E, viewed from the centre of the field and its highest point; looking south.



As above, looking west.



As above, looking north-west.



As above, looking north.



As above, looking north-east.



As above, looking east-north-east. The Bromyard Downs are on the skyline.



As above, looking east.



As above, looking south-east. Great Malvern is on the skyline.



As above, looking south-south-east.



As above, looking south.



Field C, viewed from the north-east corner, looking west-south-west.



As above, looking south.



As above, looking south-south-east.



View along the farm track from the north-east 'corner' of Field D, looking to the south-south-west.



As above, looking to the south-west.



View from the north-west 'corner' of Field D, looking east-south-east.



As above, looking south.



The north-western boundary of Field D, showing the pronounced lynchet and species-poor hedge; viewed from the north (scale 2m).



Views across Field D from the south-west corner; viewed from the south.



As above, looking along the farm track; viewed from the south-south-west.



View across Field E from the north-east corner (gateway); looking west-south-west.



As above, looking south-west.



As above, looking south-south-east.



Field E, viewed from the south-east corner, looking north.



As above, looking north-west.



As above, looking west-south-west.



Field E, viewed from the south-west corner, looking north.



As above, looking north-east.



As above, looking east-north-east.



Field E, viewed from the north-west corner, looking east-north-east.



As above, looking south-west.



As above, looking south.



Field F, viewed from the north-west corner, looking east-north-east and overlooking the new farm buildings.



As above, looking south-east.



As above, looking south.



Possible earthworks towards the north-west corner of Field F, viewed from the south-west looking north-east.



As above.



As above, viewed from the south (scale 2m).



As above, viewed from the north-east (scale 2m).



Field F, viewed from the (current) north-east corner, looking west.



As above, looking south-west.



As above, looking south.



As above, looking south-east.



As above, looking east.



Field F, viewed from the south-west corner, looking north.



As above, looking north-east.



As above, looking east.



Field F, viewed from the east, looking west.



As above, looking north-west.



As above, looking north.



View along the eastern hedgerow in Field F, showing the old and overgrown thorn hedge.



View from the southern end of Field F, looking across to the modern farmstead and showing the considerable earthmoving that has taken place.



Field F, showing the streamlet dropping down over exposed flaggy bedrock; viewed from the east, looking west.



As above, with scale (2m).

Little Froome



The principal (eastern) elevation of Lower Froome Farmhouse, viewed from the east looking west.



View of the house (left) and historic farm buildings (right) at Little Froome; viewed from the south-west, looking north-east.



View of the farmstead from the north, showing the converted farm buildings.



Detail of the farmhouse, viewed from the north, looking south.



View to Little Froome (indicated) from towards the north-western end of Field A; viewed from the north, looking south.



As above, detail.



View to Little Froome (indicated) from the eastern side of the valley; viewed from the east, looking west.



As above, detail.

HVIA Bromyard



St Peter's Church, Bromyard, viewed from the north-west, looking south-west.



The view from the southern doorway of St Peter's, looking south.



Bromyard, view along the High Street, from the north-east, looking south-south-east.



Bromyard, view up Old Street, from the north-east, looking south-west.



Bromyard, view down Cruxwell Street, from the south-west, looking north-east.



Bromyard, view along Rowberry Street, from the north-north-west, looking south-south-east.



Bromyard, the 'square' at the eastern end of Broad Street, from the south-east, looking north-west.



Bromyard, view along Broad Street, from the east, looking west.



Bromyard, view down Sherford Street, from the north-north-west, looking south-south-east.



As above, detail showing the Listed buildings at the end of the street.



Bromyard, view up Church Street, from the south, looking north.



Bromyard, view along Broad and High Street, from the south-east, looking north west.



Bromyard, the exterior of the Bay Horse PH GI1*, viewed from the north-east.



Bromyard, Tower Hill House, GI1*, viewed from the north-west, looking south-east.



As above, seen in context; viewed from the north, looking south.



Bromyard, view from the southern end of Tower Hill Road, looking out to the location of the proposed solar farm, showing local blocking.



Bromyard, viewed from the Bromyard Downs, from the east-northeast, looking west-south-west.



As above



As above, detail of the relationship of the town to the proposed solar development (indicated).

HVIA



Edwyn Ralph Church, viewed from the south-east.



The view south from the churchyard at Edwyn Ralph.



The 'motte' at Edwyn Ralph, viewed from the east, looking west.



View over Providence Cottage, viewed from the east, looking west.



Down Lodge, viewed from the west, looking east.



View of Avenbury Church (indicated) from the south, looking north.



As above, detail.



View of Avenbury Church (tower indicated) from the north, looking south.



Avenbury Court, Barn and Hopkilns, viewed from the south-west, looking north-east.



The view from Avenbury Court, looking north to the proposed site.



As above, detail; Field A and B are indicated.



Brookhouse Farm, viewed from across the valley to the east, looking west. The Listed structure is behind the indicated converted farm buildings.



The Church at Stanford Bishops, viewed from the south.



View from the edge of the churchyard at Stanford Bishops, looking north to the location of the proposed solar farm.



As above, detail. Fields A and C are indicated.



View across Cusop (left) and Burgess (right) Farmhouse, from the south, looking north.



Newton Farm, viewed from the south-west, looking north-east.



Batch Cottage, viewed from the north-east, looking south-west.



The view from Batch Cottage, looking east. Birchyfields is indicated.



View across the valley showing the Listed buildings at Birchyfields (left) and Hackley (right), from the south-west, looking north-east. The proposed solar farm would be beyond the trees on the skyline.



The former park at Birchyfields, viewed from the west; the Listed house lies beyond the trees (indicated).



View across from the south-west, looking across Mintridge Farm (indicated) to the location of the proposed solar farm.



As above, detail.



The cottages in Munderfield Row, viewed from the north, looking south.



View through Munderfield Row along the ridge, from the south, looking north.



Turnpike cottage on the Bromyard Downs, viewed along the road from the north, showing the woodland to the west.



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