

# LAND at NEWTON FARM STOKE LACY, BROMYARD HEREFORDSHIRE

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



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# **Land at Newton Farm, Stoke Lacy, Bromyard, Herefordshire**

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

*For*

Gareth Davies

*Of*

Cleanearth Energy 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 Newton Farm, Stoke Lacy, Bromyard, Herefordshire as part of the pre-planning documentation for a proposed 500kW wind turbine (77m to tip).*

*The proposed wind turbine would be located within a large irregular field near the base of a wide shallow valley west of Bromyard, 800m north Newton Farm. Newton Farmhouse contains a late 15<sup>th</sup> century cross-wing and is very probably medieval in date; it formed part of the sub-manor of Mintridge. The shape and form of these fields suggests they were enclosed from common open fields in the post-medieval period, and subject to later rationalisation and reorganisation. The walkover survey failed to identify any features of clear archaeological significance, although the geomorphology of the site may be of interest.*

*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 period is correspondingly poor. In this instance, this is clearly absence of evidence rather than evidence of absence and on this basis the archaeological potential of this site is rated as low to low-moderate.*

*There is one Grade I and four Grade II\* Listed buildings or groups of buildings within 5km of the site that fall within the ZTV, together with 39 Grade II Listed buildings or groups. There is only one Scheduled Monument within 5km (Avenbury Church is also GII\*). There are further designated assets, primarily Grade II Listed farmhouses, buildings or cottages that fall outside of the ZTV.*

*The impact for 19 assets (Wall Hills Camp; churches at Bromyard and Stoke Lacy; The Green; Batch Cottage; Newhouse Farmhouse; Hall Place; Meadow Court; Little Froome; Burgess Farmhouse; Cusop Farmhouse; Church House Farmhouse; Upper Woodend; The Folly; Pencombe village; Durstone Farmhouse; Down Manor; Down House; Stoke Lacy CA) is assessed as negligible-to-negative/minor or negative minor, with the impact for six assets (Church at Pencombe; Grove Farmhouse; Newton Farmhouse; Mintridge Farmhouse; Hackley Farmhouse; Birchyfields) assessed as negative/minor-to-negative/moderate or negative/moderate.*

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

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## Acknowledgements

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 Julian Cotton of the Herefordshire Historic Environment Service

## 1.0 Introduction

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<b>Location:</b>	Land at Newton Farm
<b>Parish:</b>	Stoke Lacy
<b>County:</b>	Herefordshire
<b>NGR:</b>	SO6290052480

### 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 Newton Farm, Stoke Lacy, near Bromyard in Herefordshire (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Gareth Davies of Cleanearth Energy Ltd. (the Agent) in order to establish the historic background for the area and identify any heritage assets that might be affected by the erection of a proposed 500kW wind turbine (77m to tip).

### 1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The proposed turbine would be located within a large (modern) field north of the farmstead, on the gentle east-facing slopes of a broad shallow valley at a height of c.145m AOD. The valley drops down to the north and the Hackley Brook joins the River Frome c.2.2km to the north (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 argillaceous rocks and subordinate sandstones of the Lower Devonian St Maughans Formation (BGS 2015).

### 1.3 Historical Background

The site is located in the hinterland of the town of Bromyard and lies within the northern part of the parish of Stoke Lacy. Stoke Lacy – the birthplace of the Morgan car manufacturer – was a large Domesday manor granted to Roger de Lacy as part of an extensive north Herefordshire fief. The manor has a relatively complex descent, and appears to have formed a part of both the Honour of Wigmore and the Honour of Weobley. Newton Farm formed part the sub-manor of Mintridge, first attested c.1230. The farmhouse at Newton i.e. literally ‘the new farm’ incorporates a late 15<sup>th</sup> cross-wing and may well be a medieval settlement established – like many other *newtūns* – in the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### 1.4 Archaeological Background

The Herefordshire Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) identifies this area as falling within HHE658, characterised as ‘small compass enclosure’ ‘reconfiguration of former common arable fields’ ‘survey planned’. However, it lies on the boundary with ‘adaptive’ ‘former common arable fields’ Area HHE343 and the ‘retentive’ ‘enclosure of common arable fields’ Area HHE331. Very little fieldwork has taken place in the immediate area, with the exception of work carried out in Bromyard town, the Frome Valley Project (White 2011) and works in advance of a proposed solar farm at Little Froome (SWARCH 2015). There are a number of Prehistoric and Romano-British sites in the area, marked by flint scatters and cropmarks.

## 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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).

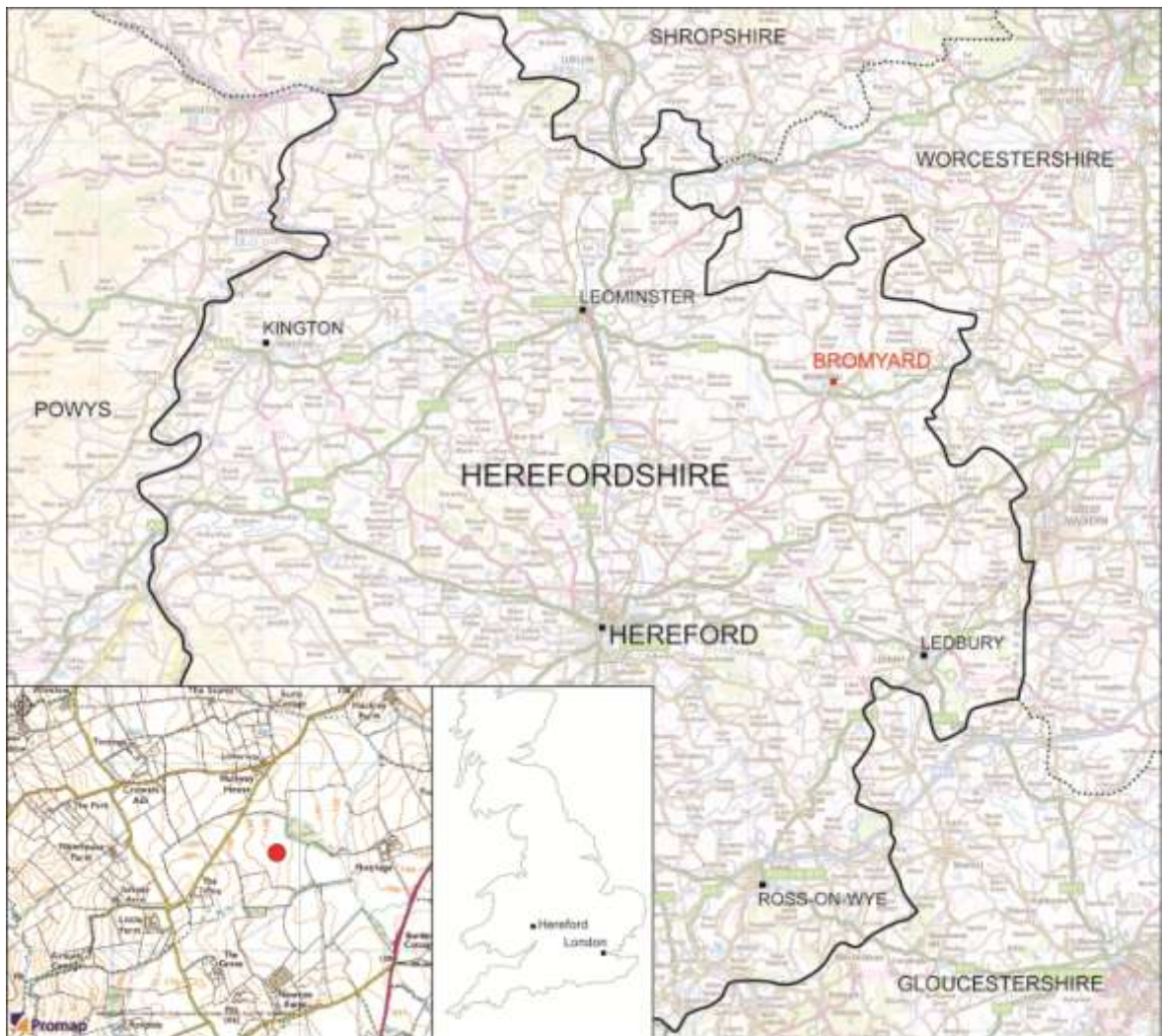


Figure 1: Site location (the proposed site is indicated).



## 2.0 Desk-Based Assessment and Cartographic Analysis

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### 2.1 Documentary History

The site is located in the valley of the Hackley Brook, south-west of Bromyard and in the northern part of the parish of Stoke Lacy. Stoke Lacy lay in the Domesday Hundred of Plegelgate, later Broxash; the hundredal centre for Plegelgate may have been on the edge of Bromyard with Winslow; the hundredal centre for Broxash was at the border of Little Cowarne and Ullingswick. The Domesday estate was fairly extensive at 10 hides and nine ploughs.

The late Saxon estate was owned by Almer Young and was granted to Roger de Lacy – hence Stoke *Lacy* – following 1066 as part of an extensive fief centred on north Herefordshire. Over time, the manor appears to have been subdivided and each portion seems to have had a relatively complex descent. The *Deveros* (Devereux) held  $\frac{1}{4}$  knight's fee from the Honour of Weobley from the early 13<sup>th</sup> century, but in the later 14<sup>th</sup> century William *Deveros* held 1 knight's fee in the manor, and John de Beauson also held  $\frac{1}{2}$  knight's fee, stated to be in the Honour of Wigmore – presumably related to the fact Roger Mortimer's widow held land in the manor in the earlier 14<sup>th</sup> century. Walter de Lacy had granted lands in the early 12<sup>th</sup> century to the Church of St Peter in Hereford, and the Prior and Convent of Wormesley held 'Freeman's Land' and Hall Place, which they leased in 1508 to one Percival Mayveyll. The manor descended to the Berringtons of Much Cowarne, alienated to the Blounts in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and subsequently changed hands repeatedly, but it is unclear whether this applied to all or only part of the Domesday estate (the above based on Duncumb 1812, Robinson 1872).

In 1840 the land at Newton Farm, together with Mintridge Farm, was owned by the Rev. Charles Scott Luxmore. This would indicate the farm was parcel of the Manor of Mintridge, held in 13<sup>th</sup> century by a family of that name (Walter de Muntryche), and part of the Honour of Weobley. The descent is unclear, but the Berringtons held Mintridge from the 16<sup>th</sup> century, selling it to the Winston Family, and passing by female issue to William Cartwright of Nottinghamshire in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. It was sold c.1740 to cover the dower for the five daughters of George Cartwright (Notts. Record Office: DD/VC/1/1) and bought by Bishop Stillingfleet of Worcester and passed by marriage to E.S. Cayley of Yorkshire, who sold it to Rev. Luxmore, Dean of St Asaph. Mintridge can be associated with Avenbury in this regard, as it was also held by the Berringtons and passed to the Stillingfleets and E.S. Cayley.

The tenants at Mintridge and Newton in c.1840 were William Blissett and James Parker.

The place-name element *stoke* in Stoke Lacy is OE for 'outlying farm/settlement', and its usage implies it was a dependant but significant settlement attached to an adjacent important early medieval manor; Bromyard is the obvious candidate, but Avenbury is equally feasible for that period. Mintridge, first recorded c.1230 (*Muntryche*), is difficult to interpret, as there are no early forms. The first element may be OE *mint* (mint) or possibly OE *munt* (mount/knoll), with OE *hrycg* (ridge). Alternatively, there is the possibility the prefix *munt* may be related to *munede*, a scribal form for both *W myned* (ridge) and OE (*ge*)*mæne*, where (*ge*)*mæne* means something held in common. In the latter instance, this may imply the lands around Mintridge – relatively remote from important early manorial centres – were held as common waste for the neighbouring communities (Baddeley 1916; Bannister 1916). The place-name *Newtūn* (new+estate/farm) is entirely self-explanatory, and there are numerous major place-names (at least 30) and many minor *Newton* place-names. 'New' is a relative term, most of these places are medieval in date, and may be related to settlement expansion in the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries.

## 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 which shows the major gentry houses but little other useful detail.

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; the 1" 'Old Series' maps, which were based on the surveyor's drawings, show these fields with a stipple, and it is unclear whether this represents woodland, orchard or rough ground.



Figure 2: Extract from the OS Surveyor's draft map of 1816, with an inset from the 1832 1" 'Old Series' map for the area (the approximate location of the site is indicated).

## 2.3 The 1840 Tithe Map

The area covered by the proposed development lies within the northern part of Stoke Lacy parish. These are the first detailed maps for this area, and they depict a landscape similar to that of the 1880s, with a mixture of small, semi-regular enclosures reminiscent of later enclosure, and larger fields associated with the major farms. The field boundaries again contain mix of slightly curving

and irregular hedgerows indicative of medieval and post-medieval strip fields, and straight, late boundaries suggestive of late enclosure. Small unenclosed Open Fields were still a feature of neighbouring parishes in the 1840s, and it is likely the landscape as depicted on the tithe maps had already undergone a period of rationalisation in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

In terms of the field-names, while some are straightforward and prosaic (e.g. *Twenty Acres*, *Ox Leasow*) a number are rather more interesting. *Lower* and *Far Tiffins* and *Tippins* are not readily explicable; Foxall (1980, 38) suggests 'Tippings' may refer to the practice of catching rabbits by means of a balanced plank. The adjacent property to the east is also 'The Tiffins' and thus is may refer to an area, perhaps even a small Open Field. The *Pudding* field-names sound appetising, but probably denote areas of wet or boggy ground (Foxall 1980, 26).

The tithe apportionment indicates an even mix of pasture and arable, with some hopyards and ash beds. Mintridge and Newton were owned by the Rev. Luxmore, Samuel Lawrence owned The Grove, and the Rev. E Howells (Queen Anne's Bounty for Moreton Jeffries) owned The Tiffins.

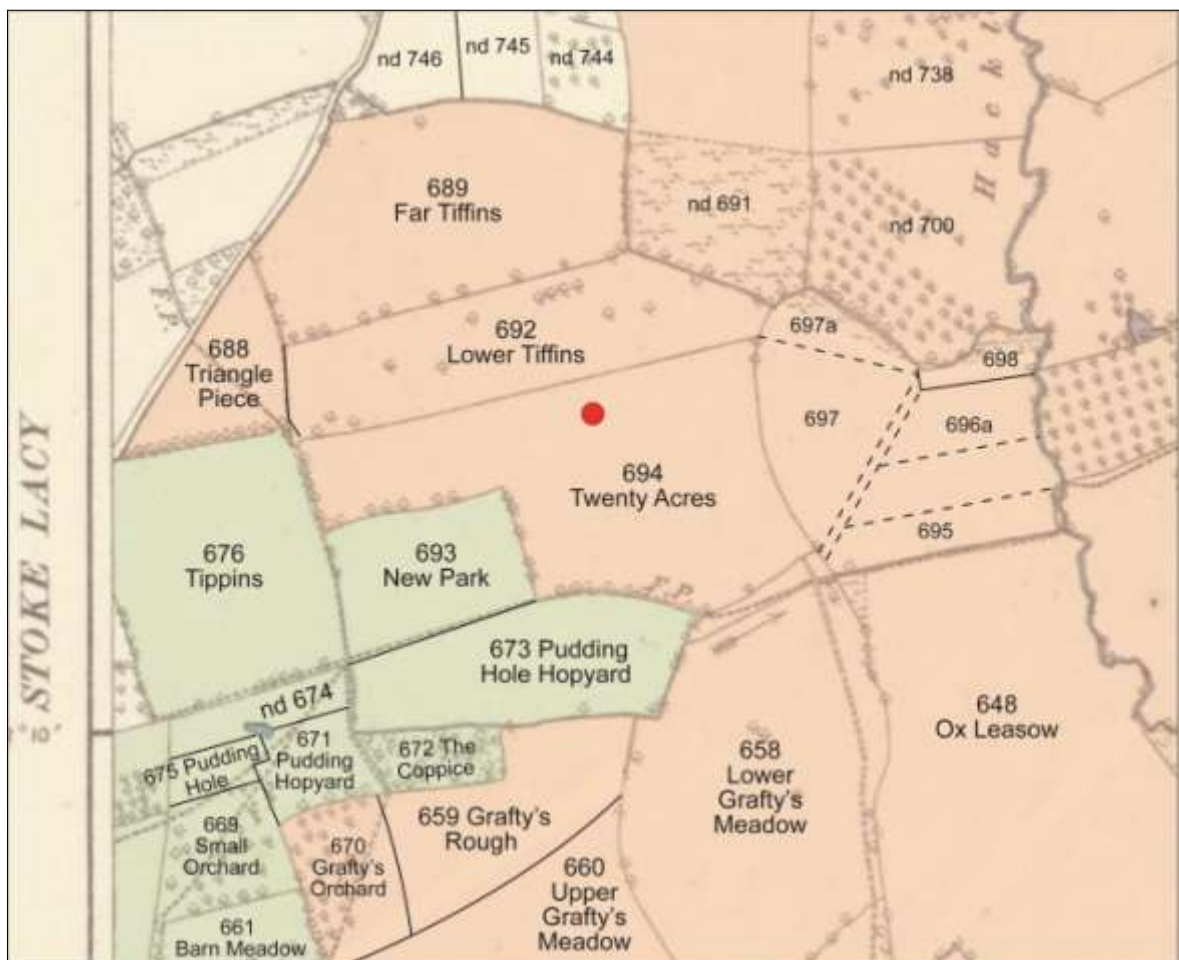


Figure 3: Transcription of the 1840 Stoke Lacy tithe map (HHER) onto the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map (the site location is shown in red). Differences between the 1840 and 1885 map are shown in black, the 1840 field names and numbers are overprinted. Areas in **RED** were owned by the Rev. Luxmore (Mintridge and Newton), areas in **GREEN** by Samuel Lawrence (The Grove).

No	Land owner	Field name	Cultivation
The Grove			
661	Samuel Lawrence	Barn Meadow	Meadow
667	Samuel Lawrence	Great Sheep Croft	Arable
668	Samuel Lawrence	Little Sheep Croft	Arable
669	Samuel Lawrence	Small Orchard	Orchard
671	Samuel Lawrence	Pudding Hopyard	Hops
672	Samuel Lawrence	The Coppice	Ash Bed
673	Samuel Lawrence	Pudding Hole Hopyard	Hops
674	Samuel Lawrence	-	Pasture
675	Samuel Lawrence	Pudding Hole	Pasture
676	Samuel Lawrence	Tippins	Arable
693	Samuel Lawrence	New Park	Arable
Mintridge and Newton			
648	Rev. Luxmore	Ox Leasow	Pasture
657	Rev. Luxmore	Upper Grafty's Meadow	Pasture
658	Rev. Luxmore	Lower Grafty's Meadow	Pasture
659	Rev. Luxmore	Grafty's Rough	Arable
660	Rev. Luxmore	Upper Grafty's Meadow	Hops
670	Rev. Luxmore	Grafty's Orchard	Orchard
688	Rev. Luxmore	Triangle Piece	Pasture
689	Rev. Luxmore	Far Tiffins	Arable
690	Rev. Luxmore	Far Tiffins	Pasture
691	Rev. Luxmore	-	Arable
692	Rev. Luxmore	Lower Tiffins	Pasture
694	Rev. Luxmore	Twenty Acres	Arable
695	Rev. Luxmore	-	Hops
696	Rev. Luxmore	-	Arable
697	Rev. Luxmore	-	Hops
697a	Rev. Luxmore	-	Ash Bed
700	Rev. Luxmore	-	Pasture and Orchard
738	Rev. Luxmore	-	Pasture
739	Rev. Luxmore	-	Ash Bed

Table 1: Extracts from the 1840 Stoke Lacy tithe apportionment (HHER). The approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated.

## 2.4 Early Ordnance Survey Maps

The 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS maps depict a landscape little changed from that of 1840, although some rationalisation of the smaller fields had occurred: the cluster of fields around *Pudding Hole* had been thrown together, as had some of the fields north of *Far Tiffins*. The hedgerow between *Triangle Piece* and *Lower Tiffins* had been removed, but *Twenty Acres* had been divided into two unequal parts by 1902.

## 2.5 Later Developments

The layout of most of the modern fields retains the basic structure of the historic landscape, but there has been further boundary loss. The hedges between *Far* and *Lower Tiffins* and *Twenty Acres* have been removed to create a single large field, as have the hedgerows between *Grafty's Orchard*, *Grafty's Rough* and *Upper* and *Lower Grafty's Meadow*, and *Tippins*, *Pudding Holes*, *Pudding Hopyard*, *Small Orchard*, *Barn Meadow* and others. Most of these losses seem to have occurred since the mid 1980s.



Figure 4 (left): Extract from the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition map, 1885 (the site is indicated).



Figure 5 (right): Extract from the OS 2<sup>nd</sup> edition map, 1902 published 1904 (the site is indicated).

## 3.0 Archaeological Background

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### 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), building recording and monitoring at Nether Court, Stoke Lacy (Archenfield Archaeology 2003), 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. However, flint scatters have been identified around Keephill (e.g. HER nos.16511-16) and near The Grove (HER no.20081). A large (potentially 290×350m across) undated circular enclosure east of Munderfield Row (MHE19040) has been identified, with a limited area of surviving earthworks.

#### 3.1.2 Romano-British

Evidence for Romano-British occupation is again, highly restricted. A single poorly-located early 4<sup>th</sup> century coin has been recovered from Bromyard (MHE1598). The Frome Valley Project identified Romano-British material from a site further at Brookhouse Farm (White 2011, 72). Fieldwork at Little Frome Farm in advance of a proposed solar farm identified a sub-rectangular enclosure of late Prehistoric or Romano-British date and a single sherd of Roman greyware was recovered from the ploughsoil nearby (SWARCH report 150421). The cropmark of a similar enclosure is located near Hopton Sollers (HER no.6095), and another possible candidate at Upper Sough (HER no.20602). A Romano-British cremation burial was reputedly unearthed (c.1930s?) at The Wells (HER no. 5473), and a scatter of Romano-British pottery near Keephill (HER no.6663).

#### 3.1.3 Early Medieval

The early medieval history of the area is opaque. Both Avenbury and Bromyard were important ecclesiastical estates, and both churches probably lie within enclosures associated with those early estate centres. Small Domesday estates (e.g. Bredenbury, Sawbury) are scattered across this area.

#### 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 12<sup>th</sup> century. Archaeological evidence relating to the medieval period, with the exception of the excavated material from Bromyard and standing ecclesiastical structures, is relatively scarce. A number of deserted or shrunken medieval settlements have been identified, as at Munderfield Court (HER no.31886), Hopton Sollers (HER no.11104) and Noakes Bredenbury (HER no. 6678). Moated sites have been identified at Sawbury Hill (HER no.12098), Nether Court (HER no.7437) and a possible motte and bailey at Hall Place (HER no.6664). There are some limited areas of earthworks with ridge and furrow at Little Frome (HER no.53383), Munderfield Row (HER no.53298), Burgess Farm (HER no.53387), Avenbury Court (HER no.nd, and The Wells (HER no.11797). There is limited evidence for medieval emparkment at Stewards Hyde (HER no.31197).

#### 3.1.5 Post-Medieval

A cross-wing at Newton Farm is, according to the Listing, late 15<sup>th</sup> century in date, and the farmstead is undoubtedly medieval in origin. The rest of the farmhouse and the historic farm buildings associated are all later; these structures range in dates from the 16<sup>th</sup> century through to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Across the wider landscape, most of the established farms had farmhouses of

early post-medieval through to 18<sup>th</sup> century date, and probably preserve the medieval settlement pattern. Most of the villages are small and betray little evidence of formal planning and on balance it seems reasonably clear from the examples cited above that settlement in this area probably contracted during the post-medieval period. The bulk of sites recorded on the HER for this period refer to quarries, historic farms, and lime or brick kilns, with a former brickworks near Hackley (HER no.11196).

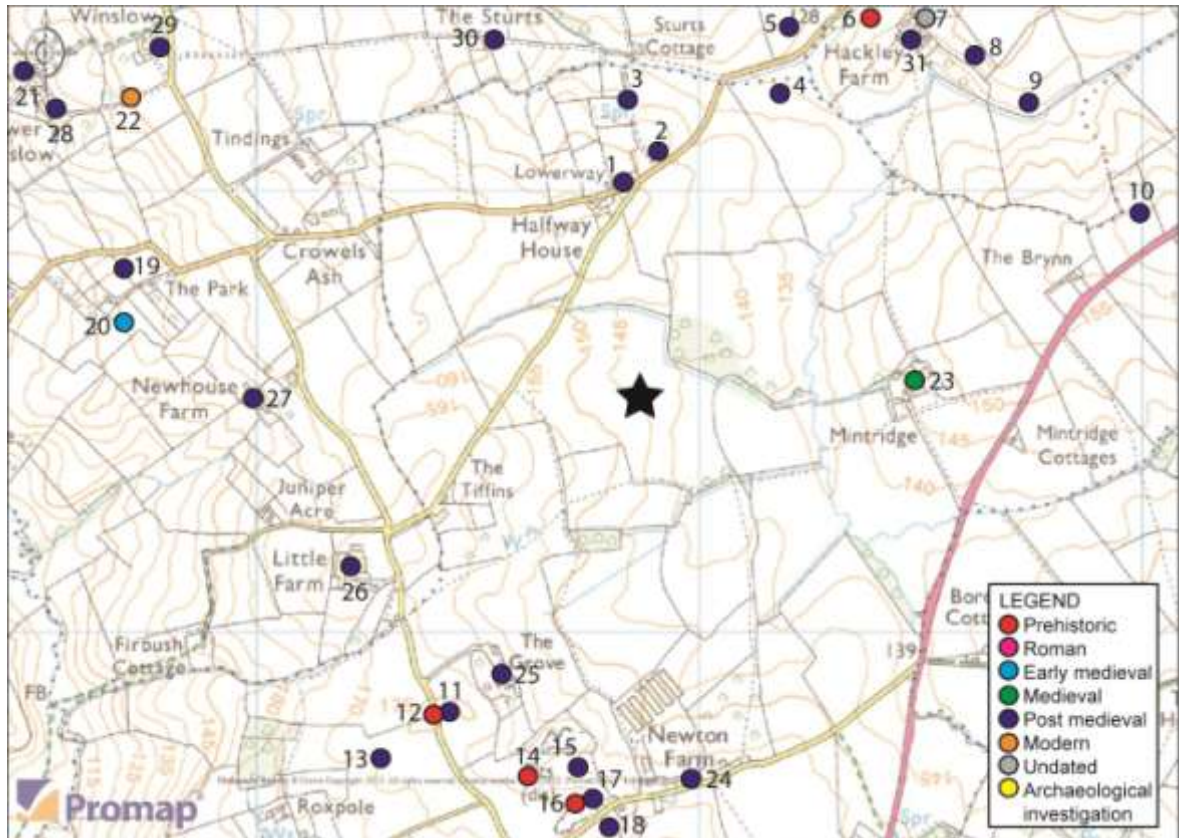


Figure 6: Nearby heritage assets (source: Hereford HER).

No	Mon ID.	Name	Record	Details
1	MHE7384	Hopkiln Halfway House		Hopkiln 19 <sup>th</sup> Century
2	MHE11731	Site of former quarry		Post-medieval quarry
3	MHE11732	Site of former quarry		Post-medieval quarry
4	MHE5755	Possible site of lime kiln, south-east of Hackley Farm		Post-medieval lime kiln
5	MHE4812	Hackley Farm Brickworks		Site of post-medieval brick kiln / brickworks
6	MHE5706	Flints, Hackley		Prehistoric flint findspot
7	MHE11040	Chapel Field Camp, Hackley Farm		D Shaped enclosure, undated
8	MHE11737	Site of former gravel pit		Post-medieval gravel pit
9	MHE11738	Site of former quarry		Post-medieval quarry
10	MHE11726	Site of former quarry		Post-medieval quarry
11	MHE11720	Site of former quarry		Post-medieval quarry
12	MHE7306	Flints, The Grove		Prehistoric flint findspot
13	MHE11719	Quarry		Post-medieval quarry
14	MHE13984	Cricks Green, Risbury Formation		Prehistoric site, Lower Palaeolithic
15	MHE11723	Site of former gravel pit		Post-medieval gravel pit
16	MHE13985	Newton Farm, Pleistocene deposit		Prehistoric site, Lower Palaeolithic
17	MHE11722	Site of former gravel pit		Post-medieval gravel pit
18	MHE11724	Site of former gravel pit		Post-medieval gravel pit
19	MHE8630	Park		Post-medieval landscape park
20	MHE11041	Oak Park, Newhouse Farm		Early-medieval landscape Park
21	MHE11729	Quarry		Post medieval quarry
22	MHE102115	Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post		20 <sup>th</sup> century monitoring post
23	MHE4185	Mintridge		Post-medieval farm, medieval manor
24	MHE20103	Newton Farm		Post-medieval farm

25	MHE20102	The Grove (Grove Farm)	Post-medieval farm
26	MHE20038	Little Farm	Post-medieval farm
27	MHE20037	Newhouse Farm	Post-medieval farm
28	MHE20035	Lower Winslow	Post-medieval farm
29	MHE20034	Upper Winslow	Post-medieval farm
30	MHE20033	The Sturts (Sturts Farm)	Post-medieval farm
31	MHE1597	Hackley Farm	Post-medieval farm and 17 <sup>th</sup> century house

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

### 3.2 Walkover Survey

The proposed wind turbine would be located in a single large arable field (c.13ha) located north of Newton Farm. The site was visited on the 12<sup>th</sup> May 2015 and a rapid walkover assessment undertaken; the weather was bright with occasional short showers.

The field slopes from west to east; the surface of the field contains a number of broad undulations and slight terraces, all of which are probably geological in origin and relate to the proglacial and periglacial geomorphology of the area.

The field was under an established winter cereal crop, with minimal exposure of bare earth. The soil is a reddish-brown silty loam, clayey to the east and south where waterlogging was in evidence, with very rare to occasional sub-angular stones and rare rounded stones. Occasional sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery were observed in the topsoil, and occasional small CBM fragments, probably ceramic land drain fragments, to the south.

Where the boundary of the field follows a stream (to the north), the stream is lined by mature deciduous shrubs and small trees (largely pussy willow and alder). The other hedgerows are comprised of hawthorn and blackthorn with a high proportion of hazel, with oak and ash hedgerow trees. The exception to this rule is clearly later: the hedgerow along the southern side of the field is dominated by hawthorn between poplar trees. Hedgebanks were low (<0.4m) or nonexistent.





Figure 7: View across the field toward the location of the proposed turbine; viewed from the north.

No features of archaeological significance were observed during the walkover survey, but proglacial (fluvioglacial) deposits may be exposed during the excavation of the turbine base.

The full photographic survey can be found in Appendix 3.

See Figure 8.

1. The gateway into the field from the parish road has been built up with hardcore containing modern CBM fragments, and the area inside the gate is used for the temporary storage of muck.
2. A late field boundary of poplar and hawthorn.
3. The trees on the other side of the stream are all mature ash, and may be coppice trees from the tithe record of 'ash beds' here.

### 3.3 Aerial Photographs

Readily-available aerial photographs were consulted; 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 are not particularly helpful, though the 2009 Infoterra and Bluesky image shows the soilmarks of probable geological nature (Figure 9).



Figure 8 (left): Site plan showing the locations mentioned in the text (above).  
Figure 9 (right): Soil marks in the field (image © Infoterra Ltd. & Bluesky).

## 4.0 Historic Visual Impact Assessment

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### 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). *The Setting of Heritage Assets* has been superseded by the *Good Practice Advice Note 3* (2015), but remains relevant. 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 wind turbines 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.

Wind turbines 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 wind turbine would have its principle or most pronounced impact. The indirect effects of wind turbines 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.

Wind turbines 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 wind turbines 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 wind turbine 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 wind turbines 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 wind turbine 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 – single wind turbines 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 wind turbine. 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 wind turbine 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, wind turbines are tall and inescapably modern intrusive visual actors in the historic landscape. Therefore the impact of a wind turbine will almost always be **neutral** (i.e. no impact) or **negative** i.e. it will have a **detrimental impact** on the setting of ancient monuments and 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 turbine.

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

##### *Listed Buildings*

A Listed building is an occupied dwelling or standing structure which is of special architectural or historical interest. These structures are found on the *Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest*. The status of Listed buildings is applied to 300,000-400,000



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

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

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

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

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

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

#### *Parks and Gardens*

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

## 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.

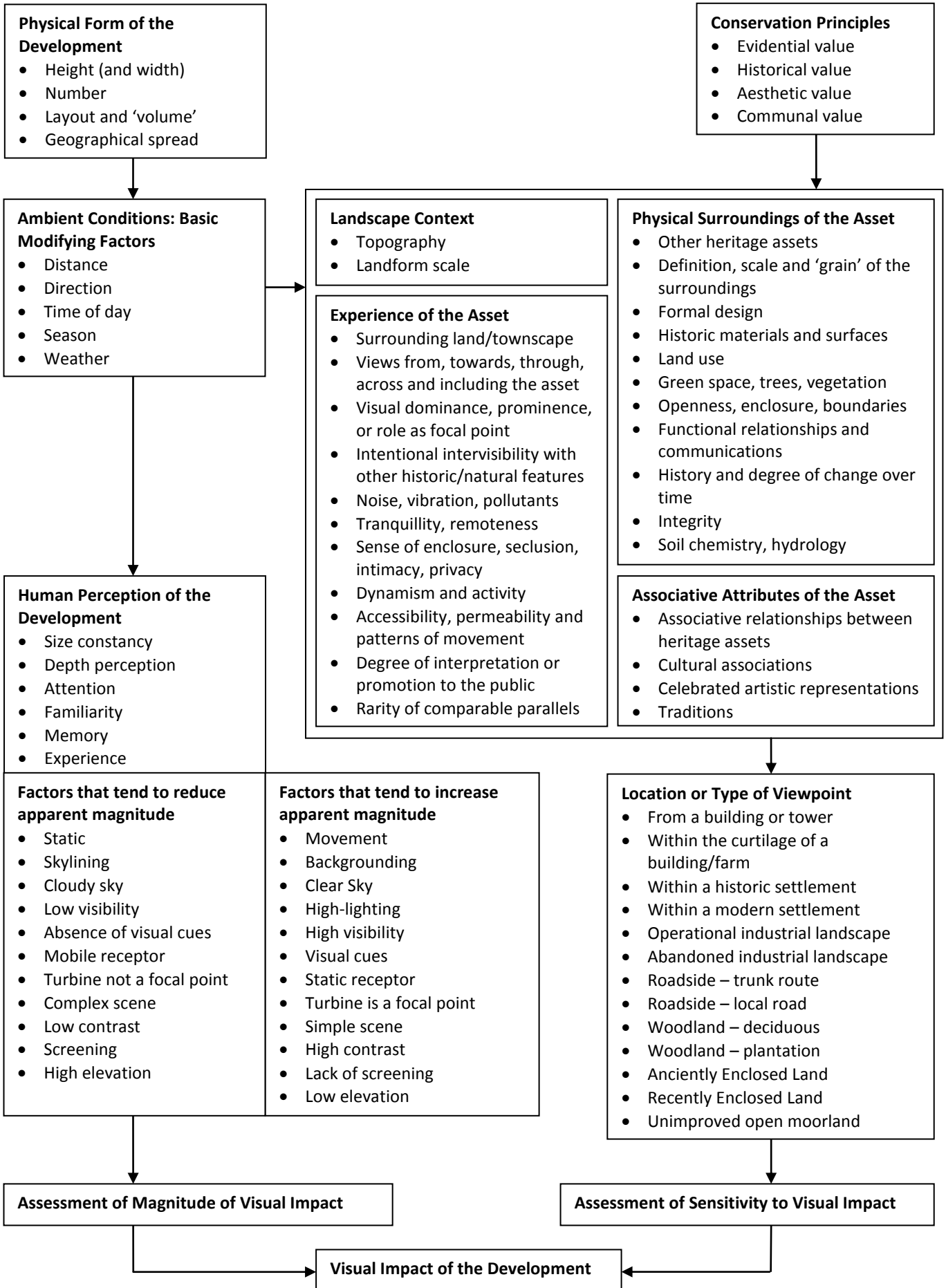


Table 3: The conceptual model for visual impact assessment proposed by the University of Newcastle (2002, 63), modified to include elements of *Assessment Step 2* from the Setting of Heritage Assets (English Heritage 2011, 19).

#### 4.4.2 The Sinclair-Thomas Matrix

The Sinclair-Thomas Matrix was developed in order to predict the likely visual impact of windfarms in the wider landscape. This work took place in the late 1990s and remains virtually the only guidance on the subject. It was used, for instance, to help guide the development of the Cornwall planning advice (2013) on wind turbines (Nick Russell, *pers. comm.*).

In the following table (Table 4), the figures quoted were developed with regard to windfarms rather than individual wind turbines, and should in this instance be treated as a worse-case scenario. Subsequent work has suggested it over-estimates the impact at middle distances, as it takes no account of differing landscape character or visual context (University of Newcastle 2002, 61).

The distances quoted are predicated on clear visibility, and local weather conditions would have a marked impact on the visibility of any given turbine. Work by Bishop (2002), undertaken with computer simulations and using a turbine 63m to tip, noted the following:

- The most significant drop in recognition rates occurred at 8-12km (clear air) and 7-9km (light haze);
- Visual impact drops rapidly at 4km and is at <10% at 6km in clear air;
- Visual impact drops rapidly at 4km and is at <10% at 5km in light haze;
- Low contrast in light haze reduces the distance threshold by 20%;
- High contrast can dramatically increase the potential impact of white towers;
- Ratings were highly sensitive to changing atmospheric conditions.

Descriptors	Zone	Height to tip (m)			
		41-45	52-55	70	95
		Approximate Distance Range (km)			
<b>Dominant:</b> due to large scale, movement, proximity and number	A	0-2	0-2.5	0-3	0-4
<b>Prominent:</b> major impact due to proximity, capable of dominating the landscape	B	2-4	2.5-5	3-6	4-7.5
<b>Moderately intrusive;</b> clearly visible with moderate impact, potentially intrusive	C	4-6	5-8	6-10	7.5-12
Clearly <b>visible</b> with moderate impact, becoming less distinct	D	6-9	8-11	10-14	12-17
<b>Less distinct:</b> size much reduced but movement still discernible	E	9-13	11-15	14-18	17-22
<b>Low impact:</b> movement noticeable in good light, becoming components in overall landscape	F	13-16	15-19	19-23	22-27
Becoming <b>indistinct</b> with negligible impact on the wider landscape	G	16-21	19-25	23-30	27-35
Noticeable in good light but <b>negligible impact</b>	H	21-25	25-30	30-35	35-40
Negligible or no impact	I	25	30	35	40

Table 4: The modified Sinclair-Thomas Matrix (after 1999). The relevant distance range is highlighted.

In the following assessment, heritage assets have been divided up according to Sinclair-Thomas Matrix zone.

#### 4.5 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

The viewshed analysis indicates that the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) in this landscape will be fairly comprehensive within 3km, with key areas of visual influence within the valleys of the Hackley Brook and River Lodon. Beyond this, the ZTV is restricted to high ground to the east (Bromyard Downs) and north of Bromyard, and to the south. Taking into consideration the role of local blocking from trees and hedgerows, the visual influence of this structure is likely to be limited beyond 3-4km.

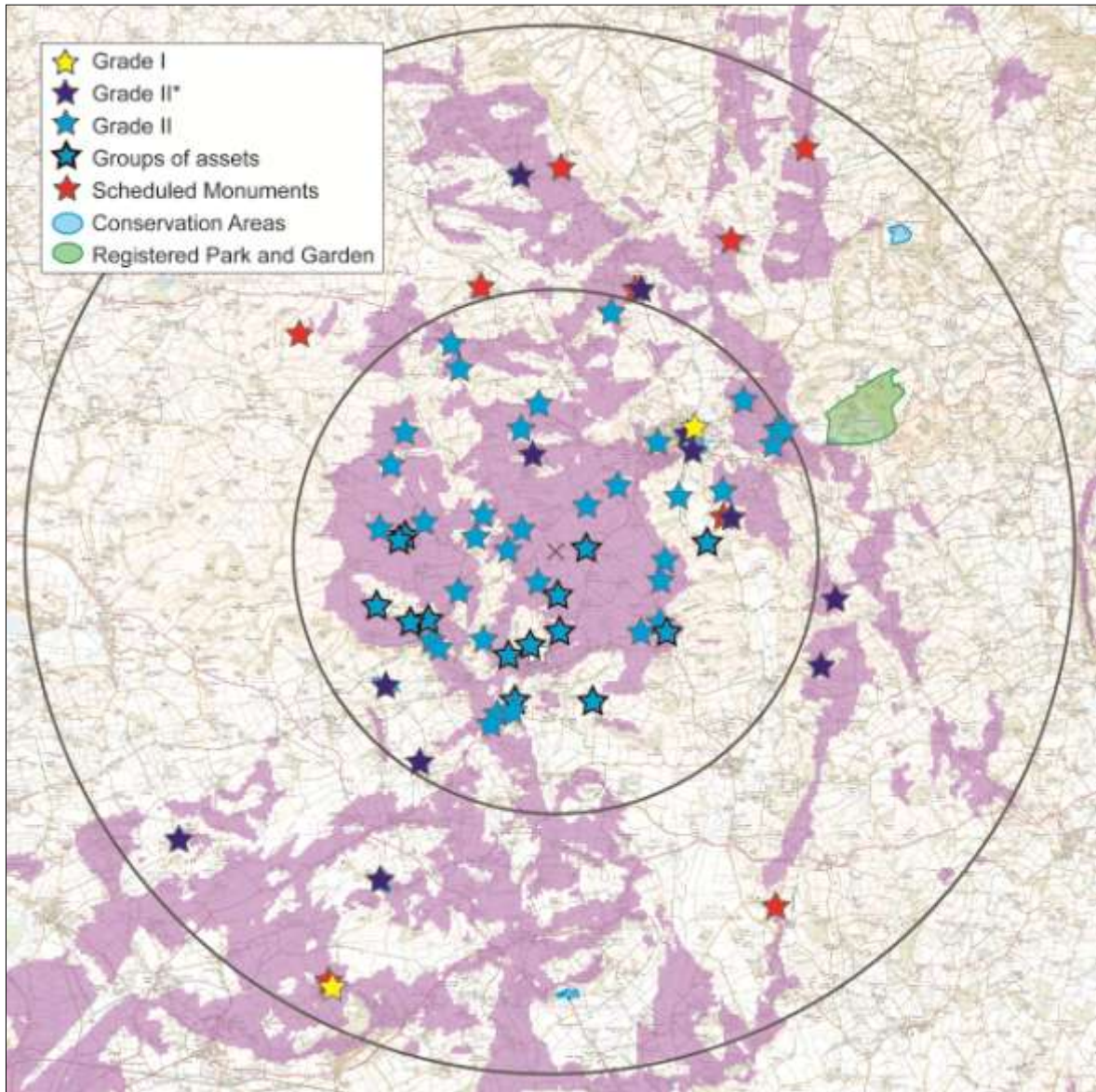


Figure 10: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV of the proposed wind turbine within 10km, based on an observer height of 2m; rings at 5km and 10km (ZTV supplied by Cleaneath Energy Ltd.) (© English Heritage 2014. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 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). The white star represents the undesignated motte near Hall Place.

The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 10km from the proposed site by Cleaneath Energy (Figure 10-Figure 12). The visibility of the proposed development would diminish with distance,

and may be locally blocked by intervening buildings within settlements and by hedgebanks, woodlands and natural topography. Theoretical visibility has been assessed as the visibility to the blade tip (77m). 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, GIs within the ZTV and SAMs, GI and GI\* buildings and RPGs were considered; at 5-10km only high value assets that fell within the ZTV were considered.

There are three Grade I Listed buildings (Church of St Peter, Bromyard; Church of St Bartholomew, Westhide, Church of St Mary, Much Cowarne), twelve Grade II\* Listed buildings (The Green, The Bay Horse PH, Tower Hill House, Avenbury Church, also a SAM, Court Farmhouse and the Churches at Acton Beauchamp, Edwyn Ralph, Moreton Jeffries, Ocle Pychard, Stanford Beauchamp, Thornbury and Ullingswick) and 38 relevant Grade II Listed structures or groups of structures (Bromyard has 86 GII Listed buildings) within 5km of the proposed site. A Conservation Area covers central Bromyard.

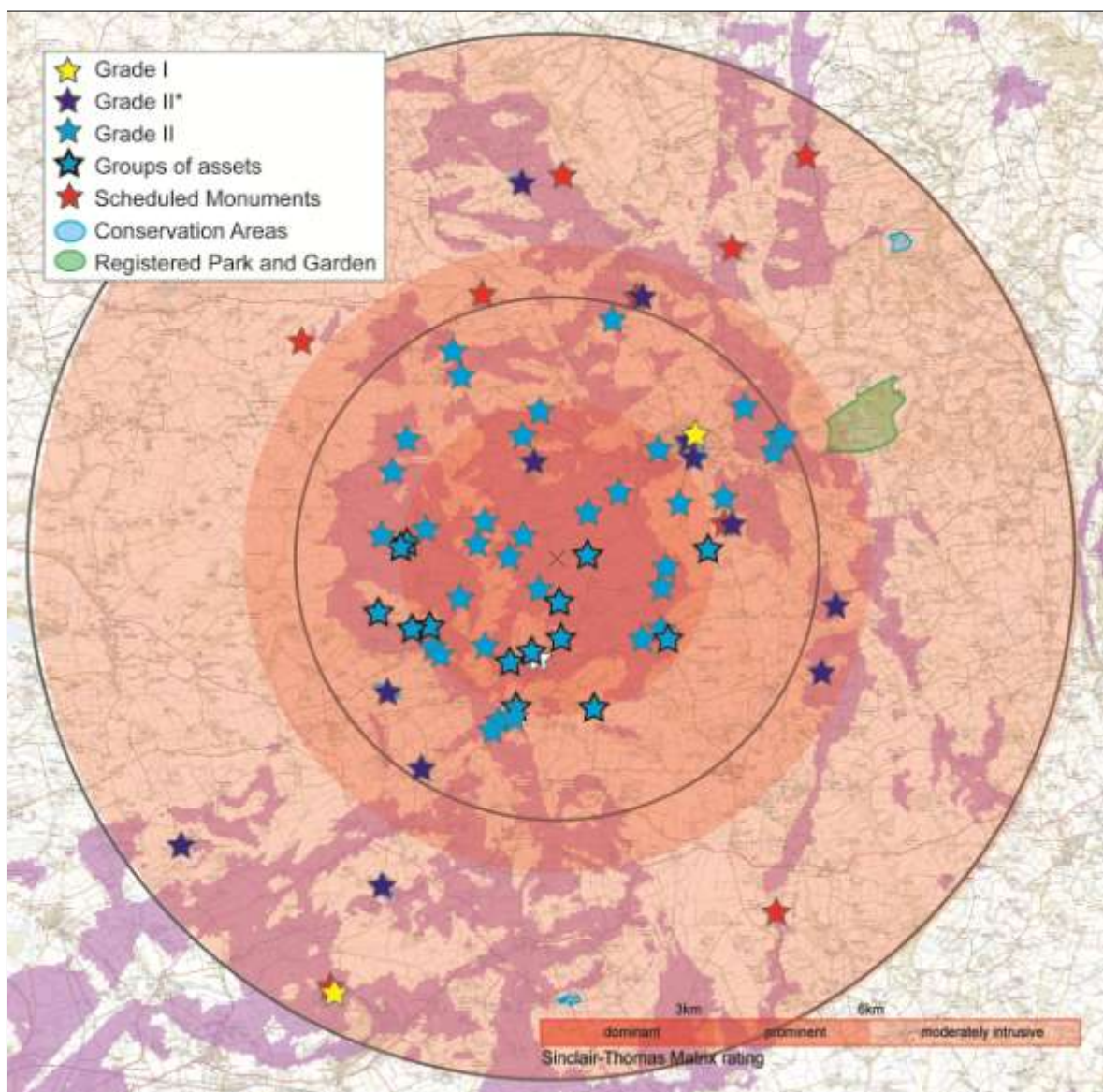


Figure 11: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV of the proposed wind turbine within 10km, in relation to the Sinclair-Thomas Zones, and based on an observer height of 2m (ZTV supplied by Cleaneart Energy Ltd.) (© English Heritage 2014. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright 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).

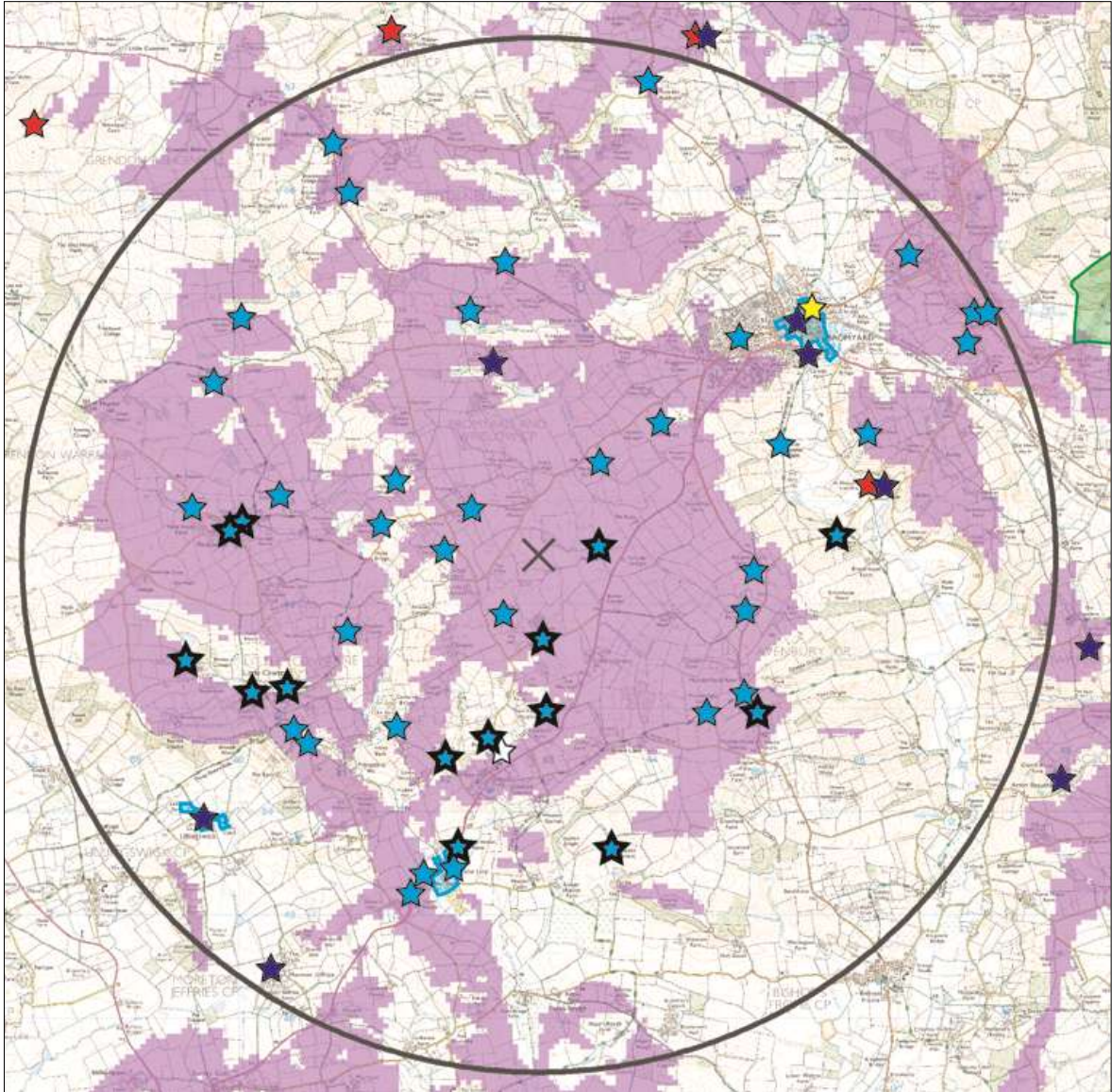


Figure 12: As above, showing only the inner 5km area.

#### 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 10km, with all the heritage assets that landscape encompasses. However, screening from trees and hedgerows is a significant factor for all areas. The proposed turbine would be located a wide gently-undulating shallow valley (the catchment of the Hackley Brook); this valley contains a number of Grade II Listed farmhouses, and views through to, or including, the turbine would be possible from several of these structures. Again, local screening from (largely deciduous and therefore seasonally-variable) trees is an important factor here. In addition, the topographical location of this turbine also serves to screen it from more distant views (i.e. beyond 3-4km) and thus reduces its overall aggregate impact.

## 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.

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

The setting of the farmhouse is in relation to its buildings or its internal or structural features; farmhouses were rarely built for their views, but were practical places of work, developed when the farm was profitable and neglected when times were hard. In some instances, model farms were designed to be viewed and experienced, and the assessment would reflect this. Historic farm buildings are usually surrounded by modern industrial farm buildings, and if not, have been converted to residential use, affecting the original setting. Wind turbines will usually have a restricted impact on the meaning or historical relevance of these sites.

#### **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.



*Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A – Dominant*

<b>Asset Name: Mintridge Farmhouse, Barns and Stable</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> St Germans	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.0.6km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. Late 16 <sup>th</sup> or early 17 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> century red brick barn with machine-tile roof. Barn. 17 <sup>th</sup> century timber-framed barn with brick nogging and weather-boarded range, with a tiled roof. Stables. 17 <sup>th</sup> century stables of stone rubble with machine-tile roof. Some of these structures have been converted to residential use (holiday cottages).		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; 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 proposed turbine would be located within the same landscape context, on the opposing slopes of the shallow valley, within 1km. Most views across or to the farmstead would include the turbine. Views from the house would be partly screened by intervening hedgerow trees.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>negative/moderate</b>		

<b>Asset Name: Grove Farmhouse</b>		
<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.0.6km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. Late 16 <sup>th</sup> century, timber frame with brick nogging and slate roof. Large 20 <sup>th</sup> century brick extension.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; 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 turbine may be visible from the house, but there would be some screening from intervening mature deciduous trees. The turbine would appear in views to the farmstead from the north, north-east and east, but would not affect the immediate setting of the house.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>negative/minor to negative/moderate</b>		

<b>Asset Name: Newton Farmhouse and Barns</b>		
<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.0.8km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. T-shaped plan, cross-wing to south is 15 <sup>th</sup> century in date, the rest is 16 <sup>th</sup> or 17 <sup>th</sup> century in date. Timber framed with rough-cast panels and recent tile roof. Barn to east is 18 <sup>th</sup> century stone rubble with multiple narrow vertical lights and machine-tile roof. Second 18 <sup>th</sup> century barn of stone rubble with tile roof, with stone steps up to the loft door.		

<i>Topographical Location &amp; 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 proposed turbine would be located within the same landscape context, 0.8km to the north. Most views across or to the farmstead from the north and north-east would include the turbine. Views from the house would be partly screened by intervening hedgerow trees; views from the public road adjacent may also be possible. The shiny new chicken sheds are located between the house and the proposed site, and are fairly jarring visual actors in this landscape, even though they are set down into the landscape. The turbine would not affect the immediate setting of the house.
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: negative/minor to negative/moderate</b>

<b>Asset Name: Newhouse Farmhouse</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Bromyard	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.0.8km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. 17 <sup>th</sup> 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 &amp; 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 lies on the edge of the ZTV, at a distance of 0.8km. The proposed turbine would be located just outside the landscape context of this asset. Views across the farmstead from the west would include the turbine, though views from the farmhouse may be impeded by hedge trees. The clear modernization of the farmstead renders it, on the whole, less rustic in appearance.		
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: negative/minor</b>		

<b>Asset Name: Merrifield Farmhouse, Barn and Hopkilns</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Stoke Lacy	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.1.1km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century, stone rubble, two storey with hipped slate roof; appears double-plan. Barn, 17 <sup>th</sup> or 18 <sup>th</sup> century, stone rubble with partial timber frame and corrugated iron roof. Attached, twin-roundel hopkilns without roofs.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; 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 lies on the edge of the ZTV, and intervening hedge trees would screen views from the around the farmstead. Views immediately from the south across the farmstead could feature the proposed turbine.
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: negligible</b>

<b>Asset Name: Hackley Farmhouse</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Avenbury	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.1.1km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. Early 17 <sup>th</sup> 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 &amp; 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 turbine would be located within the same landscape context, on the opposing slopes of the shallow valley, and the farmhouse does stand proud of its surroundings. The turbine would be prominent within views from around the farmstead, but not necessarily in meaningful views from the house itself. Views across to the farmstead from the south-west could include the turbine in the foreground, and would appear in views across the valley from the south-east. The turbine would not affect the immediate setting of the house.		
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: negative/minor to negative/moderate</b>		

<b>Asset Name: Lower Winslow Farmhouse</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Bromyard	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.1.5km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. 17 <sup>th</sup> century, timber framed with brick nogging on a stone plinth. Roughcast stone wing, tile roofs. Associated with historic farm buildings arranged around a farmyard to the north-west, with wooded gardens to the south-east.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on the upper south-west facing slopes of the Lodon Valley.		
<i>Setting:</i> The farmhouse forms one side of a courtyard of historic farm buildings, with modern farm buildings beyond to the north-north-west. These structures are set within, and are open to, a pasture field, with a scatter of mature deciduous trees to south of the farmhouse. The hedgerows that border this field frame the immediate setting of the farmhouse.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Meaningful views from the farmhouse are restricted, as it appears to face across its yard of farm buildings, and views to the south are screened by the trees. Views across to the farmstead in its landscape would be from the other side of the valley to the south-west or from high ground to the 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 turbine would be located in the valley to the east-north-east. The turbine may be prominent in views across the farmstead from the west, but not views from the house or farmstead itself. The turbine would not affect the immediate setting of the house.		

**Overall Impact Assessment: negligible**

<b>Asset Name: Steward's Hyde</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Bromyard	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.1.5km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. Modern house with 16 <sup>th</sup> or 17 <sup>th</sup> century wing to south. Timber-framed with roughcast panels, modern fenestration and slate roof.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located within a shallow combe on the lower slopes of the valley of the River Lodon, on a south-east facing slope.		
<i>Setting:</i> The farmhouse stands on the southern side of a group of historic farm buildings, including an example that appears (partly) timber-framed. These buildings flank a yard to the north-west, with an orchard beyond. The garden of the house contains a number of mature coniferous trees that largely enclose and conceal the house on the south-eastern side. There is a modern barn to the north, and the whole is set within open agricultural fields.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Key views from the farmhouse appear to be from the parish road, or from high ground to the east and 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 turbine would be located in the adjoining valley, but the asset only just falls within the ZTV and screening from trees is likely to block most views. The site is fairly well screened by the trees, and the impact on views across the farmstead, where possible, are unlikely to be pronounced. The turbine would not affect the immediate setting of the house.		
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: negligible</b>		

<b>Asset Name: Hall Place Farmhouse, Barns and Hopkiln</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Stoke Lacy	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GII (grp)	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.1.8km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse c.1600. T-plan with cross-wing at west end. Timber-framed with brick nogging and render, with a slate roof. 17 <sup>th</sup> and 18 <sup>th</sup> century stone rubble barns with weatherboarding. 18 <sup>th</sup> or 19 <sup>th</sup> century red brick barn with round hop kiln with conical roof. Barns restored and in good order.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Set down in the base of the narrow valley that wraps around Stoke Lacy to the west and north.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located beside a parish road, the buildings set around a small yard open to the north-west. A large garden adjoins the house to the south, and there are some mature Leylandii scattered around the farmstead. Otherwise set within a wider landscape of agricultural fields.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Main views are to and from the principal (south) elevation of the house, and within and across the farm yard. The location of the site, tucked down in the valley, hinders views to and from the farmstead.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm is part of a visible pattern of farmsteads but it holds no particular individual landscape presence, and is 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.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The asset does not fall within the ZTV, though views across the farmstead as a group from the south may include the turbine.		
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: negative/minor</b>		

<b>Asset Name: Meadow Court</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Little Cowarne	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> unknown	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.1.8km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. 16 <sup>th</sup> or 17 <sup>th</sup> century stone rubble and timber frame, tile roofs with gables; diagonal chimneys dated 1632. Modern windows. A more complex structure than the Listing implies, with a probable cross-wing to the west, and possibly to the east.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on the western side of a pronounced knoll at the end of a ridge dropping down from the west, with valleys to the north, east and south.		

<i>Setting:</i> Located at the end of a long private, the farmhouse is located on the southern side of a range of historic farm buildings that frame a (former) farmyard to the north, with more modern structures beyond. The buildings are open to the fields, the hedgerows are kept low and there are few hedgerow trees.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Main views are to and from the principal (south-south-west facing) elevation. Views across the farm would be from higher ground in the area, and the farm is relatively obvious and exposed.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm is part of a visible pattern of farmsteads across and along the valley but the house 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 proposed turbine would be located in the valley to the east, but views from the house would be partly screened by the topography, and the fact it faces north and south, not east. There would be clear views from around the farmstead to the turbine. Views to the farmstead from the west would include the turbine.
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: negative/minor</b>

<b>Asset Name: Cusop Farmhouse</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Avenbury	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.2.1km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. Probably 16 <sup>th</sup> century, re-fronted in brick in 18 <sup>th</sup> 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 &amp; 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 <sup>th</sup> century is indicative of aspirations to status.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed turbine would be located within the landscape context of this asset, but views from the house would be partly screened by its farm buildings. There would be clear views from around the farmstead to the turbine. Views to the farmhouse from the south could include the turbine.		
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: negative/minor</b>		

<b>Asset Name: Burgess Farmhouse</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Avenbury	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.2.2m
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. 18 <sup>th</sup> 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 &amp; 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 turbine would be located within the landscape context of the		

farmstead, across the valley to the west. Views from the house are screened by its farm buildings, and these buildings provide the backdrop in most meaningful views to the farmhouse.

**Overall Impact Assessment: negative/minor**

**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.2.3km
<i>Description:</i> Barn. Probably late 17 <sup>th</sup> century, stone rubble with a tiled roof.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; 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 turbine would be visible in the background in views across the barn from the south-west, but views from the barn itself would be largely blocked by intervening farm buildings. The setting would not be affected.		
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: negligible</b>		

**Asset Name: Woodend Farmhouse, Barns**

<i>Parish:</i> Stoke Lacy	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.2.3m
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. Late 16 <sup>th</sup> century, timber-framed with plastered panels. Slate roof with gables, single storey with an attic. 17 <sup>th</sup> century timber-framed barn with wattle infill on a stone plinth, corrugated iron roof with gables. 17 <sup>th</sup> or 18 <sup>th</sup> century stone rubble barn with slate roof and gables, with adjoining round hop kiln with conical roof. 17 <sup>th</sup> century stone rubble barn with corrugated iron roof. The stone barns have been converted to residential use.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Set down in the base of the narrow valley that wraps around Stoke Lacy to the west and north.		
<i>Setting:</i> The farmstead stretched out along the side of a parish road, within or adjacent to several linked enclosures bounded by mature hedgerows with hedgerow trees. The two stone barns, not converted, sit within their own gardens; the farmhouse and timber-framed barn remain as a group. The setting is enclosed, with restricted views.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Very restricted; possible views across from higher ground to the north and south.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm is part of a visible pattern of farmsteads but it holds no particular individual landscape presence, and is 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 change of use to residential has eroded the associational value of the group.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The asset does not fall within the ZTV, though views across the farmstead may include the turbine. The proposed turbine would not affect the setting of the designated structures.		
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: negligible to negative/minor</b>		

**Asset Name: Little Froome**

<i>Parish:</i> Avenbury	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> fair/good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.2.6km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. Early 16 <sup>th</sup> century north wing with extension of c.1700, latterly rebuilt. South wing of early 17 <sup>th</sup> century with exposed timber framing to rear. Front (east) elevation refaced in stone in 18 <sup>th</sup> century, of two storeys with a projection to the right, three 19 <sup>th</sup> century sash windows. Chamfered beams and moulded plaster ceiling in north wing.		

<i>Topographical Location &amp; 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 turbine would be located to the east, beyond an intervening ridge; views from the house would not include the turbine, but views back to the farmhouse in its setting from high ground would include the turbine, and these could detract from the present rural/agricultural setting of the farmhouse.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>negative/minor</b>

<b>Asset Name: Sawbury Hill</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Bredenbury	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.2.8m
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century three-storey house, stone rubble with hipped tiled roof.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Near the top of a narrow spur and flanked by steep valleys to the north and south, on a slight east-facing slope.		
<i>Setting:</i> Accessed via a narrow lane off the A44, the house lies at the northern end of a farmyard flanked by historic farm buildings, within a series of small closes. The gardens of the house extend to the north and north-east and contain a range of larger shrubs and small trees. There is an orchard to the west. The whole is surrounded by open pasture fields.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Very restricted; views down the narrow lane from the south, and past the trees in the garden to the north. Views across to the farmstead, if possible, would be from higher ground to the east.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm is part of a visible pattern of farmsteads 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. The undesignated historic buildings form a good group.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed turbine would not affect the immediate setting of the house, and views are too restricted by other buildings and trees to be affected.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>negligible</b>		

<b>Asset Name: Avenbury Court with Barn and Hop Kilns</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Avenbury	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.2.9km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. 18 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> 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 &amp; 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 turbine would not be visible from the site, though would be visible in views across the valley generally from the east. 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.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>negligible</b>

<b>Asset Name: Church House Farmhouse, Barns and Hopkiln</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Stoke Lacy	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GII (grp)	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.2.9km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. 18 <sup>th</sup> century with 19 <sup>th</sup> alterations, stucco, with a projecting partly tile-hung porch. Tile roof with gables and shaped barge boards. 17 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup> century barn with machine tile roof and round brick hop kiln with conical slate roof. 17 <sup>th</sup> century timber-framed barn with wattle panels, partly weather-boarded. Tile roof with gables.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located at the base of a valley that narrows to the north-west, on a slight south-facing slope.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located beside the A465, the house and barns are located on the southern side of a small cluster of modern farm buildings, with a garden to the south. The bulk of the modern farm buildings lie to the west, across the road. This group is set within, and is open to, a single large field that flanks the road, with more obvious gardens and the church to the south-west and south. The planting of the garden – containing mature Leylandii – screens the house from the road.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Main views are to and from the principal (south) elevation of the house, and within and across the (congested) farmyard. Views across the hamlet are possible from the south and south-west.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm is part of the hamlet, set down and around Stoke Lacy Church, 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. The modern barns crowd around the house and barns immediately to the north.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The asset does not fall within the ZTV, though views across the farmstead as a group from the south may include the turbine.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>negative/minor</b>		

<b>Asset Name: Hopton Sollers Farmhouse and Barn</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Stoke Lacy	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> unknown	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.2.9km
<i>Description:</i> 18 <sup>th</sup> century painted stone rubble house with hipped slate roof. 17 <sup>th</sup> century timber-framed cross-wing with slate roof and gables. 18 <sup>th</sup> century barn with tile roof and gables.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The farmstead is located on the lower south-west facing slopes of a hill, on a slight knoll between two short combs.		
<i>Setting:</i> The farmhouse is located on the southern side of a yard partly framed by historic farm buildings. There is a clutter of small structures to the east, with a large modern barn to the north-east. There are further modern buildings to the north and west. The farmhouse is open to the south, with a small walled garden to the south-west. The farmstead is open to its fields on all sides.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The farmhouse has unimpeded views across the valley to the south. The farmstead is visible from the base and other side of the valley, although from the valley only the farmhouse is partly visible.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm is part of a visible pattern of farmsteads across and along the valley; while it holds no particular individual landscape presence, it is more visible than most due to its location.		
<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 turbine would not be visible from this building, and would not affect the current setting of the structure; it may not appear in views across the farmstead from the south-east.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>negligible</b>

**Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B – Prominent**

<b>Asset Name: Little Cowarne Court, Hopkilns</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Little Cowarne	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII (grp)	<i>Condition:</i> Fair	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.3km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century timber frame, with two painted stone rubble wings forming a T-plan. Two storeys, tile roofs with gables. Two late 18 <sup>th</sup> century round hopkilns, in red brick with conical roofs. Other historic farm buildings are located here, arranged around a central yard; some of these have been converted to residential use.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The farmstead is located on a shallow spur between two streams, within a narrow combe that drops down to the east.		
<i>Setting:</i> The two Listed structures are located on a spur between two streams. The two streams are lined with mature deciduous trees, and open ground drops away to the north and east. A narrow lane and footpath runs to the west, with the small church beyond. There is a copse of young trees arranged around the house and hopkilns to the south and east. Converted historic farm buildings lie to the east.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The location is very secluded, and views across the surrounding countryside are screened by the adjacent trees.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The buildings are screened by trees and are barely visible.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> This is a small converted farmstead set down and concealed within trees.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed wind turbine would not be visible from the location due to local screening from trees, the turbine would not affect the immediate setting of the assets, and the buildings are not particularly prominent.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>neutral</b>		

<b>Asset Name: Pool Hall</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Linton	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Fair	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.3.4km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. Late 17 <sup>th</sup> century timber-framed structure, faced in roughcast and with a tiled roof. Single storey with attic, two gabled dormers, and a late 19 <sup>th</sup> century bay window. Attached, a three-storey 19 <sup>th</sup> century brick wing.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; 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 turbine 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 turbine are unlikely to be possible.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>negligible</b>		

<b>Asset Name: Durstone Farmhouse</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Pencombe	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> unknown	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.3.5km
<i>Description:</i> 18 <sup>th</sup> century red brick house. Two storeys, windows with segmental arches, cabled porch and tile roof with gables. Adjoining outbuilding (cross-wing?) to north incorporates a round hopkiln with		

conical roof. Dormers in roof to east, with mono-pitch lean-to below.
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The farmstead is located in a prominent location on a fairly level platform on a narrow spur extending from the hill to the west. The ground drops away steeply to the north, east and south.
<i>Setting:</i> The farmhouse is located on the eastern side of a yard framed by historic farm buildings. It is open to a pasture field to the east, with a partly-walled garden to the south. To the north and west, the historic farmstead is flanked by large modern farm buildings, screened by trees, presumably deliberately. The ground falls away on three sides.
<i>Principal Views:</i> The farmhouse has unimpeded views across the valley to the east and south, although the presentation elevation of the house may face east onto its yard. The farmstead is visible from the other side of the valley.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm is part of a visible pattern of farmsteads across and along the valley; while it holds no particular individual landscape presence, it is more visible than most due to its location.
<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 turbine would be visible from this building, but it would not affect the current setting of the structure, and would not appear in views across the farmstead.
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: negative/minor</b>

<b>Asset Name: Sidnall Farmhouse and Barn</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Pencombe	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> unknown	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.3.5km
<i>Description:</i> 18 <sup>th</sup> century stone rubble house. Two storeys, sash windows with glazing bars, slate roof with gables. L-shaped plan with Listed barn adjoining to east. APs would suggest at least three adjoining structures and indicates complex phasing. Barn is early 18 <sup>th</sup> century, stone rubble ground floor, timber frame with weatherboarding to first floor. 20 <sup>th</sup> century mono-pitch lean-tos to north and south. Corrugated asbestos roof, but original roof structure retained.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The farmstead is located where two narrow valleys meet, close to the base of the valleys above the settlement of Little Cowarne.		
<i>Setting:</i> The farmhouse is located on the western side of a yard framed by historic farm buildings. The small garden to the rear (west) contains a number of mature deciduous trees, and the drive which approaches from the north-west is lined with trees. The modern farmstead extends to the south. The farmstead is set within a number of fields containing hops/horticultural structures.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Part of the farmhouse has views across its yard down the valley to the east. Views back across the farmstead are limited by the terrain to areas of adjoining higher ground.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm is part of a visible pattern of farmsteads across the landscape, and it holds no particular individual landscape presence; the location of the site within a secluded valley means it is less visible than most.		
<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 falls outside the ZTV, the proposed turbine would not be visible in views across the farmstead, and would not affect the current setting of the Listed structures.		
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: neutral</b>		

<b>Asset Name: Outbuilding south of Tack Farmhouse</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Bromyard	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Good, restored	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.4.6km
<i>Description:</i> Small outbuilding, stone rubble with timber frame and plaster panels at first floor. Machine tile roof with gables. One storey with loft, red brick mono-pitch lean-to to west. Converted to residential use.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on the top of an irregular ridge/plateau orientated approximately north-south; a valley drops away to the east.		
<i>Setting:</i> The former outbuilding is located on the southern side of a former historic yard, with the farmhouse to the north-east. The outbuilding has been converted to residential use, and lies within what is now a small garden, with a tall Leylandii on the roadside and to the south. An extensive range of modern farm buildings lies to the west.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The outbuilding would not have been constructed with views in mind. As an aesthetic		

object, views from the road and to the south are relevant.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> It is a diminutive building on a large modern farmstead. It has no landscape presence.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The building relates to its immediate surroundings, its own landholding and is less sensitive to wider landscape change.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed turbine could theoretically be visible from this location, but this seems unlikely due to the distance and intervening vegetation and is of no relevant to the significance of the structure.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>neutral</b>

<b>Asset Name: Court Farmhouse</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Preston Wynne	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> GII*	<i>Condition:</i> poor	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.9km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. 14 <sup>th</sup> century with 17 <sup>th</sup> century and later additions. Timber framed and rendered brick, pantile and slate roofs. T-plan with main hall range aligned north-south with a 17 <sup>th</sup> century cross-wing to south. 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century fenestration. Medieval spere truss and spere post roof survives, whitewashed.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The hamlet is located on the summit of a slight eminence within an area of undulating lowland, on a south-facing slope.		
<i>Setting:</i> The hamlet is strung out along a spinal road, with Court Farmhouse located to the south of the road, facing across to a range of historic and modern farm buildings, some very dilapidated. The house is set within a small field, partly bounded by mature hedgerows but largely open to the south.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Principal views would be across the farmyard to the east, and to the south, across open country side.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The house and farm relates to its immediate surroundings and its own landholding. The 14 <sup>th</sup> century house is not visually prominent, but the 17 <sup>th</sup> century cross-wing is more notable due to its height and colour (black and white).		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farm relates to its immediate surroundings.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The asset just falls outside the ZTV, and at a distance of c.8km..		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>neutral</b>		

#### 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 wind turbine would be commensurable to those of the great Houses, albeit on a more restricted scale. For those families that did not prosper, or those who owned multiple gentry residences, their former gentry seat may survive as farmhouse within a curtilage of later farm buildings. In these instances, traces of former grandeur may be in evidence, as may be elements of landscape planning; however, subsequent developments will often have concealed or removed most of the evidence. Therefore the sensitivity of these sites to the visual impact of a wind turbine 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.

#### *Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A – Dominant*

<b>Asset Name: Birchyfields</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Avenbury	<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. 18 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> century directories as ‘a freestone mansion in the modern English style’; occupied by eminent County architect Frederick Robertson Kempson.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; 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.		
<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, and 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 subsequent functional use of the site as a working farm.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed turbine would be located within the same landscape context, within the same shallow valley and within the field of view (middle distance) from the principal frontage of the house. The turbine could feature in views back to the house from the south-west. The immediate setting of the house would not be affected.		
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: negative/moderate</b>		

<b>Asset Name: The Green</b>		
<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 <sup>th</sup> 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 &amp; 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 proposed turbine would be located within the same valley landform, but outside the immediate landscape context of the asset. The principal frontage of the house faces east, with views across the former parkland adjacent, and meaningful views to the asset would be from the east and south-east. The turbine would feature in views from around the asset to the south, subject to screening from mature deciduous trees to the south, around The Wells.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>negative/minor</b>

<b>Asset Name: Munderfield Harold</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Bredenbury	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.2.5km
<i>Description:</i> House. Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century, brick, two storey with attic, 19 <sup>th</sup> century brick wing to north-west. Projecting wings, central door with moulded architrave. Tiled hipped roof with dormers.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; 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 proposed turbine would be located within the same valley landform, but outside the immediate landscape context of the asset. The principal frontage of the house faces east and meaningful views to the asset would be from the east. The turbine would feature in views from around the asset to the south, subject to screening from mature deciduous trees to the south, particularly the parkland around The Green.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>negligible</b>		

#### Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B – Prominent

<b>Asset Name: Down Manor</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Norton	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> unknown	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.4.8km
<i>Description:</i> House. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century, stucco (white), two storeys with hipped slate roof. Flat pilasters to eaves-height, central porch with heavy cornice.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; 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 proposed turbine would be located behind the ridge across the valley to the south-west, in view of the house. Some screening may be possible from mature hedgerow trees on or near the summit of the ridge.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>negative/minor</b>		

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

The larger settlements and urban centres usually contain a large number of domestic and commercial buildings, only a very small proportion of which may be Listed or protected in any way. The setting of these buildings lies within the townscape, and the significance of these buildings, and the contribution of their setting to that significance, can be linked to the growth and development of the individual town and any associated industries. The original context of any churches may have changed significantly since construction, but it usually remains at the heart of its settlement. Given the clustering of numerous individual buildings, and the local blocking this inevitably provides, a distant wind turbine 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 20<sup>th</sup> century has homogenised most, with streets of terraced and semi-detached houses and bungalowoid 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

*Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A – Dominant*

<b>Asset Name: Batch Cottage</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Bromyard	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.0.7km
<i>Description:</i> Cottage. 17 <sup>th</sup> 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 &amp; 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 proposed turbine would be located within the same landscape context, 0.7km to the south-west, but not the immediate setting the house. The gardens are enclosed, but views from the house would be possible.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>negligible to negative/minor</b>		

<b>Asset Name: The Folly</b>		
<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> House. Early 17 <sup>th</sup> century two-storey timber-framed house, tall gables with moulded barge boards. Tiled roof. Single-storey stone rubble shed to rear.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on the west-facing slopes of the valley of the River Lodon, overlooking the steep slopes above a bend in the river valley.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located by the side of a parish road within a small rectangular field bounded by hedges with mature shrubs and some deciduous hedge trees. To the west is another small enclosure (orchard or extended garden?) with trees. These are set within the wider fieldscape.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Across from the house to the valley to the west, and back from the west to the house.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The house is a component part of the wider landscape, and is more obvious than some (black and white) but holds no great landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The house relates to its immediate surroundings and is less sensitive to wider landscape changes.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The house falls just outside the ZTV, and views to the proposed turbine from the immediate setting of the asset are likely to be screened by tress and hedgerows. Views across from the west, where possible, would include the turbine in the background.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>negative/minor</b>		

<b>Asset Name: The Stock Cottage, Chestnut Cottage, The Perms</b>		
<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 <sup>th</sup> century timber-framed building clad in brick, two storey, with a tiled roof. Chestnut Cottage is a small 17 <sup>th</sup> century timber-framed building with brick nogging, stone rubble gables, one storey with attic and a slate roof. The Perms is a 17 <sup>th</sup> century timber-framed building, one storey with attic and slate roof. Brick extension to east.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; 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 turbine would be located within the shallow valley to the west and north-west. Views to this location would largely be blocked by hedgerow trees; meaningful views to the cottages would not be affected, nor would their setting.
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: neutral</b>

<b>Asset Name: No.3 Munderfield Row</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Avenbury	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.2.4km
<i>Description:</i> Cottage. 17 <sup>th</sup> century, painted stone rubble with plastered timber frame above, one storey with attic. Tiled roof.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; 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 turbine would be located within the shallow valley to the west and north-west. Views to this location are blocked by trees, and meaningful views to the cottage would not be affected.		
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: neutral</b>		

<b>Asset Name: The Firs</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Bromyard	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Fair to good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.2.8km
<i>Description:</i> House. 17 <sup>th</sup> century and later, two-storey stone rubble refronted in brick. A central pediment with moulded cornices and lunette window with wooden pilasters. Windows with brick segmental arches would suggest refenestration or bulk of house is 19 <sup>th</sup> century in date. Rubble wing to rear, possibly the original house. Much more complex than the Listing would suggest.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Built on the broad east-north-east facing slopes of the hillside where Bromyard is located.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located by the side of the former main road (now Old Road), with a mature hedge to the south, and a relatively open area to the west. Surrounded by 20 <sup>th</sup> century housing estates, largely of brick and tile.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views to and from the roadside, and limited views across the rooftops of the housing below to the east, across out to the open countryside beyond. Essentially indistinguishable in views back to Bromyard from higher ground elsewhere.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The house is a component part of Bromyard, but holds no individual landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The house relates to its immediate surroundings and roadside and is less sensitive to wider landscape changes.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The house falls outside the ZTV, and its setting is limited to its largely 20 <sup>th</sup> century suburb.		
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral</b>		



<b>Asset Name: Ramsden Cottage</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Stoke Lacy	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.2.8km
<i>Description:</i> House. The Listing states this is a small 17 <sup>th</sup> century cottage, timber framed with painted brick nogging. One storey with attic, corrugated iron roof with gables. Building on the ground appears to be a late 19 <sup>th</sup> century two-storey double-depth brick cottage with slate roof and gable stack, with single-storey stone rubble outbuilding to north-east.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located at the upper western end of a short combe dropping down to the River Lodon to the east, on a north-east facing slope.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located by the side of a parish road within an irregular enclosure bounded by hedges with mature shrubs and deciduous hedge trees, with an overgrown orchard to the north-east. Set within agricultural fields in an attractive bucolic setting.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> None from the house; viewed in its setting from the roadside.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The house is a component part of the wider landscape, set back within trees; it is not an obvious feature.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The house relates to its immediate surroundings and is less sensitive to wider landscape changes.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The house falls within the ZTV, but screening from trees and hedgerows is likely to be fairly comprehensive. The proposed turbine would not feature in views to the asset, which would be from the east.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>neutral</b>		

<b>Asset Name: Three Elms</b>		
<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.2.8km
<i>Description:</i> House. 18 <sup>th</sup> century stone rubble two-storey cottage, with slate roof and gables		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located at the upper western end of a short combe dropping down to the River Lodon to the east, on a south-facing slope.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located by the side of a parish road within a small garden, within a part of the dispersed hamlet of Little Cowarne. This hamlet contains a number of historic and modern houses which appear to lie within long narrow gardens that appear planned. These plots are bounded by hedgerows, some of which contain hedge trees. The asset lies within a small garden.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> None from the house; viewed in its setting from the roadside.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The house is a component part of the hamlet, set back within its garden; it is not an obvious feature.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The house relates to its immediate surroundings and is less sensitive to wider landscape changes.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The house falls just outside the ZTV, and screening from trees and hedgerows is likely to be fairly comprehensive. The proposed turbine would not feature in views to the asset from the east, but possibly in views across the asset in its immediate context for higher ground to the west.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>negligible</b>		

<b>Asset Name: PENCOMBE</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Pencombe	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII (grp)	<i>Condition:</i> good, varies	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.2.8-3km
<i>Description:</i> A small village or large hamlet strung out along the length of a narrow combe; consists of: The White House. 17 <sup>th</sup> or 18 <sup>th</sup> century; painted stone rubble with projecting ?stair turret to south, timber frame exposed to rear, slate roof. Two storeys. Set down in the base of the combe, next to the road on a corner. K6 Telephone Kiosk. Cast iron telephone box, designed 1835. Painted red. Outbuilding at Court Farm. Early 17 <sup>th</sup> century outbuilding; stone rubble with tiled roof, south wall contains multiple pigeon holes with ledges. Within the (largely converted) farmstead at Court Farm, adjacent to the (unlisted) house. Causeway Cottage. 17 <sup>th</sup> century cottage; timber frame with brick and plaster panels, one storey with attic. Perched up on the edge of the combe, on the southern side, facing across to the church. Cotswold Cottage. Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century; stone rubble gables, brick ground floor with timber framing above		

<p>and slate roof, one storey with attic. Undergoing renovation. Almost entirely concealed by tall Leylandii.</p> <p>Tally Ho (cottage). 17<sup>th</sup> century; stone rubble with timber frame exposed in one gable. One storey with attic. Set down in the base of the valley, next to the road on a corner.</p> <p>Masons Cottage. 17<sup>th</sup> century; timber frame with painted brick and plaster panels and slate roof. One storey with attic. Set above the combe to the south and surrounded by trees.</p> <p>Old Crosses (cottage). 17<sup>th</sup> century, modernised and extended. Timber frame with painted brick nogging, one storey with attic, tiled roof. Set on a south-facing slope on the edge of a wide field.</p> <p>Norbrook Cottage. 17<sup>th</sup> century, modernised and extended. Timber frame with painted brick nogging, tiled roofs. Two storeys with verandah.</p>
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Most of the Listed buildings are located within a narrow combe that drops down to the east, widening slightly as it goes. Old Crosses lies a little distance to the west, further up the valley; Norbrook Cottage lies to the east, on a north-facing slope above the combe.</p>
<p><i>Setting:</i> The constrained landform, together with the historic and modern houses and gardens with trees provides the setting for most of the historic structures. The settlement has an introverted feel, and views out are very restricted; where there is visibility, the church and its tower (St John, see elsewhere) dominate the visual landscape. Old Crosses is essentially located on the edge of an open field, with low maintained fences. Its setting incorporates the surrounding fields. Norbrook is located to the east, within a small hedged enclosure within wide open fields.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Within and between the various elements of the settlement, to and from the church. Old Crosses and Norbrook enjoy wider landscape views.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The settlement is fairly low and tucked into a fold in the hillside. Its landscape presence is fairly restricted.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The individual elements of the settlement relate to one another and the immediate topographical location. Its sensitivity to changes in the wider landscape is limited.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Screening from the terrain, garden trees and hedgerows, and other structures will, for the most part, be comprehensive. The proposed turbine would not feature in views to the group from the east, and the church tower is virtually the only element visible from the west.</p>
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>negligible to negative/minor</b></p>

<b>Asset Name: LITTLE COWARNE</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Little Cowarne	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES and NO (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> GII (grp)	<i>Condition:</i> good, varies	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.2.8-3.1km
<p><i>Description:</i> A small hamlet at the base of a narrow combe; consists of:</p> <p>Bank Cottage. 17<sup>th</sup> century, timber frame with plaster panels. One storey with attic.</p> <p>Lower House (Brooklands). 18<sup>th</sup> century stone rubble, three storeys, slate roof. At the foot of the north slope, facing across the valley but with its gable onto the road.</p> <p>White House. Early 17<sup>th</sup> century cottage; timber frame with slate roofs, two storeys. Some good interior features. Located in the base of the valley, with adjacent historic barns, with older Dutch barns to the west. Faces onto the stream, which flows past the front elevation.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Most of the Listed buildings are located in the base of a narrow combe that drops down to the east.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The constrained landform, adjacent structures and many mature deciduous trees provides the setting for most of the historic structures. The setting has a tranquil and introverted feel, and views out are very restricted.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Within and between the various elements of hamlet; otherwise, none.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The settlement is fairly low and tucked into a fold in the hillside. Its landscape presence is very restricted.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The individual elements of the settlement relate to one another and the immediate topographical location. Their sensitivity to changes in the wider landscape is limited.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Screening from the terrain and woodland trees would be comprehensive. The proposed turbine would not feature in views to the group from the east, and none of the structures are visible on a landscape scale.</p>		
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>neutral</b></p>		

*Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B – Prominent*

<b>Asset Name: Tower Hill House</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Bromyard	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GII*	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.3.2km
<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 &amp; 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 proposed turbine would not be visible, but would not affect the current setting of the house.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>neutral</b>		

<b>Asset Name: The Bay Horse PH</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Bromyard	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GII*	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.3.3km
<i>Description:</i> Public house. Originally two 17 <sup>th</sup> 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 &amp; 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 turbine would not be visible, but would not affect the current setting of the PH.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>neutral</b>		

<b>Asset Name: BROMYARD Conservation Area</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Bromyard	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> CA	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.3.2km
<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 &amp; 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 turbine would be located to the south-west, 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.
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: negligible</b>

<b>Asset Name: STOKE LACY Conservation Area</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Stoke Lacy	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> partly	
<i>Designation:</i> CA	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.3-3.4km
<i>Description:</i> The historic part of Stoke Lacy is centred on the parish church, and extends to the north to take in Church House Farm, to the west to take in the Old Rectory and gardens, and Nether Court to the south. The church and Church House Farm are dealt with elsewhere; the only other Listed structure is a 17 <sup>th</sup> century timber-framed barn south of the church. The Old Rectory is a large and complex structure built in the mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century but potentially incorporating elements of an earlier building. The 1850s Rectory was in an Italianate style, enlarged in the 1880s with bay windows added. The son of one rector, Henry F Morgan began production of the Morgan motor car in the attached (now converted) out buildings to the south. The Old Rectory has a large garden with many mature specimen trees. Nether Court is a complex of largely red brick farm buildings, all now converted to residential use. The house is a large double-pile Victorian red brick villa with verandah to the south. There are two round hopkilns with conical roofs in the former yard.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The CA house is located in the base of the Lodon Valley, north of the river, on level ground.		
<i>Setting:</i> The CA lies either side of the A465, and nestles in the base of the valley. The location is fairly well-provided for in terms of trees, especially to the west, around the gardens of the Old Rectory; the CA is more open to the east. Church House Farm is the only ‘working’ element of this CA, the other farm (Nether Court) and former outbuildings (Rectory) having been converted to residential use. The trees that flank the river form a strong line between the CA and the surrounding countryside, as do the range of modern farm buildings to the north. The core of the CA feels gentrified.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Meaningful views are focused along the A465, particularly from the north-north-east as it approaches the church. Views within the settlement are fairly restricted, particularly by the trees within the gardens of the Old Rectory. Pleasing views across the settlement from higher ground to the south are possible.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The spire of the church is a notable landmark but the trees within and around the settlement mean the CA is less obvious when viewed from any distance.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The visual aesthetic value of the settlement core and church is largely inwardly-focused within the visual context of the hamlet. The structures within the CA, and the trees in the garden of the Old Rectory, conspire to restrict views out into the adjoining countryside. The loss of historic value arising from the conversion of farm buildings and the gentrification of the neighbourhood has eroded the historic value of the whole group.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed turbine would be located to the north-west, and would be visible in the background when viewing the site from the south and south-east. The turbine is also theoretically visible from parts of the CA, but in reality local blocking from buildings and trees would screen most, if not all, views save those from around Church House Farm.		
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: negative/minor</b>		

<b>Asset Name: Brick House</b>		
<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.3.4km
<i>Description:</i> 18 <sup>th</sup> century, two-storey red brick, pantile roof with gables, 3:1:3 windows with segmental arches and central door. A second building (former stables) to the south, now converted to residential use and in the process of being extended. To the rear, further brick farm (stables) buildings.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The house is located in the base of the Lodon Valley, between the river and the foot of the southern slopes of the valley.		
<i>Setting:</i> The house is located by the side of the A465, within and open to the adjacent pasture fields. There are some young deciduous trees in the garden to the rear.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The house is immediately visible from the road, and across the adjacent fields.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The house is clearly visible at the roadside, 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.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed turbine could be visible from this building, subject to the potential for screening by trees/hedgerows on the intervening hills, but it would not affect the current setting of the structure.		
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: negligible</b>		

<b>Asset Name: Outbuilding at Grendon Court</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Pencombe	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> unknown	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.3.6km
<i>Description:</i> Two-storey stone rubble structure with good quoins, tile roof with gable ends. Blocked or partly-blocked windows in east, west and south walls. Doorway in south wall with two-centred arch and chamfered jambs. Inserted floor incorporates reused early 16 <sup>th</sup> century moulded beam. Suggested (RCHM) to be a former chapel (the building is orientated east-west), rebuilt in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located, with the rest of the farmstead, on a narrow spur extending from the hill to the west and perched up above the valley to the east, with combes to the north and south.		
<i>Setting:</i> The building is located on the eastern side to the farmstead, adjoining a mixed collection of historic and modern farmbuildings laid out around a central (partly infilled) yard. The farm access track runs past the building, with the farmhouse to the south, within an enclosure/garden containing a number of (orchard?) trees. To the north-west the building is open to the field, where the ground drops away quite steeply to a combe.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The farmstead is visible from the east, from across the Lodon Valley. Views from around the farmstead down and across the valley are possible, dependant on local blocking from farm buildings and trees, particularly on the western side.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The small size of the building, relative to the adjacent farmstead means this structure has no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset would appear, on the basis of the Listing, to be the lone survivor of an earlier farmstead. Even if it was a chapel, it would still have been an ancillary structure to a high status residence, presumably no longer extant. It is seen and experienced within its immediate landscape context.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed turbine would be located in the valley beyond the Lodon, to the east. The turbine is likely to be visible from around the farmstead, but is unlikely to be visible from the asset itself. The turbine would not affect the immediate setting the structure.		
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: negligible</b>		

<b>Asset Name: Down House</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Linton	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> unknown	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.4.5km
<i>Description:</i> House. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> 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 &amp; 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 proposed turbine would be located behind the ridge across the valley to the west-south-west, in 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.
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: negative/minor</b>

<b>Asset Name: Providence Cottage</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Norton	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.4.6km
<i>Description:</i> Cottage. 17 <sup>th</sup> 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 &amp; 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 proposed turbine would be located behind the ridge 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.		
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: negligible</b>		

<b>Asset Name: Turnpike</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Norton	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> unknown	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.4.9km
<i>Description:</i> House. Early/mid 19 <sup>th</sup> 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 &amp; 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 proposed turbine would be located behind the ridge across the valley to the west-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.
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<b>Overall Impact Assessment: negligible</b>
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#### 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 wind turbine unless it is to be located in close proximity. The location of the church within its settlement, and its relationship with these buildings, would remain unchanged: the church often being the visual focus on the main village street.

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

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 wind turbine 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

#### Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A – Dominant

<b>Asset Name: Church of St John</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Pencombe	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.2.8km
<i>Description:</i> Parish Church, built 1863-65 on an earlier site. Designed by Thomas Nicholson of Hereford in a transitional Norman/Early English style. Nave, apsidal chancel, south porch and south tower with stair turret and pyramidal roof. Built of coursed and dressed local sandstone with pale yellow dressed stonework and slate roof. Some earlier internal fittings. Overall, a somewhat brash church that nonetheless should be Listed higher than GII.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The churchyard is perched on the break of slope above a narrow combe dropping down to the east, on the south-facing slopes.		
<i>Setting:</i> The church lies within a small hamlet (Pencombe), in a sub-oval churchyard that is raised up above the road that skirts around it to the south. The 19 <sup>th</sup> century village school lies immediately to the east, and the buildings of Pencombe Court lie to the north (mostly converted to residential use). There are a number of mature deciduous trees in the churchyard, and it is hemmed in by Pencombe Court to the north. It remains fairly open to the south, and overlooks the narrow combe below and out to the Lodon Valley to the south-east.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views from the churchyard and the body of the church are restricted by trees and the adjacent buildings to the north and west. Views down onto the church tower would be possible from the higher ground, particularly that to the north. The tower is a landmark.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The tall tower is a local landmark.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The church is a relatively exposed and the tower is a local landmark. While this is a 19 <sup>th</sup> century rebuild, it has some rather fine architectural detailing.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The church falls within the ZTV, and the proposed turbine would probably be visible from the eastern half of the churchyard. Views across the church from the west would include the turbine in the background, though views to the church in its combe would be from the east. The immediate setting of the church, and how it is seen and experienced, would not be affected.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>negative/minor to negative/moderate</b>		

#### Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B – Prominent

<b>Asset Name: Church at Little Cowarne, unknown dedication</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Little Cowarne	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Fair	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.3km
<i>Description:</i> Parish church. Heavily restored in 1870, retaining earlier masonry but replacing the tower. West tower with saddleback roof, nave and chancel, stone rubble masonry with freestone dressings and slate roofs. Re-set 12 <sup>th</sup> century window in north wall. 19 <sup>th</sup> century roof and internal fittings.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The church is located within a small churchyard perched up above a narrow combe dropping down to the east, on the south-facing slopes.		
<i>Setting:</i> The church is located within a small sub-rectangular churchyard. The churchyard is bounded by mature deciduous trees to the east, south and west, being slightly more open to the north. The ground falls away sharply to the south, to the parish road and a stream. Little Cowarne Court lies adjacent to the east. The churchyard has an intimate and neglected feel.		



<i>Principal Views:</i> The churchyard is entirely enclosed, and the trees conceal the tower.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The church is screened by trees and is barely visible.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> This is a small manorial church set down and concealed within trees.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed wind turbine would not be visible from the church due to local screening from trees, the turbine would not affect the immediate setting of the church, and the church is not particularly prominent.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>neutral</b>

<b>Asset Name: Church of St Peter and St Paul</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Stoke Lacy	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.3.1km
<i>Description:</i> Parish church. Wholly rebuilt 1863, incorporating some earlier fittings. West tower with spire, nave, chancel, vestry and south porch. Rock-faced red-grey sandstone with buff dressings and quoins. Early-English style architecture with prominent three-stage tower. A good example of its type.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The church is located at the base of the Lodon Valley, on level ground where the valley opens out onto the Frome.		
<i>Setting:</i> The church is located within a large and rather empty-feeling churchyard that contains a couple of large yews and mature Leylandii, mainly arranged around the edge of the yard. The hedges are low and maintained, and views across to the north and east are largely unimpeded. To the south there is a cluster of converted farm buildings (Nether Court), and across the road to the north-east there is the former Rectory within a large garden containing mature specimen trees.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views to the west and south are restricted, but there are open views down the valley to the south-east. The spire is notable in views across the valley from high ground to the north, west and south.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The body of the church is screened by other structures and trees, but the tall spire is a local landmark. Local, as the church is located in the base of a valley and is essentially only visible within that landform.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The spire of the church is a local landmark.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed wind turbine would be visible in views across the church and valley from the south, but not from the churchyard itself. The turbine would not affect the setting of this building.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>negative/minor</b>		

<b>Asset Name: Church of St Mary (ruin)</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Avenbury	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GII*/SAM	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.3.4km
<i>Description:</i> Ruinous parish church. 13 <sup>th</sup> 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 &amp; 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 turbine would be located beyond the ridge to the west, and the church falls outside the ZTV. The turbine would not affect the setting of the church, but could impinge on views across the site from the east.
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: negligible</b>

<b>Asset Name: Church of St Peter</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Bromyard	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GI	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.3.6km
<i>Description:</i> Parish church. Formerly cruciform, now comprised of a nave, early 14 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> century in date. Some good interior fittings, but much-restored in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; 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 tombchests 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 wind turbine 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 proposed turbine would be located in the valley beyond the ridge to the south west and south-west, and the church lies outside the ZTV. 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.		
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: negative/minor</b>		

<b>Asset Name: Church of St Luke</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Ullingswick	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GII*	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.4.2km
<i>Description:</i> Parish Church. Medieval church with 12 <sup>th</sup> century origins, chancel of c.1300 and restored 1856 and 1862-63. Nave, with belfry, porch and vestry, built of local sandstone with freestone dressings and a tile roof; belfry in lead. Some good early fenestration, some reset. Good pre-19 <sup>th</sup> century fixtures, including medieval font and memorial of 1590, and excellent 19 <sup>th</sup> century fixtures and fittings.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The settlement lies at one end of a fairly narrow valley set back with hills on three sides, on level ground at the base of the slopes.		
<i>Setting:</i> The church lies within a small hamlet, in a small and irregular churchyard bounded by mature mixed trees to the west, and housing with orchards to the south and south-east. The Old Rectory faces		

across to the church from the north, with traces of formal gardens. The chain-link fencing detracts somewhat from the otherwise rustic scene.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views from the churchyard and the body of the church are restricted by trees and the adjacent buildings. Views down onto the settlement would be possible from the higher ground around, particularly that to the north.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The small size of the church, the lack of tower, and the adjacent trees, mean that it has much-reduced landscape presence.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The church is a relatively enclosed. This is a small manorial church.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The church falls outside the ZTV. Views across the settlement at any distance would struggle to distinguish the building from any of the other historic buildings within the settlement. Meaningful views to the church would be from the north, and would not feature the proposed turbine.
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: neutral</b>

<b>Asset Name: Church of St Andrew</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Bredenbury	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.4.5km
<i>Description:</i> Parish Church, consecrated 1877. West tower, nave, chancel, porch and transept. Coursed snecked stone with ashlar dressings and banded tiled roof with plain and fishscale tiles; Geometric tracery to windows. Tower with pyramidal roof and polygonal stair turret with separate pyramidal roof. Good 19 <sup>th</sup> century internal fixtures and fittings. Stonework matches the adjacent school, former rectory and lodge to St Richards' School, indicating they were all part of a single design scheme.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The settlement with the church is strung out along the summit of a dissected plateau, trending broadly north-west to south-east, with relatively steep valleys to the east and west.		
<i>Setting:</i> The church lies within a small dispersed roadside hamlet, within a small rectangular churchyard bounded by mature mixed trees on all sides, with a small housing estate to the south and other, fairly substantial late 19 <sup>th</sup> century and 20 <sup>th</sup> century houses to the north. The churchyard is open to the A44 to the west.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views from the churchyard and the body of the church are restricted by trees and the adjacent buildings. The structure is enclosed on all sides.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The small size of the church and the adjacent trees means the building does not have a wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The church is a relatively enclosed. This is a small late church.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The church lies on the edge of the ZTV, and views from the church are very restricted.		
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: neutral</b>		

<b>Asset Name: Church at Moreton Jefferies, unknown dedication</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Moreton Jefferies	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GII*	<i>Condition:</i> Fair	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.4.7km
<i>Description:</i> Parish Church. Medieval church partly rebuilt in the 17 <sup>th</sup> century, restored 1869. Exterior is mainly 19 <sup>th</sup> century Gothic, but evidence for several phases of build in the north wall. Probable medieval roof to nave, 17 <sup>th</sup> century roof to chancel. Good 17 <sup>th</sup> and 18 <sup>th</sup> century internal fixtures and fittings. A short slate-hung belfry to the west end. There are clear earthworks in the fields to the north and south, indicating the church formerly sat within a larger settlement.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The settlement lies in the base of a broad low-lying valley fringed by small discrete and often steep irregular hills. One of these hills, Windmill Hill, lies to the north-east.		
<i>Setting:</i> The church effectively lies within the gardens of Moreton House, a large and unattractive 19 <sup>th</sup> century residence approached from the south-east across a new drive and avenue. The church lies to the east of the house, within a sub-rectangular enclosure. This enclosure is bounded to the west by outbuildings associated with Moreton House, but is open to the north, east and south. There are modern and recent buildings to the north-east and south. The church is in the care of the Churches Conservation Trust, but has a neglected feel.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views from the churchyard and the body of the church are fairly open, but restricted by the low-lying topography so that buildings and hedgerows set back from the church provide some screening. The church is fairly open, with views across the countryside to the north.		

<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The small size of the church and lack of tower mean that it has much-reduced landscape presence.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The church is a relatively open, but low building. This is a manorial church relating to the adjacent (shrunken) settlement.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The church falls outside the ZTV. Views across the settlement at any distance would struggle to distinguish the building from any of the other historic buildings within the settlement.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>neutral</b>

<b>Asset Name: Church of St Mary, Churchyard Cross</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Much Cowarne	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> GI	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.5.3km
<i>Description:</i> Parish church. 12 <sup>th</sup> century west tower, 13 <sup>th</sup> century nave, chancel and vestry, 14 <sup>th</sup> century south aisle. North aisle lost and north arcade blocked. Some good interior tombs. The tower is very heavily buttressed, and viewed from the south-west is seen to stand on a prominent mound. In the churchyard, a GI/SAM 14 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century octagonal cross base.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The church stands on the end of a short spur projecting into a shallow valley to the west.		
<i>Setting:</i> The oval churchyard is bounded by a poorly-maintained boundary of tall hedge shrubs (mainly hawthorn to the north-west); there are a cluster of mature deciduous trees within the churchyard to the south-east. The churchyard is otherwise fairly open. The ground falls away sharply to the south-west. The low, rolling nature of the local terrain tends to restrict views, as does the boundary hedge and trees. The churchyard provides the setting for the cross.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The location enjoys limited views due to local screening, even though the churchyard is itself rather more enclosed. Views across to the church are similarly limited.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The size of the church and tower, and the local topography, serve to diminish the landscape presence of the church, despite its massing.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Views from the church are partly screened by the terrain and trees. These elements also restrict views to or across the building from elsewhere in this landscape.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed wind turbine may be visible from the carpark and areas to the north-west, but not from the churchyard itself; the turbine would not affect the setting of this building. Similarly, meaningful views across the church and cross in their local setting are unlikely to include the turbine, or only at a distance of 7km+.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>negligible</b>		

<b>Asset Name: Church of St James</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Bishops Stanford	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GI*	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.5.4km
<i>Description:</i> Parish church. Nave and west tower of c.1200, with chancel of c.1300; nave roof replaced in 19 <sup>th</sup> century but earlier chancel roof survives. Built in local red sandstone with freestone quoins and dressing and slate roof. Heavily restored in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Good surviving early fabric. The elevated location and semi-circular churchyard hints at early origins.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; 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 proposed wind turbine would be visible at a distance from this 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 turbine would not affect the setting of this building.		

**Overall Impact Assessment: negligible**

<b>Asset Name: Church of St Michael</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Edwyn Ralph	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (Borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> GII*	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.5.4km
<i>Description:</i> Parish Church. 12 <sup>th</sup> century nave and chancel, short 13 <sup>th</sup> century west tower with pyramidal roof with spire.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; 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 only just falls within the ZTV. Views to the south would be screened by intervening hedgerows and hedge trees and the immediate setting of the church would not be affected.		
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: neutral</b>		

<b>Asset Name: Church of St Giles</b>		
<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.5.5km
<i>Description:</i> Parish Church. 12 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century but mostly rebuilt 1819. Nave and chancel rebuilt 1819 in Georgian style with good arched windows. Re-set late Norman south doorway, 9 <sup>th</sup> century carved cross shaft re-used as a lintel. Tower with pyramidal roof and re-set lancet windows.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; 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. The southern hedge was pleached this winter. 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, and the presence of a pool at the base of the valley with carved wooden gate piers and wrought-iron gates indicates the presence of a polite landscape in which the church played a visual role.		
<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 turbine 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.		
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: negligible</b>		

#### Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C – Moderately-Intrusive

<b>Asset Name: Church of St Anne</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Thornbury	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII*	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.7.3km

<i>Description:</i> Parish church. Early 12 <sup>th</sup> century nave, 13 <sup>th</sup> century west tower with 19 <sup>th</sup> century pyramidal tile roof, chancel of 1865. South aisle lost and arches visible in the south wall of the nave, good blocked Norman doorway in north wall of nave, and north wall raised.
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located at the base of a shallow ridge extending down from the north towards the base of the valley, with two shallow valleys to east and west. On level ground.
<i>Setting:</i> The sub-rectangular churchyard is open to the south but fringed with trees to the east and north, with four large specimen redwoods to the east and west; these trees function as landmarks. To the north is a large 18 <sup>th</sup> century house (Church House), with a presentation elevation facing onto the churchyard, with historic and modern farm buildings extending to the north.
<i>Principal Views:</i> The location enjoys some views to the west, constrained by adjacent trees and buildings. The hamlet is visible from adjoining areas of high ground, which wrap around the valley on three sides.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The size of the church and tower, and the trees around the churchyard, serve to diminish the landscape presence of the church. The redwoods are a local landmark.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The church is relatively enclosed. Views from the churchyard are impeded by trees and adjacent buildings.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed wind turbine could be visible at a distance from parts of the churchyard, but it would be at some distance. The turbine would not affect the setting of this building.
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: negligible</b>

<b>Asset Name: Church of St James the Great</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Ocle Pychard	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> GII*	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.7.2km
<i>Description:</i> Parish church. 14 <sup>th</sup> century, with early 19 <sup>th</sup> century tower and spire of 1869-72. West tower and nave with chancel. Sandstone rubble with freestone dressings and tile roofs. Nave and chancel of different phases but both in a Decorated style; nave has two phases itself. Noted for its surviving medieval fabric and interior details.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Set on a slight eminence within an area of gently-undulating lowland.		
<i>Setting:</i> The churchyard is open to the south but heavily-wooded to the west, north and east; these trees form an extension of the grounds of Ocle Court, which lies to the north. The trees wrap around the church in an attractive way, but crowd around the structure giving it a very enclosed feel. The road approaching from the west runs through parkland associated with the adjacent house.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The location enjoys views to the south, but the trees enclose and restrict all views to and from the building from other directions.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The size of the church and tower (belfry), and the trees around the churchyard, serve to diminish the landscape presence of the church.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The church is very enclosed. Views from the churchyard are impeded by trees and the adjacent Ocle Court.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The asset just falls within the ZTV, and local blocking from trees is comprehensive. The turbine would not affect the setting of this building.		
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: negligible</b>		

<b>Asset Name: Church of St Bartholomew, Churchyard Cross</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Westhede	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GI	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.9.4km
<i>Description:</i> Parish Church. Late 12 <sup>th</sup> and 14 <sup>th</sup> century, restored 1866-67; of sandstone with tile and slate roofs. 12 <sup>th</sup> century west tower, squat but of three stages with a pyramidal roof, lancet windows. 14 <sup>th</sup> century two-bay nave, partly restored, and 19 <sup>th</sup> century south aisle. Mix of 14 <sup>th</sup> century and 19 <sup>th</sup> century fenestration. Some good internal monuments. Churchyard Cross (SAM) is the remnant of a shaft set on a stepped base, with an overall height of 1.74m. The shaft is chamfered, but lacks both knop and head. A sundial dated 1739 was been riveted onto a stone resting on the cross, but this is now missing.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The churchyard is located near the foot of a hill that rises to the south, on a level area. The land to the north-west is fairly low-lying and gently-undulating.		
<i>Setting:</i> The church is located within a raised irregular polygonal churchyard which contains some mature deciduous trees to the east, but is fairly open to the west. The churchyard lies within a small dispersed hamlet containing two substantial houses (Porch House GII 18 <sup>th</sup> century; Court) with associated large		

gardens, and two modern farm building complexes. The entrance to one of the houses is currently being rebuilt with a high stone wall. The churchyard provides the setting for the cross.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views from the churchyard and the body of the church are largely restricted to the west by buildings and trees. Principal views to the church are from the west and north-west, as the trees in the churchyard are taller than the tower and conceal it from wider view.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The small size of the church and its tree cover restricts its wider landscape presence, somewhat compensated by its massing.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The church is relatively enclosed, and views to and from the building are restricted by trees and buildings. Views from the west are relatively good.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would not be visible from the church or churchyard, and would not affect the immediate setting of the church. The turbine would be located at a distance of almost 10km. The setting of the cross would not be affected.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment: neutral</i>

#### 4.8.5 Hillforts and Earthworks

##### *Hillforts, promontory forts, cross dykes, dykes*

Hillforts are large embanked enclosures, most often interpreted as fortifications, and usually occupy defensible and/or visually prominent positions in the landscape. They are typically visible from all or most of the surrounding lower and higher ground, with the corollary that they enjoyed extensive views of the surrounding countryside. As such, they are as much a visible statement of power as they are designed to dissuade or repel assault. The location of these sites in the landscape must reflect earlier patterns of social organisation, but these are essentially visual monuments. 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.

Cross dykes and promontory forts are rather similar in nature, being hill spurs or coastal promontories defended by short lengths of earthwork thrown across the narrowest point. Both classes of monument represent similar expressions of power in the landscape, but the coastal location of promontory forts makes them more sensitive to visual intrusion along the coastal littoral, due to the contrast with the monotony of the sea. Linear earthworks are the cross dyke writ large, enclosing whole areas rather than individual promontories. The investment in time and resources these monuments represent is usually far greater than those of individual settlements and hillforts, requiring a strong centralised authority or excellent communal organisation.

It is not always clear when a large earthwork enclosure (e.g. a camp) can be classified as a small hillfort. However, hillforts invariably occupy strong natural positions in the landscape, whereas other forms of enclosed settlement need not.

##### **What is important and why**

Large Prehistoric earthwork monuments contain a vast amount of structural and artefactual data, and represent a considerable time and resource investment with implications of social organisation; they were also subject to repeated reoccupation in subsequent periods (evidential). The more monumental examples may be named and can be iconic (e.g. Maiden Castle, South Cadbury), and may be associated with particular tribal groups, early medieval heroes and the work of antiquarians (historical). The range in scale and location make generalisations on aesthetics difficult; all originally had a design value, modified through use-life but then subject to hundreds if not thousands of years of decrepitude, re-use and modification. The best examples retain a sense of awe and sometimes wildness that approaches the spiritual. At the other end of the scale, the cropmarks of lost fortifications leave no appreciable trace.

*Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C – Moderately-Intrusive*

<b>Asset Name: Westington Camp</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Grendon Bishop	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> poor to fair	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.6.5km
<i>Description:</i> A defended spur of c.2.8ha, almost triangular in shape, connected to the rest of the hilltop by a narrow neck of land. The defences of the 'camp' are poorly preserved or perhaps always consisted of slight alterations to the naturally-steep slopes – the best-preserved section survives within vegetation as c.133m of double scarping with a medial berm or slight ditch. It is probable there was also a cross dyke, but there are no remains.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on a narrow spur projecting from a broad east-west ridge, overlooking the valley of the Holly Brook. The ground drops away fairly steeply on three sides, but slopes into the enclosure from the north.		
<i>Setting:</i> The historic (largely arable) fieldscape provides the setting for the monument, defined by the steep scarp slopes to each side. The three scarp slopes are vegetated, with mature shrubs or trees, which are likely to hinder views out from the site despite its elevated location. The fields around are large, and bounded by watercourses flanked by deciduous trees. No public access.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Principal views to and from the monument would be across the valley to the south-east, south and south-west.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The surviving earthworks, shrouded in vegetation, do not appear to be particularly prominent, and would be difficult to distinguish from natural features.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The monument either does not survive well, or was never particularly well developed. Its location was clearly chosen for maximum visibility and primarily for defence, given the approach to the north-north-east. It is not a visually prominent monument.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The monument only just falls within the ZTV, and views across from, and back to, the site from the valley adjacent would not feature the proposed turbine.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>neutral</b>		

<b>Asset Name: Wall Hills Camp</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Thornbury	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.7.1km
<i>Description:</i> A defended hilltop c.8.8ha in extent; oval in shape and defended by a single massive rampart with deep ditch, 9-12m from the base of the ditch to the top of the rampart. Four entrances, cropmarks indicate the presence of (poorly defined) internal features.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on the top of a narrow ridge with valleys to the east and west.		
<i>Setting:</i> The historic (partly arable) fieldscape provides the setting for the monument, which is defined by its steep rampart on all sides. For the most part, the rampart is shrouded by mature trees; there is limited undergrowth beneath the trees (to the west) and the ramparts are visible. At the southern end, the ramparts are clear of trees and obvious. The fields around the site are not particularly large, and there are scattered mature deciduous hedgerow trees. No public access.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The monument would enjoy 360° views across the wider landscape; most of the adjacent hills are of a similar altitude, so views to and from the monument, and its wider landscape setting, would be restricted by adjoining areas of high ground.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The ramparts, despite their size, do not appear to be particularly prominent due to the vegetation, and render the site difficult to distinguish from a natural feature at a landscape scale.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The monument survives relatively well, and was clearly deliberately located in this elevated position to maximise its visibility.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The monument falls within the ZTV, and views across to the proposed turbine would be possible from the interior. Views across the monument from the north and north-east would include the turbine in the background. However, the setting of the monument within its immediate and wider landscape context would not be affected.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>negative/minor</b>		



#### 4.8.6 Roman Forts, Marching Camps,

Roman Forts and Marching Camps form the primary permanent and temporary bases of the Roman Army in Britain – built for and by the troops. As Roman military monuments, they are important in representing army strategy and therefore government policy in Roman Britain. Although forts and camps were built and used throughout the Roman period, the majority of forts were constructed between the mid-first and mid-second centuries AD. Some were only used for short periods of time but others were occupied for extended periods on a more or less permanent basis. As military sites the location and setting of these complexes would have been important; it is probable they would have been strategically positioned in relation to road networks, population or resource centres. However, most survive as buried features and the cultural landscape in which they were located has long since passed away. On that basis, the setting of these monuments is unlikely to constitute a particularly important part of their overall significance, which is weighted more to their archaeological potential.

#### What is important and why

The principal value of Roman forts and marching camps is evidential.

#### *Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C – Moderately Intrusive*

<b>Asset Name: Roman Fortlet at Coppice House</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Tedstone Wafer	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> fair (buried)	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.9.1km
<i>Description:</i> A Roman fortlet consisting of a double-ditched enclosure. The ramparts survive up to 0.3m high (as of 1969), two excavated trenches recovered Severn Valley ware bowl post late 2 <sup>nd</sup> century in date. Not visible on the ground – within woodland and under a crop of oilseed rape in flower.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The fortlet is located on the summit of a north-south ridge extending from Hanley William to the north to the Bromyard Downs to the south. The ground drops away into a valley to the west, but to numerous small tributary valleys to the east.		
<i>Setting:</i> The historic fieldscape provides the setting for the monument. The fields are bounded by short maintained hedgebanks; woodland to the south and extending across the centre of the site frame views.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views across its contemporary landscape would have been very important to its original function. 360° views would have been possible from this location, but better to the west, where the ground drops away, than to the east, where the broad top of the ridge conceals the valley beyond.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The surviving earthwork is no longer visible.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The monument survives as a buried feature with no expression on the surface.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The monument no longer survives as a surface feature, and is subdivided by fields, woodland and a house/garden. The proposed turbine could not affect its setting, and is over 9km away to the south-west.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>neutral</b>		

#### 4.8.7 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.

#### Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B – Prominent

<b>Asset Name: Castle Mound at Wacton</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Bredenbury	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> poor to fair	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.5.3km
<i>Description:</i> A mound c.25m across and 4m high, associated with the remains of a moat and bank, much mutilated and subsequently landscaped. The mound stands in one corner of a field close to Wacton Court. Not visible from the public road.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on the slopes of a ridge that rises to the west, with a steeply-incised valley to the north. The location overlooks a fairly shallow, wide section of the upper Frome Valley.		
<i>Setting:</i> The historic fieldscape provides the setting for the monument. The field is bounded by short maintained hedgebanks with a cluster of mature deciduous trees around Wacton Court (no public access).		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views to and from the upper Frome to the west would have been important, as would views across the settlement to the south and to Great Wacton.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The surviving earthwork is visible on a local scale, but it has otherwise minimal landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The monument is relatively open, particularly to the north and east; to the south and west, trees and hedgerows obscure the monument from view. This would appear to have been a fairly minor manorial centre.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> This is a rather lonely fragment of earthwork. It only just falls within the ZTV, and views to the south would be screened by intervening hedgerows and hedge trees. The immediate setting of the mound would not be affected.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>neutral</b>		

<b>Asset Name: 'Motte and Bailey Castle' at Edwyn Ralph</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Edwyn Ralph	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.5.4km
<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 &amp; 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 only just fall within the ZTV. Views to the south would be screened by intervening hedgerows and hedge trees and the immediate setting of the 'castle' would not be affected.
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: neutral</b>

*Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C – Moderately Intrusive*

<b>Asset Name: Motte and Bailey Castle at Edwin Loach</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Edwin Loach	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.6.8km
<i>Description:</i> A low, partly mutilated motte with a broad ditch and adjacent sub-rectangular enclosure. The motte is c.20m in diameter, rising to a height of 2m and has a dished top with a tree growing in it. The surviving (SW) part of the ditch is up to 6m wide and 0.4m deep; the rest has been infilled. The bailey enclosure appears to have been up to 70m across; the ruins of the early church (GII) and its mid Victorian replacement (designed by George Gilbert Scott) (GII) stand within the bailey. The whole is surrounded by large, almost circular enclosure c.140m across, which may well be an outer bailey. The earthworks appear more complex than indicated in the Scheduling.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The SAM and church are located in an elevated position on a hilltop flanked by two narrow valleys.		
<i>Setting:</i> The historic fieldscape provides the setting for the monument. To the north, the area is fringed by mature deciduous trees, with a large arable field beyond. To the west and south are cottages with gardens, with a fair scattering of mature trees. A modern farmstead lies some distance to the south-east. The SAM has something of an intimate feel, quiet and enclosed, despite the elevated location.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The elevated location of the site would indicate visibility was once a key consideration; 360° views would have been possible from the motte. Views down to Bromyard and across to Edwyn Ralph are also likely to have been important. At present, views are constrained by the trees and hedgerows that surround the site. Views back to the site from the surrounding areas are similarly hindered, though the spire of the church serves as a local landmark.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The scale of the earthworks and the hedge and tree cover mean that it has minimal landscape presence. The spire of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century church projects about the trees, and is a local landmark.		
<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 only just fall within the ZTV. Views to the south-west would be screened by intervening hedgerows and hedge trees and the immediate setting of the castle would not be affected.		
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: neutral</b>		

<b>Asset Name: Castle Frome Castle</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Castle Frome	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.7.9km
<i>Description:</i> A motte 45m in diameter, rising 4m above a deep moat; the motte has slight sinking to the top, with traces of masonry. Baileys lie to the north and south; entrance to the bailey was via a causeway from the south. The site is entirely covered by mixed deciduous and coniferous woodland.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located in an elevated position on a narrow north-south ridge, with a narrow valley to the east and the wide valley of the River Frome to the west. The top of the ridge is fairly narrow, and the slopes to the west are very steep.		
<i>Setting:</i> The earthworks are entirely contained within woodland (but private property and not visible from the public road).		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Extensive views to the west would have been possible, overlooking the valley with the church and settlement at the base of the scarp below. These views are not currently possible due to the woodland. 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 no wider landscape presence.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The monument is very enclosed, and views to and from the earthworks are screened by the woodland trees.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The earthworks only just fall within the ZTV. Views to and from the monument are screened by trees. The immediate setting of the castle would not be affected.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>neutral</b>

#### 4.8.8 Institutional Buildings

*Range of structures, usually exhibiting elements of formal planning, often with a view to aesthetics*

A wide range structures relating to formal governance or care, built and/or maintained by local, county or national authorities. This category covers structures built for a specific purpose and includes: work/poor houses, hospitals, asylums, schools, council offices or other facilities. Some of these buildings are 18<sup>th</sup> century in date, but most are 19<sup>th</sup> century or later. The earlier structures that fall into this category – principally almshouses – may have been privately built and supported. These structures betray a high degree of formal planning, within which aesthetics, setting and long views could play an important part. The sensitivity of these structures to the visual intrusion of a wind turbine depends on type, age and location.

#### **What is important and why**

Some of these structures are good examples of institutional architecture, and may retain period fittings (evidential). They are likely to conform to a particular architectural template, and may be associated with an architect of note; they may or may not retain their original function, which will have a bearing on associational value (historical/associational). There is usually a clear aesthetic/design value, with form following function but ameliorated by design philosophy. The exteriors are more likely to retain authentic period features, as the interiors will have been subject to repeated adaptation and redevelopment. There may be some regard to the layout of associated gardens and the position of buildings within a historical settlement (aesthetic/design). The level of communal value will depend on continuity of function – older structures redeveloped as residential flats will lose the original social value.

#### *Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B – Prominent*

<b>Asset Name: St Richard's School</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Bredenbury	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.3.9km
<i>Description:</i> Country house, now a school. A large and complex three-storey structure in varying styles, built c.1810 for William West, enlarged 1873 and extended 1902. Rock-faced sandstone and sandstone ashlar, roofs set behind balustrade parapets. Principal elevations face south-south-east and west-south-west. Retains some good interior period features. The lodge, village school, church and rectory – and probably other contemporary structures within the settlement – conform to a similar style.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The house is located on the summit of a dissected plateau, trending broadly north-west to south-east. The house is situated on the eastern side of the plateau, and the ground drops away into a deep valley to the immediate east.		
<i>Setting:</i> The house is located at the upper western end of a valley. The building backs onto a copse of trees with a small housing estate of bungalows beyond. The valley was formerly a landscape park attached to the house, and retains a number of features (largely specimen trees and copses) indicative of that use. The park and house are framed to the west by the A44, which is lined by trees that restrict views. There are a number of elements associated with the school – e.g. tennis courts – scattered across this end of the park.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views from the house down the valley; views from the valley back to the house and from the sweeping bends of the A44 to the south-east.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The house is of a sufficient size and mass to be visible on a landscape scale; however, the screening provided by the trees and woodland within the estate limits this heightened		

visibility to views from the east.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The monument is relatively enclosed, but would be particularly sensitive to changes in views across the designed parkland to the east.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The house just falls within the ZTV, and is screened on that side by the trees; the immediate setting of the house would not be affected.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>neutral</b>

#### 4.8.9 Industrial Buildings and Infrastructure

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

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

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

#### **What is important and why**

This is a very heterogeneous group, though all buildings and associated structures retain some evidential value, which ranges with the degree of preservation. Some structures are iconic (e.g. Luxulyan viaduct) and quite often others are, due to the rapid intensification of industry in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, innovative in both design and application (historical/illustrative). Some may survive as working examples – in which case the associational value is maintained – but many are ruinous or converted (historical/associational). All were designed, and many conform to a particular template (e.g. engine houses) although incremental development through use-life and subsequent decrepitude may conceal this. Fortuitous development may then lead to ruinous or deserted structures or building complexes taking on the air of a romantic ruin (e.g. Kennall Vale gunpowder works), imagery quite at odds with the bustle and industry of their former function. Some of the more spectacular or well-preserved structures may become symbolic (e.g. South Crofty Mine), but communal value tends to be low, especially where public access is not possible.

#### *Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B – Prominent*

<b>Asset Name: Stoke Lacy Mill</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Stoke Lacy	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.3.3km
<i>Description:</i> 18 <sup>th</sup> century, two-storey red brick on a stone plinth, tiled roof with gables, windows with segmental arches. Extension to the north of red brick of one-and-a-half-storeys, corrugated asbestos roof. Associated, several other stone rubble domestic buildings with gables and slate roofs. The Listing is clearly not comprehensive in this instance, and there is no indication whether any mill machinery etc. survives within the structure.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The mill is located in the base of the Lodon Valley, next to the river.		
<i>Setting:</i> The mill is located adjacent to the river within the linear copse of mature deciduous trees that flanks the riverside. The site is more open to the south-west, where a tall hedge separates the buildings from the open field beyond.		

<i>Principal Views:</i> The only meaningful views possible are across the field to the south-west. The adjacent trees provide almost comprehensive screening.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The buildings are almost entirely concealed within the trees, with no wider landscape presence.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The structure would be sensitive to changes in its immediate environment, but not to those in the wider landscape.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed turbine would not be visible from the building, and would not affect the current setting of the mill.
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: neutral</b>

#### 4.8.10 Registered Parks and Gardens

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

#### What is important and why

Parks and gardens can be extensive, and are usually associated with other high-value heritage assets. They may contain a range of other associated structures (e.g. follies, grottos etc.), as well as important specimen planting (evidential). Individual examples may be archetypes of a particular philosophy (e.g. picturesque) or rare survivors (e.g. medieval garden at Godolphin) (historical/illustrative). Parks that cover an extensive area can incorporate and utilise existing monuments, structures and biota of varying date and origin. They may have their origins in the medieval period, but owe their modern form to named landscape gardeners of national importance (e.g. Capability Brown). They may be depicted in art and lauded in poetry and prose (all historical/associational). The landscape park is the epitome of aesthetic/design: the field of view shaped and manipulated to conform to a particular ethos or philosophy of design; this process can sweep away what went before, or adapt what is already there (e.g. Trewithen Park). Planned views and vistas might incorporate distinctive features some distance removed from the park. Many of these parks have been adapted over time, been subject to the rigours of time, and have fully matured in terms of the biological component. The communal value of these landscapes is limited; in the present day some are open to the public, but in origin and conception they were essentially the playgrounds of the elite. They might contain or incorporate commemorative structures (communal/commemorative).

<b>Asset Name: Brockhampton Estate</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Brockhampton	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.5km+
The Brockhampton estate contains a number of high-value heritage assets, and extends across two narrow twisting valleys and the ridge in between. The landscape is heavily-wooded, and the ZTV indicates almost the entire park falls outside the visual envelope of the proposed turbine. In addition, the Bromyard Downs to the west are sufficiently high to screen the turbine from view, when the park and its assets are viewed from the east. As the turbine is located at a distance of 5km+, and as the park and all meaningful viewpoints fall outside the ZTV, further and more detailed assessment is deemed unnecessary.		
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: neutral</b>		

#### 4.8.11 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 England 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 wind turbines 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 wind turbines 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). The proposed turbine would be located in one of the well-wooded 'upland' valleys that dissect this elevated plateau, and which limit its overall visibility on a landscape scale.
- This LCA is a varied and visually-complex landscape. The pronounced relief and incised river valleys, combined with relatively small fields and common woodland and hedgerow trees, means that local blocking is a significant factor. However, it also makes for an aesthetically pleasing rural landscape within which the proposed turbine would be a modern new visual actor. On that basis the overall impact on the historic landscape is assessed as **negative/moderate**.
- 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.

#### 4.8.12 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 reasonable number of designated heritage assets. An assessment of negligible-to-negative/minor or negative minor has been reached for 19 assets (Wall Hills Camp; churches at Bromyard and Stoke Lacy; The Green; Batch Cottage; Newhouse Farmhouse; Hall Place; Meadow Court; Little Froome; Burgess Farmhouse; Cusop Farmhouse; Church House Farmhouse; Upper Woodend; The Folly; Pencombe village; Durstone Farmhouse; Down Manor; Down House; Stoke

Lacy CA). An assessment of negative/minor-to-negative/moderate or negative/moderate has been reached for six assets (Church at Pencombe; Grove Farmhouse; Newton Farmhouse; Mintridge Farmhouse; Hackley Farmhouse; Birchyfields). On that basis the aggregate impact is taken to be to **negative/moderate**.

#### 4.8.13 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 wind turbine 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, no large operational turbines were noted in this area, although several applications have been made and withdrawn or refused. These are: New House Farm, Pencombe (77m); Halfridge Farm, Acton Beauchamp (77m); Great Marston Farm (44m); Floodgates nr. Winslow, Bromyard (18m); and Felton Court, Felton (27m). On that basis the cumulative impact is – at this present time – **negligible**.

## 4.9 Summary of the Evidence

ID	UID	Name	NGR	Assessment
SAM, GII*	HE129	Avenbury Church	SO6616453153	Negligible
SAM	HE167	Castle Mound, Wacton	SO6148657537	Neutral
SAM	HE165	Motte and bailey castle, Edwyn Ralph	SO6445357460	Neutral
SAM	HE 63	Westington Camp [Borderline]	SO5802156622	Neutral
SAM	27539	Motte and bailey castle and St Marys Church	SO6623458392	Neutral
SAM	HE69	Wall Hills Camp	SO6299359797	Negative/minor
SAM	HE58	Castle Frome Castle	SO6711245797	Neutral
SAM	HE153	Roman Fort at Coppice House	SO6765360206	Neutral
SAM	29842	Churchyard Cross, St. Bartholomew Church	SO5860044172	Neutral
GI	150983	Church of St Peter, Bromyard	SO6554154842	Negative/minor
GI	154138	Church of St. Bartholomew, Westhide	SO5862244191	Neutral
GI	151259	Church of St. Mary, Much Cowarne	SO6186347133	Negligible
GII*	412003	The Green	SO6243754314	Negative/minor
GII*	151027	The Bay Horse Inn	SO6541754651	Neutral
GII*	151052	Tower Hill House	SO6547954455	Neutral
GII*	151248	Parish Church, Moreton Jeffries	SO6031148487	Neutral



Land at Newton Farm, Stoke Lacy, Bromyard, Herefordshire

GII*	410974	Church of St. Luke, Ullingswick	SO5966349937	Neutral
GII*	151193	Church of St. Michael, Edwin Ralph	SO6452057498	Neutral
GII*	410224	Church of St. James, Stanford Bishop	SO6820751561	Negligible
GII*	150842	Church of St. Giles, Acton Beauchamp	SO6794850310	Negligible
GII*	410878	Church of St. Anne, Thornbury	SO6221859674	Negligible
GII*	410112	Church of St. James the Great, Ocle Pychard	SO5955046221	Negligible
GII*	154034	Court Farmhouse [borderline]	SO5574947005	Neutral
GII	410231	Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Stoke Lacy	SO6207549455	Negative/minor
GII	410190	Church of St. John, Pencombe	SO6002252780	Negative/minor to Negative/moderate
GII	151238	Parish Church, Little Cowarne	SO6012151124	Neutral
GII	493374	Church of St. Andrew, Bredenbury	SO6090856446	Neutral
GII	421005	Batch Cottage	SO6226852923	Negligible to Negative/minor
GII	412006	Newhouse Farmhouse	SO6201352507	Negative/minor
GII	410682	Grove Farmhouse	SO6254051897	Negative/minor to Negative/moderate
GII	410683 410684 410685	Newton Farmhouse Barn SE of Newton Farmhouse Barn E of Newton Farmhouse	SO6291151657 SO6293551645 SO6296451671	Negative/minor to Negative/moderate
GII	410686 410687 410688 410689	Mintridge Farmhouse Barn N of Mintridge Farmhouse Stables N of Mintridge Farmhouse Barn NE of Mintridge Farmhouse	SO6343752528 SO6343152539 SO6344852578 SO6347352550	Negative/moderate
GII	150881	Hackley Farmhouse	SO6349153328	Negative/minor to Negative/moderate
GII	150880	Birchyfield	SO6407353713	Negative/moderate
GII	410680 410681	Merrifield Farmhouse Barn and Hop Kilns at Merrifield	SO6296950946 SO6295350951	Negligible
GII	410311 410315 410314 410313 410312	Hall Place Barn and Hop Kiln SW of Hall Place Barn NW of Hall Place Wall SE of Hall Place Barn Adjoining Hall Place	SO6244150664 SO6242150651 SO6241850674 SO6246550658 SO6244950674	Negative/minor
GII	151247	Meadow Court	SO6116551740	Negative/minor
GII	412007	Stewards Hyde [borderline]	SO6139752761	Negligible
GII	412004	Lower Winslow	SO6154353171	Negligible
GII	412008	Munderfield Harold	SO6226154812	Negligible
GII	150956	Sawbury Hill Farmhouse	SO6254555325	Negligible
GII	151047	The Firs	SO6483254566	Neutral
GII	412097	Little Froome	SO6522053597	Negative/minor
GII	150875 150876	Avenbury Court Farmhouse Barn and adjoining hop kilns E of Court Farmhouse	SO6581952664 SO6584352673	Negligible
GII	150878	Burgess Farmhouse	SO6502352357	Negative/minor
GII	150879	Cusop Farmhouse	SO6486851997	Negative/minor
GII	150870	No.3 Munderfield Row	SO6489351162	Neutral
GII	150874	Barn SE of Munderfield Court	SO6454650944	Negligible
GII	150871 150872 150873	The Stocks Cottage Chestnut Cottage The Perms	SO6501650966 SO6503950893 SO6500450860	Neutral
GII	150888 150889	Hopton Sollers Farmhouse Barn N of Hopton Sollers Farmhouse	SO6359349612 SO6359749671	Negligible
GII	410298 410299 410300	Church House Farmhouse Barn and Kiln W of Church house Farmhouse Barn N of Church house Farmhouse	SO6214149609 SO6212449612 SO6213749648	Negative/minor
GII	410303 410306 410303 410305	Upper Woodend Barn and Hop Kiln S of Upper Woodend Barn N of Upper Woodend Barn W of Upper Woodend	SO6194550451 SO6194150436 SO6194550451 SO6192250444	Negligible to Negative/minor
GII	410309	The Folly	SO6154850793	Negative/minor
GII	151243	Ramsden Cottage	SO6066450645	Neutral
GII	151242	Three Elms	SO6054550781	Negligible
GII		PENCOMBE		

	410192 412110 410191  410195 410196 410193 410194 410197 410198	The White House (Pencombe) K6 Telephone Kiosk Outbuilding immediately NW of Court Farmhouse Causeway Cottage Cotswold Cottage Tally Ho Masons Cottage Old Crosses Norbrook Cottage	SO5990652741 SO5992152749 SO5999652864  SO6003552691 SO6006452563 SO5992852715 SO5988852643 SO5955452929 SO6039653019	Negligible to Negative/minor
GII	151223	Pool Hall	SO6610953680	Negligible
GII	410301	Stoke Lacy Mill	SO6178949412	Neutral
GII	410302	Brick House	SO6175049269	Negligible
GII	151239 151240	Little Cowarne Court Hop Kilns N of Little Cowarne Court	SO6018851156 SO6018451172	Neutral
GII	151245 151246 151244	<i>LITTLE COWARNE</i> Bank Cottage [Borderline] Lower House White House	SO6050251133 SO6052351176 SO6048051174	Neutral
GII	410212 410213	Sidnall Farmhouse Barn attached to the E of Sidnall Farmhouse	SO5947251504 SO5947651538	Neutral
GII	410214	Durstone Farmhouse	SO5976054148	Negative/minor
GII	410186	Outbuildings NE of Grendon Court	SO6002854755	Negligible
GII	469154	St. Richards School	SO6109655974	Neutral
GII	411925	Outbuildings S of Tack Farmhouse	SO6395057057	Neutral
GII	412102	Providence Cottage	SO6655555257	Negligible
GII	410086	Down Manor	SO6711854809	Negative/minor
GII	410047	Turnpike	SO6726054814	Negligible
GII	412104	Down House	SO6699854526	Negative/minor
RPG	1872	Brockhampton Park [borderline]	SO6880355118	Neutral
CA	-	Bromyard	SO6540654405	Negligible
CA	-	Stoke Lacy	SO6206549526	Negative/minor
CA	-	Ullingswick	SO5969949926	Negligible
CA	-	Ocle Pychard	SO5932046249	Negligible
CA	-	Stretton Grandison	SO6313644005	Neutral
CA	-	Tedstone Delamere	SO6927058708	Neutral
CA	-	Thornbury	SO6209759636	Negligible
-	-	Aggregate Impact	-	Negative/moderate
-	-	Cumulative Impact	-	Negligible
-	-	Historic Landscape Character	-	Negative/moderate

Table 5: Summary of impacts, the assets in grey are listed but may not have been fully-assessed as they fall outside of the ZTV or at too great a distance to be affected.

## 5.0 Conclusion

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The proposed wind turbine would be located within a large irregular arable field near the base of a wide shallow valley west of Bromyard, 800m north Newton Farm. Newton Farm is poorly documented, but the farmhouse contains a late 15<sup>th</sup> century cross-wing and is very probably medieval in date. It formed part of the sub-manor of Mintridge, parcel of the Domesday manor of Stoke Lacy.

The shape and form of these fields suggests they were enclosed from common open fields in the post-medieval period, and subject to later rationalisation and reorganisation. The walkover survey failed to identify any features of clear archaeological significance, although the geomorphology of the site may be of interest.

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 period is correspondingly poor. In this instance, this is clearly absence of evidence rather than evidence of absence, as the flint scatters and occasional Romano-British finds in the area would attest. On the basis of the evidence currently available, and despite the proximity of medieval Bromyard and Mintridge, the archaeological potential of this site is likely to be *low to low-moderate*.

There is one Grade I and four Grade II\* Listed buildings or groups of buildings within 5km of the site that fall within the ZTV, together with 39 Grade II Listed buildings or groups. There is only one Scheduled Monument within 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.

Many 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 wind turbine by a combination of local blocking, and the topography, or that other modern intrusions have already impinged upon their settings. However, and particularly within the valley of the Hackley Brook, a relatively large number of Grade II buildings – mainly farmhouse and farm buildings – would be affected, and aggregate impact is a clear issue here.

The impact for 19 assets (Wall Hills Camp; churches at Bromyard and Stoke Lacy; The Green; Batch Cottage; Newhouse Farmhouse; Hall Place; Meadow Court; Little Froome; Burgess Farmhouse; Cusop Farmhouse; Church House Farmhouse; Upper Woodend; The Folly; Pencombe village; Durstone Farmhouse; Down Manor; Down House; Stoke Lacy CA) is assessed as negligible-to-negative/minor or negative minor; all but three are Grade II Listed buildings or structures. The impact on six assets, all Grade II (Church at Pencombe; Grove Farmhouse; Newton Farmhouse; Mintridge Farmhouse; Hackley Farmhouse; Birchyfields), has been assessed as negative/minor-to-negative/moderate or negative/moderate.

With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/moderate**. 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 NEWTON FARM, STOKE LACY, HEREFORDSHIRE

<b>Location:</b>	Land at Newton Farm
<b>Parish:</b>	Stoke Lacy
<b>County:</b>	Herefordshire
<b>NGR:</b>	SO6290052480
<b>Planning Application ref:</b>	Pre-Planning
<b>Proposal:</b>	Installation of a single turbine 50m to hub, 77m to tip
<b>Date:</b>	05.05.15

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document forms a Project Design (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Limited (SWARCH) on behalf of Gareth Davies of Cleaneart Energy 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 Newton Farm, Stoke Lacy, 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 proposed wind turbine would be located within a large irregular field near the base of a wide shallow valley west of Bromyard, 800m north Newton Farm. Newton Farmhouse contains a late 15<sup>th</sup> century cross-wing and is very probably medieval in date; it formed part of the sub-manor of Mintridge. The shape and form of these fields suggests they were enclosed from common open fields in the post-medieval period, and subject to later rationalisation and reorganisation. There is one Grade I and four Grade II\* Listed buildings or groups of buildings within 5km of the site that fall within the ZTV, together with 39 Grade II Listed buildings or groups. There is one Scheduled Monument with 5km (Avenbury Church is also GI\*).

#### 3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

- 3.1.1 Undertake a desk-based assessment of the site;
- 3.1.2 Identify and assess the significance of the likely landscape and visual impacts of the proposed development through the use of view-shed-analysis;
- 3.1.3 Assess the direct visual effects of the proposed development upon local heritage assets, including non-verified photographs of views from key features looking toward the development site;
- 3.1.4 Produce a report containing the results of the desk-based research and the visual impact assessment;
- 3.1.5 Provide a statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource with recommendations for those areas where further evaluation and/or mitigation strategies may be required.

#### 4.0 METHOD

4.1 Desk-based Assessment:

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 already been undertaken 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 within 1km of the site; all Grade II Listed buildings within 2.5km, Grade II buildings within the ZTV within 2.5-5km of the site; all Grade I & II\* Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 5km, and those within the ZTV out to 10km.
- 4.2.3 Significant historic assets and monument groups will be identified and visited to assess the impact on their setting and a photographic record (non-verified) compiled. This will be used to produce a statement of significance for those heritage assets potentially impacted upon by the development.
- 4.2.4 The likely impact will be assessed using the methods based on English Heritage 2011 and 2015 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 HER on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. A copy will be provided to the HER 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 southwes1-211909.
- 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 PERSONNEL**
- The project will be managed by Dr. Bryn Morris; the desk-based research and the visual impact assessment will be carried out by SWARCH personnel with suitable expertise and experience. Herefordshire Council's SDOHE will be consulted as appropriate. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought.

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## Appendix 2

### Nearby Heritage Assets

#### *Scheduled Ancient Monuments*

##### **Avenbury Church**

HE129

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

SO6616453153

##### **Castle Mound**

HE167

Oval mound with remains of ditch, probably a motte. About 26 yds across axis and rises 12' above bottom of ditch (1) Orientated E-W, with remains of moat on W. Mound rises 3.4m in E & 2.9m from bottom of ditch on W. Overall distance of 18m along longer axis. Outer scarp rises 1.2m above bottom of ditch (2) Motte & bailey. Remaining buried foundations point to possibly of a round tower with apsidal project on motte. A line of loose stone connecting motte with remaining arm of moat at side of house shows up after ploughing. It also shows up in crops as band of yellowing growth about 8' wide & undoubtedly covers foundations of a curtain wall. Defences on E of site have been obscured by modern farm buildings (now demolished) & present landscaping which is tidying up site. There is much stone in former motte ditch & in moat. Amongst pile of rubble from demolished stone buildings (soon to be removed) were noticed pieces of stone with diagonal tooling & fragments of what appeared to be L C13 - E C14 windows, these could be from castle or nearby ruined church. C12-14 pottery from site of castle & DMV

SO6148657537

##### **Motte and bailey castle**

HE165

Moat, 100 yards west of the church, is circular and encloses an island about 40 yds in diameter. There are traces of an outer enclosure on the north and north-west. (1)Motte 2.1m high, 30m diameter, no evidence of building. Ditch 1.9m deep. 50m diameter. At SO6439 5749 are foundations of building. New schedule suggests that is motte and bailey, castle, inside bailey is evidence of buildings. On the north the ditch has been enlarged either as quarry or fishponds. To the south of the motte is ridge and furrow. Earthworks between the motte and the church may be a deserted medieval village. (4)Ringwork & bailey. Foundations mostly buried of a large shell keep on the former low ringwork. Indications of a substantial stone barbican. The bailey possibly walled in stone on the earlier earth rampart, though only loose stone left to indicate it. Partly 12th century church in one of the several outer enclosures. (5)Low mound and three baileys. Some foundations remain of what was probably a large shell keep (probably partly revetting the mound) with walls approx. 5'-6' thick on the mound. There is water in the moat and buried and partly exposed foundations of a substantial barbican to the keep, with signs of a building associated with the barbican, lots of buried stone on site. Stone, on and behind the bailey rampart, may point to stone defences in that position (1989). The bailey rampart appears to have been levelled somewhat since then (1992). (6)No obvious signs of stone scatters were observed during the field visit but access was limited and the site was only viewed from the public footpath to the east. One note of caution is that the local stone bedrock can look very like building stone due to the characteristic way it breaks up. Ordnance Survey map analysis suggests that there was still a building standing on the site at the time of the 1st edition OS map and it continued to be present in some form until at least the time of the 3rd revision OS map in 1954. Running out from the moat surrounding the motte to the south are several drainage channels, presumably to allow the flow of water around the site and possibly to allow the regulation of water within the fishponds which form part of the bailey ditch to the north. The moated site is likely to have been constructed during the late 11th or early 12th centuries.

SO6445357460

##### **Westington Camp**

HE 63

Occupies end of slight spur. Form of work irregular, following contours. The only definite work now remaining is in SW angle of spur - some 150yds of double scarping with berm or slight medial ditch, the latter being strengthened at the angle by a slight outer rampart. The N end of the ditch rises gradually towards the top of the camp and suggests a possible entrance at this point. The remainder of the W side of the camp has only a single steep scarp which should seem to be in part at least, artificial. This also applies to the S end and to a smaller degree to the N. What may be presumed to have been the SE side is now under pasture but has appreciable scarp. E side shows no sign of defences. Within enclosure there is slight cross scarp running E-W (1)Only SW portion remains, consists of NW side of 2 scarp slopes with interspersed berm, a corner in W, a single inner scarp on SW side & further corner on the S. Whole NE end as described was either destroyed or not completed. Banks up to 12m high on the NW (2)Eminence on estate called Westington is named & some marks of entrenchment are still found on each, but they are now nearly obliterated... probably appendages of camp at Thornbury & designed as places of observation. (3)AP seems to show the line of the defences on the E side as well.

SO5802156622



### **Motte and bailey castle and St Marys Church**

27539

The monument includes the earthwork and buried remains of a motte and bailey castle, and the standing and buried remains of St Mary's Old Church at Edvin Loach, and the buried remains of part of the burial ground associated with Old Church. The monument is situated at the highest point in the parish, overlooking rolling hills in all directions, and some 300m north west of the settlement of Edvin Loach. The low motte, with its broad ditch and roughly square bailey enclosure to the east, was probably the site of the manor which was held by Ulfac under Edward the Confessor and which had passed to Osbern FitzRichard by the time of Domesday. The Old Church, originally dedicated to St Giles and later to St Mary, is located within the bailey enclosure, and its features indicate a late Saxon or early Norman origin. Documentary sources refer to a moated stone house known as Camp House, which would have replaced the original structure on the motte. Its occupants were probably responsible for the addition of the Old Church's west tower in the 16th century. The Old Church was replaced by a new church 50m to the west in the 1860s, but remained roofed until c.1890, and the last service was in the 1950s. The ground level around the ruin has been raised by centuries of burials, and although the graveyard is still in use the ruins themselves are in the care of the Secretary of State. The remains of the motte and bailey castle include an earthen motte mound west of the new church, which is circular in plan with a maximum diameter of 30m. Its sides rise up to 2m to a flat top around 22m in diameter. The summit of the mound has a broad shallow scoop suggestive of early investigation of the site, and within it is a long low mound which extends for roughly 7m from the east side of the motte. The motte is surrounded by a broad ditch from which material for its construction will have been quarried. The ditch is most clearly visible around the south west quarter, where it survives to a depth of 0.4m and is up to 10m wide. It has become infilled to the south east, north west and north east, but will survive here as a buried feature. To the east, the extension of the graveyard and construction of the modern church in the 1860s has truncated the motte mound and modified the remains of its ditch. The remains of a low external bank, up to 8m wide, can be clearly seen around the south west and western edges of the motte ditch. The bailey extends eastwards from the motte, forming a roughly square enclosure with a maximum width of 70m. It was surrounded by a ditch, which is visible as a shallow depression, around 4m wide, along the enclosure's southern side and south eastern corner. The northern part of the eastern boundary is buried beneath the graveyard, and survives here below ground. The northern boundary was probably along the line now followed partly by the track, which is roughly 2m below the level of the graveyard and motte; however the track will have modified the original ditch in this area, and has obscured the relationship between the motte and the bailey ditch. The central part of the bailey is occupied by the churchyard belonging to the Old Church and its westwards extension, including the new church. Only the area around the Old Church is included within the scheduling. The burial ground as a whole represents many generations of a small rural community. The lower levels are contemporary with the earliest use of the church, and the rapid build up of ground, which is particularly evident around its west end, indicates a great intensity of early burials here in the medieval and early post-medieval periods. The standing remains of the Old Church are of coursed sandstone rubble construction, with dressed tufa quoins and jambs, and are Listed Grade II. It is of single cell plan, with continuous nave and chancel, and a west tower. The nave and chancel walls survive to a height of 3m in places, and the tower stands to roughly 5m. Several phases of construction are evident in the building, which is unusual in that later remodelling has attempted to retain the architectural character of the original structure. The nave is of 11th century date, and the whole of the remaining height of the north wall and parts of the south wall are built with masonry laid in 'herringbone' fashion. The lower part of an 11th century window survives to the east of the south doorway, indicating that the original lights were set high in the wall and were narrow, with widely splayed internal jambs. The doorway has a large tufa lintel, an internal rebate for the door, and a semicircular relieving arch of tufa voussoirs. The east wall and parts of the north and south walls were rebuilt in the late 12th century, and the lower parts of the windows at the east end of the north and south walls survive. In the east wall, the remains of a small 13th century window, with deeply splayed reveals, retains external rebates for shutters. Below it is one of two infilled aumbreys, the second being midway along the south wall. Two buttresses, one at the east end of the north wall and a second midway along it, at the junction of the nave and chancel, are probably 13th century additions. The tower has two stages and is open to the nave, with no indication of ever having had an east wall. Its junction with the west wall of the chapel retains tufa quoins to first floor level. There are two wall mountings for tablets inside the ground floor, which has an inserted square window with an internal timber lintel and a timber frame. Above it is an original narrow rectangular light, also with an internal timber lintel. The tower's south wall retains another small, square headed window. The 20th century tombs in the north eastern part of the churchyard are totally excluded from the scheduling. All English Heritage fixtures and fittings are excluded from the scheduling, but the ground beneath them is included.

SO6623458392

### **Wall Hills Camp**

HE69

Single massive rampart & deep ditch enclose oval area of 8.8ha. Height from bottom of ditch to top of rampart is 9-12m. Now four entrances, two at S & two at N end. One close to road at S has inturned rampart on E side. (2) Tunnel from wall to camp. (5) Irregular oval surrounded by rampart, outer ditch remains on N & E. Terraces or lynchets to SW & E of camp. (1) Length 484m x 322m. Rampart rises to height of 12.5m above ditch on E side, which has low counterscarp 1.2m. No trace of habitation inside fort. (6) Full description & quote; in addition to camp itself several lines of entrenchment were extended in different directions for a considerable distance, the traces of which remain more or less visible in various places. Of

these lines one stretched to Netherwood (6689) & has lately been applied to filling up the moat, second towards Kyre Common on the NE & third to Collington on E & quote. (8) Two cannon balls have been found within the camp.  
SO6299359797

#### **Castle Frome Castle**

HE58

Motte and bailey, 350yds east of the church. Motte 60yds in diameter and rises c14' above bailey, slight sinking in top. Scarp to east and south probably indicates outline of bailey. Running along southwest of motte is sunken way, partly protected by rampart on west side. Reafforested virtually impenetrable. Motte (slight rise) visible at above grid reference. Scarp marking outline of bailey visible at SO67154583. General outlines visible on aerial photos. Broad oval motte c12' high with central depression - may have carried main buildings. Stone in motte, possible stone walls, probably rubble erection. Two ill preserved baileys, one to north and one to south. Upon hill within limit of parish a grassy mound (called within memory Castle Tump) around which are traces of stream fed moat and in one ancient titled deed lands are described as &quote; infra ballivam castri de Froma Castri&quote;. Possession of de Lacys (under Weobley). Full family history. Ringwork and bailey. Probably large shell keep. Some signs of small stone tower on the motte and some stone foundations in bailey bank. All buried in dense undergrowth and trees. Signs of outer enclosures. This was an early and important site. (6) Documentary information concerning the control of the manor, originally held by the de Lacy's, but held by the king from 1155 until sometime after 1216. (Bruce Coplestone-Crow) Further speculation by David Whitehead about Castle Frome. It is suggested that the castle came into existence before Roger de Lacy's revolt in 1095 and that it served as an important stronghold in the east. Paul Remfry has attempted a plan of the castle site. Due to the heavy afforestation of the area the survey of the site is a sketch. A description and plan of the site are given. A detailed, measured survey of the site was carried out as part of the Frome Valley project in 2004. The motte, which is roughly sub-rectangular in plan, is over 50m in diameter at its base, with a distinct, off-centred depression in its centre. Traces of a ditch can be observed encircling the mound and the material for the mound itself was quite probably quarried from this ditch. The mound is located on the western edge of an oval enclosure, which partially utilises the steep topography of the hillslope. The off-centre position of the mound has given rise in the past to observations that the monument consists of two baileys. The inward turn of the outer bank mid-way along the eastern side of the bailey may represent the site of an original entrance and gateway. It is not possible, on the available evidence, to confirm the original form of the mound. It may be that the depression in the mound represents the collapsed undercroft of a circular stone tower. Alternatively, there could have been a shell keep with a stone curtain wall on the mound, or even just a simple rectangular building or timber structure on it. A large hollow way leads from the castle to the church at the foot of the hillslope, a physical link which raises the possibility that the two monuments could be contemporary with each other. It has been suggested that the Medieval castle is located within an earlier hilltop enclosure, due to the shape of the enclosure, the way in which it occupies the site, the degree to which the motte mound is located to one side of the enclosure and the known distribution pattern of medium-sized hilltop enclosures in the area. The shape and size of the enclosure indicates that it could be characterised as a small Iron Age hill fort, and it is worth noting that there is a clear line of sight between this enclosure and British Camp to the East.

SO6711245797

#### **Churchyard Cross in St. Bartholomew's Churchyard**

29842

The monument includes the remains of a standing stone cross located within the churchyard of St Bartholomew's Church, approximately 22m to the south west of the church. The cross is of stepped form and is predominantly medieval in date. It includes the base of three steps, a socket stone and the lower part of the shaft. The steps are circular in plan and are constructed of large sandstone blocks, similar to those used in the church. All three steps are approximately 0.2m high, and the diameter of the bottom step is 1.35m. On the uppermost step rests the circular socket stone, approximately 0.81m in diameter and 0.22m high. Set into the socket stone is the remaining 0.81m section of the shaft. This is square in section at the base and rises through chamfered corners to a tapering octagonal section. The shaft lacks both knops and head. Three loose fragments of stone are positioned on the top of the shaft, each directly resting above another. The lowest stone is a broken fragment of medieval carved stone capital; resting above this is a scalloped stone capital. The final fragment is an indeterminate piece of stone with a sundial dated 1739 riveted to it. The inscription on the sundial commemorates John Sandfoord and Lancelott James, churchwardens in 1732. The full height of the cross is approximately 1.74m. The cross is Listed Grade II. The two gravestones to the north west of the cross are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

SO5860044172

#### **Roman Fort at Coppice House**

HE153

Small fort, site discovered by AP. Area to S of Coppice House is ploughed & quote; - & quote;. Soil dark with quantity of red pottery/tile pieces all over area. Mr Whistance has found sherds whenever he has ploughed. Field never sub soiled (1) Double ditch enclosure c 76 x 61m between ramparts in 1954 trenched across S defences - pottery unlikely to be earlier than end of C1. Some excavation carried out in 1960s along S edge of field and in 'clay pit' to N. Banks stand up to 0.3m high

SO6765360206

*GI Listed*

**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 coving 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.

SO6554154842

**Church of St. Bartholomew**

154138

Parish church. Late C12 and C14, restorations and additions of 1866/7. Sandstone, nave roof has plain tiles, tower has slate. C12 west tower; two-bay nave, part C14 and part mid-C19; large C14 south aisle; two-bay mid-C19 chancel; south porch and vestry., West tower: squat, plain and of three stages; pyramidal roof with large central weathercock; small central lancet to each face of second and third stages; buttresses with off-sets to east side. Nave: two mid-C19 2-light windows to north each with trefoiled heads and quatrefoil in tracery above. South aisle: large 3-light trefoil and ogee headed C14 east window under moulded hood; south and west windows are similar but of two lights and smaller, angle buttresses to south-west and south-east; blocked doorway with C14 moulding under 2-centred arch in west wall next to tower. Chancel: 3-light mid-C19 east window with cinquefoil heads; re-set C14 2-light ogee and trefoil headed window in north wall; one trefoil headed lancet to west of south wall; ogee lancet to its east, restored. South porch: contains on east side a late C13 coffin lid with incised cross and foliated enrichments. South doorway has 2-centred deeply moulded arch with mutilated stoup cut roughly in north jamb. Interior: the two bays of nave are separated from south aisle by one C14 octagonal column supporting two 2-centred arches similar to off-centre chancel arch; tower arch late C12 or early C13, 2-centred with trumpet capitals. Nave roof, formerly ceiled, is supported by brattished wall-plate on north side and trussed collar beams probably C14 or C15, some of which have been restored. Late C19 wagon roof to south aisle and chancel. Chancel: two C14 re-set corbels with heads of man, to north side, and a woman, to south, of east wall. Two c1900 hinged candle brackets, one each to north and south walls are made of wrought iron with initials SB and five detachable brass sconces to either side. Nave: mid-C19 pulpit, rectangular in plan with Romanesque style capitals and marble columns to west and marble bas-relief of St Bartholomew set in recess on south side; a dwarf wall to south of chancel arch, in some stone-work supports a pine lectern. South aisle: font, probably C13, with round bowl on columnar shaft. Soffit of east window has C14 ox-blood coloured scrolls. Similar paint to arch over recess in south wall containing recumbent male, C14 effigy with feet resting on a dog and to corbel heads of a bishop and a queen to either side of east window. C14 piscina on south wall: trefoiled head and foiled drain with two sockets angled inwards from east jamb. Beneath is a C17 slab resting on its side with two effigies of a woman and a man in armour, both decapitated. Attached to the west wall an inscribed alabaster slab of Richard Monyngton died 1524, and his wife Alice. He is dressed in armour; beneath are 16 weepers: eight sons and eight daughters. (RCHM, Vol II, p 205/6).

SO5862244191

**Church of St Mary**

151259

Parish church. West tower is Norman to Early English. All arches pointed. Church originally had two aisles, north aisle demolished, but arcade can be seen from outside. Early 13th century south arcade is a generation later. South aisle widened c1300. St Peter's, Gloucester: 17th century tradition that it was intended to be built on hill to north-east of present situation: two aisles, chancel, handsome tower and spire with six good bells, monuments, etc. Defaced knight in time of Silas Taylor, also lady (without hand) etc. The shallow depth of graves suggest the ground surface around the church was levelled in the 19th century. The 'vault' to the west of the west tower found that the structure was actually a retaining wall to help protect the tower from subsidence. The date of this work remains uncertain. Excavation of a service trench revealed part of the tower

foundations. The footings of the blocked north aisle were uncovered. They may date from the 16th century, when it is thought the north aisle was demolished.

SO61864713

*GII\* Listed*

**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

**The Bay Horse Inn**

151027

A public house, originally two buildings originating in the C17, with later alteration and extension. The building has timber framing to the front with brick extension to the rear. The main range roof is slate, the extension is clay tiled. There are brick chimney stacks. The building is orientated north-west to south-east, in line with the road. Both Nos. 19 and 21 are two bays wide and two rooms deep. There is a large extension to the rear of No. 19. Both buildings have exposed timber framing on their principal facades, although they are very different in construction. There are two distinct facets to No. 19: the left part is stepped forward and has a large, four-over-four sash window to the left of a solid panelled door with rectangular two-light fanlight. To the right of the door are two six-over-six sashes, one of which is on the return to the façade. At first-floor level on the left is a six-light casement, on the right a casement with three openings of four lights; there is a further four-light casement on the return. On this projecting part of the façade, timber framing is only visible at first-floor level. The remainder of the façade of No. 19 has small framing at the ground floor and small panelling with ovolo moulding at first floor. The framing to No. 21 is largely close studding. The roughly-central front door opens into the right-hand bay. It is a solid, six-panelled door with a pilastered surround terminating in moulded consoles supporting a cornice. To the right of the front door is a canted bay window with one-over-one sash windows; it has moulded panelled surrounds. To the left is a tripartite mullioned window with six-over-six inserted sashes. On the first floor are two, twin-casement windows, each with four lights and scrolled consoles supporting moulded cornices. Above each of these is a double, two-light casement. There is evidence to suggest the eaves across the length of the building have been raised. The interior was not inspected for the purposes of this assessment, but this description has been informed by the Insight Historic Buildings Research report (2009). There are chamfered and stopped ceiling beams and exposed timber framing throughout the two buildings. There has been much internal subdivision and rearrangement, sometimes reusing old timbers. In No. 19 there is an inserted fireplace behind the front wall, and elaborate and finely-executed plaster mouldings in the right-hand bay. There is a dog-leg stair with broad square newels with moulded tops. There is evidence that the projecting bay is a later refronting. HISTORY: Bromyard is a small market town that was first recorded in circa 840. The Bay Horse, Nos. 19-21 High Street is situated on one of the principal thoroughfares in the town which was known as Novus Vicus in the late C13 and recorded as Newe Strete in 1575. The street appears to have been fully built-up by the early C17, though some of the plots have been re-developed since that time. The Bay Horse is described in the statutory list as dating from the C17. Nos. 19 and 21 seem to have been built separately but close in date to each other. It is unclear whether they were originally one property, but were certainly once two separate pubs; the Black Swan and the Castle Inn, which were merged and began trading as the Bay Horse in the early C19. There has been much historic development, including internal reordering, the insertion of partition walls and fireplaces, the raising of the eaves and the refronting of part of the principal façade. The building was also been extended to the rear in the C20.

SO6541754651

**Tower Hill House**

151052

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 the 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

**Parish Church (dedication unknown)**

151248

Local rubble sandstone, freestone dressings, tile roof. Simple rectangular plan of nave and chancel under one roof, south porch and embraced west belfry. The exterior is mainly in a C19 Gothic style, although the south doorway, with continuous chamfer, is medieval. The door has early strap hinges. The south wall has two 2-light windows with Y-tracery. The north wall has one similar window, and several blocked openings, including a nave doorway. Blocked windows include a narrow window that could be C12, and windows in chancel and nave, of which the square head of the latter has survived and is probably C16. Another vertical joint indicates that the nave has been extended westwards. The east window is 3 cusped lights with blind trefoils under a relieving arch. The timber-framed west belfry is now slate hung. It has cusped bell openings and splay-foot spirelet. The nave has a roof of closely spaced rafters and is probably medieval. The 2-bay chancel roof (with 3 trusses) is C17, and has moulded tie beams on brackets, and raking struts. Walls are plastered, including a plaster partition at the west end of the nave, which has a pointed panel door, separating off a narrow space for bell ringing. The floor is tiles, including encaustic tiles, with raised wood floors beneath the pews. Many of the furnishings belong to the C17 and C18, chief of which are the chancel screen and pulpit. The screen is of hybrid style with panel dado, Gothic pointed arches and trefoil spandrels, below a panelled entablature. The pulpit, with tester, is square with round-arched panels, and has an attached reading pew. In front of it is a lectern formed by two mirrored stylised scrolls with eagle heads (also used on the tester) on the front pew. The nave has a panelled dado which is an integral part of the panelled benches, of C17 or C18, which includes one box pew on the south-east side. The choir stalls have moulded ends and fielded-panel backs. Communion rails have turned balusters, but their effect is marred by the glazed-tile chancel dado that is out of place with the earlier work. Commandment boards are on the east wall, and Lord's Prayer and Apostle's Creed are on the west wall. The font is a round freestone bowl with a marble basin, on a black marble stem. There are several simple C19 wall monuments, including a brass plaque to John Morley (d 1899), who restored the church. The church is medieval in origin, evidence for which is the south doorway and a possible blocked Norman window in the north wall. Interior detail such as chancel roof, screen and pulpit indicate rebuilding and refurnishing in the C17. The church had a bell turret at this time, as it has one late C16 bell and another cast in 1709. The church was restored in 1869 under the aegis of John Morley. The church became redundant in 1980 and has been in the care of the Churches Conservation Trust since 1984.

SO6031148487

**Church of St. Luke**

410974

Rectangular plan of nave with lower chancel, west belfry, south porch and north vestry. The nave has 2 small round-headed Norman windows offset towards the east end. Other windows are C19, including 3 pairs of cusped windows in the north wall, one similar pair in the south wall, and 2-light south-east window with mullion carried up to the apex of the arch. Below the central north window is a blocked, possibly Norman, doorway. The wider, stepped south doorway is mainly C19, although the lower courses appear to be medieval, with continuous chamfer to the inner order. The porch has a similar pointed entrance. A lancet window is in the west wall, which appears to be C19 rebuild with battered base. The pretty bellcote is timber-framed with louvres and quatrefoil sound holes, and has a pyramid shingled roof. Chancel windows are C19 restorations of c1300 windows. There are 2 south windows and one north window, with Y-tracery. The east window is 3 stepped lights under a super arch, a local type found, for example, at Hereford Cathedral. Cast-iron rainwater heads are said to be of the type designed by Henry Woodyear. The restored chancel arch is double-chamfered, of which the inner order is on corbelled shafts with square abaci. The nave has a trussed-rafter roof of 1863, and an arched-brace truss near the west end supporting the turret. The chancel has a canted, boarded ceiling of 1856 with transverse ribs, on moulded cornice. A pointed north priest's doorway and a pointed window now open into the vestry. A blocked Tudor-headed fireplace is in the south wall, probably indicating a former box pew here. Nave walls are plastered, but stonework is exposed in the chancel. The nave has a parquet floor and the chancel a C19 tile floor, including encaustic tiles. The plain octagonal lead-lined font is probably C15 but its round stem and base may be earlier. Screen and pulpit were installed in 1904-5 and share C16-style details. The polygonal pulpit has intricate openwork, Gothic panels, foliage cornice and linenfold panelling on the pedestal. The tall screen has linenfold panelling on the dado, main lights with intricate tracery, foliage-trail cornice and brattishing. Simple pine pews are 1863. The later choir benches are of oak, with foliage bench ends (possibly also 1904-5). The wooden altar has a front with painted angels in arcaded panels. Either side of the altar are grave slabs laid on the sanctuary floor, one of which has a floriated cross of the C13, but is also engraved 1699, suggesting re-use. In the nave south wall is an unusual memorial to John Hill (d 1590) that is painted on stone: it shows the deceased on a tomb chest with kneeling family members in mourning. In the chancel are windows of the 1860s by Clayton & Bell. The east window is the crucifixion, above which is a small demi-figure of the Virgin Mary and Child, which has been attributed to the C15. North and south windows show the Last Supper (in a window opening into the vestry), Christ's sufferings foretold, the 3 Mary's at the sepulchre, and doubting Thomas. The south-east nave window shows Christ healing the sick, 1862 by Hardman of Birmingham. Ullingswick is a church of C12 origin, with chancel of c1300. The chancel was restored and re-roofed in 1856. The remainder underwent a major restoration in 1862-63 by F.R. Kempson (1837/8-1923), who appears to have completely rebuilt the west wall, and added the present belfry and porch. The contractor was Niblett & King, the cost £600. The chancel was fitted with stained glass soon afterwards. Screen and pulpit were added in 1904-5, designed by Kempson. The vestry was added in 1945 as a war memorial.

SO5966349937

**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

**Church of St. James**

410224

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-filleted 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

Church. 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

**Church of St. Anne**

410878

From early C12. Comprises early C12 nave, C13 west tower with C19 pyramid tile roof, chancel of 1865 by Kempson who restored the church adding north vestry and south porch. Blocked north doorway of C12. Norman font. RCHM volume II, page 187, plates 12 and 52.

SO 6221859674

**Church of St. James the Great**

410112

Parish church of C14, with tower probably of the early C19; restoration and addition of spire 1869-72 by William Chick. Coursed local sandstone rubble with freestone dressings, tile roof incorporating bands of fishscale tiles. Rectangular plan of nave and chancel under a single roof, south porch, and west tower projecting partly inside the nave, north vestry and organ chamber. The nave and chancel are in Decorated style, but the walls are clearly of three phases, separated by vertical joints. The earliest section is the eastern part of the nave, which has 2 pairs of cusped windows, while the later section of the nave has a pair of cusped ogee-headed windows. The pointed nave south doorway has a continuous plain quadrant moulding, and the door has long strap hinges. It is inside a simple porch with timber-framed entrance. The pointed west doorway is placed within a tall arch of the projecting tower. The 3-stage tower has narrow straight-headed windows in second and third stages, below which is a low continuous band of timber-frame bell openings below the copper splay-foot spire. The chancel is also later than the eastern section of the nave. It has a 3-light Perpendicular east window and 2 pairs of cusped south windows and pointed priest's doorway. On its north side a parallel vestry has a cusped east window. The organ chamber behind it is set at right angles. The continuous roof, embellished with ornamental tile work, is a striking feature. Walls were stripped

of plaster in 1869, exposing the stonework. The tower base is the exception, of freestone that was always exposed, and with pointed tower arch dying into the imposts. The simple pointed chancel arch, by contrast, was originally plastered. To its left is a former rood-loft doorway. In the chancel is a cusped piscina. Trussed rafter roofs are of 1869, as are the floors, which are laid with tiles except for raised wood floors below the choir stalls. There are 2 fonts. The earlier, brought back into use in 1939, is plain octagonal, of uncertain date. The newer is late C19, has a round bowl with inscription around the rim, and a stem with attached shafts, but is part dismantled. The polygonal pulpit of 1886, on a stone base, has openwork tracery and foliage cornice. Pitch-pine pews are of 1869, and the choir stalls (possibly re-used) have Gothic arcaded fronts. The east window shows Christ with SS James the Less and James the Great. In the south window is the unusual scene of Melchizedek King of Salem. At the west end are commandment boards and a benefaction board. Of the medieval church the nave and chancel, with its C14 piscina, have survived. The nave was later extended westwards, possibly as late as the C18. A tower was built that looks to be of early-C19 date, to which a timber spirelet was added in 1872, which was covered by copper in 1922. The spirelet was part of the thorough repair and restoration of the church in 1869-72 by William Chick, architect of Hereford, from which period are the present windows, the pews, and stained glass in the east window.

SO5955046221

#### **Court Farmhouse**

154034

Farmhouse, now partly store and partly empty. C14 with C17 and later alterations and additions. Timber-framed and brick with rendered finishings, pantiles to hall range and slates to cross-wings. Large rubble external stack with diagonally set clustered brick shafts at east junction of hall and cross-wing; side stack to cross-wing in corresponding position to west. T-plan with C14 main hall range aligned roughly north/south and C17 cross-wing added to south end. Main range of four bays and cross-wing, remodelled C19, now of three windows. One storey and attic to main range; two storeys and attic to cross-wing. West elevation: two plus one windows, exposed unfenestrated timber-framing, three panels high to left, two entrances from high rubble plinth to centre of hall range and one 4-light late C19 casement to right with two gabled dormers above; gable end of cross-wing has attic light. South elevation: regular mid-C20 casements and central glazed door under gabled porch. Interior: C14 spere truss and spere posts, a cruck and cusped raking struts remain in south end of hall part. Much of the interior timber is white washed

SO5574947005

*GIJ Listed*

#### **Church of St Peter and St Paul**

Parish church of 1863 by F.R. Kempson, incorporating some fittings from a previous church. MATERIALS: Rock-faced red-grey sandstone with buff dressings and quoins; different grey sandstone for the chancel. Slate roofs. PLAN: Nave, lower and narrower chancel, south porch, west tower and spire, north vestry. EXTERIOR: An Early-English style parish church of which the heavy 3-stage tower is prominent. It has clasping buttresses and semi-circular north-east turret that turns polygonal in the second stage. The west window is a single cusped light. Paired bell-stage windows have a central column and are superimposed by an arch with solid tympanum. An arcaded frieze at eaves level is below the splay-foot shingled spire. The nave has 2-light windows and corbel table to cast-iron rainwater goods. A stack on the east verge has a round shaft. The porch has a simple pointed entrance and the south nave doorway is similar. The chancel has a single-light south window and east window of 3 stepped lancets. INTERIOR: The broad tower arch has a continuous chamfer. The chancel arch, a reconstruction of the arch in the old church, is Norman in style with semi-circular responds, scalloped capitals and stepped arch. The nave has a trussed rafter roof, the chancel a plastered barrel ceiling on corbelled shafts, and an elaborate cinquefoil piscina. Walls are plastered. Floors are C19 tiles, with wood floors beneath pews. PRINCIPAL FIXTURES: A chancel screen is made up from parts of a C16 screen, and includes delicate openwork tracery and foliage cornice. The octagonal tapering tub font is medieval. Other fittings are 1863 or later. The round stone pulpit has rich diaper work. Benches are simple but the choir stalls have Gothic panels to ends and fronts. There are several stained glass windows, of different dates. They include the east window, showing the life of Christ, post 1886, and in the nave Christ preaching, post 1887, and the marriage at Cana by Kempe & Co, post 1929. There are several wall monuments of the late C18 and C19, including a sarcophagus to John Lilly (d 1825) in the nave and, in the chancel, an oval tablet with an awkward-looking mourning putto leaning on an urn, to Thomas Griffith (d 1800). In the tower base is a benefaction board of 1837. HISTORY: Parish church built in 1863 by F.R. Kempson (1837/8-1923), whose father had been rector of the church. Kempson started his career in London but moved his practice to Hereford in 1861 and received many commissions in the county. Kempson reconstructed the chancel arch of the previous church, from which some of the fittings (screen, font, wall monuments) were reinstated in the new church. SOURCES: N. Pevsner, *The Buildings of England: Herefordshire*, 1963, p 293. REASONS FOR DESIGNATION: The church of St Peter and St Paul, Stoke Lacy, is listed Grade II for the following principal reasons: \* It is a C19 Gothic-revival church retaining original character and detail. \* It retains its medieval font and parts of a medieval screen, and C19 detail including some good stained-glass windows.

SO6207549455

#### **Batch Cottage**

421005

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

**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

**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

**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

**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

**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

17-18. 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

**Hall Place**

410311

Circa 1600. T-shaped plan with cross-wing at west end. Timber frame exposed, partly rendered, painted brick nogging. Two storeys. Four windows, casements. Slate roof.  
SO6244150664

**Barn and Hop Kiln SW of Hall Place**

410315

C18-C19. Red brick barn with brick steps up to loft. Door. Slate roof with gable ends. Adjoining round hop kiln with slate conical roof. Included for group value.  
SO6242150651

**Barn NW of Hall Place**

410314

C17 barn. Stone rubble and brick mostly weatherboarded. Corrugated iron roof with gable ends. Included for group value.  
SO6241850674

**Wall SE of Hall Place**

410313

Probably C18. Stone rubble wall with stone coping. About eight to ten feet high. Included for group value.  
SO6246550658

**Barn Adjoining Hall Place**

410312

C17 to C18. Stone rubble barn with corrugated iron roof with gable ends. Partly weatherboarded sides have been replaced by corrugated iron. Included for group value. Hall Place and farm buildings form a good group.  
SO6244950674

**Meadow Court**

151247

C16/17. Rubble and timber frame. Tile roofs with gable ends. Diagonal chimneys built in 1632, dated. Two storeys, attic and cellar. Modern casements.  
SO6116551740

**Stewards Hyde**

412007

South wing is C16/17. Timber frame with roughcast panels. Two storeys and modern casement windows. Slate roof. Rest of house is modern and roughcast.  
SO6139752761

**Lower Winslow**

412004

Timber frame and painted brick nogging with stone plinth, mostly roughcast. Casement windows. Glazed door with hood. Machine tile roof with gable ends. Roughcast stone wing.  
SO6154353171

**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

**Sawbury Hill Farmhouse**

150956

Mid C18. Stone rubble. 3 storeys. 3 windows, casements with segmental heads. Central door with tiled porch. Hipped tile roof.  
SO6254555325

**The Firs**

151047

C17 and later. 2 storeys and attic. A rubble house refronted with red brick. There is a parapet and central pediment with moulded cornice and lunette window in centre from each end of pediment a wooden pilaster reaches to the ground. Band between floors. 3 sash windows with modern glazing and door. Rubble wing at rear. At end of wing and parallel with main front is a building with 2 gables all of stone rubble, possibly the original house.  
SO6483254566

**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 ceilingbeams with moulded plaster ceiling, and first floor plain ceiling beams.  
SO6522053597

**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 adjoining hop kilns E 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

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

**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 SE of Munderfield Court**

150874

Probably late C17. Rubble. Casements. Tile roof with gable ends.  
SO6454650944

**The Stocks Cottage**

South West Archaeology Ltd.

150871

C17 timber frame cottage faced in early C19 red brick. 2 storeys. 2 windows, caements. 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

**Hopton Sollers Farmhouse**

150888

Painted stone rubble with slate hipped roof. 2 storeys casements. C17 timber frame cross-wing with painted brick nogging, slate roof with gable ends, easements.

SO6359349612

**Barn N of Hopton Sollers Farmhouse**

150889

Long stone range with tile roof and gable ends. Included for group value.

SO6359749671

**Church House Farmhouse**

410298

C18 with C19 alterations and features. Stucco partly tile hung. Two storeys. Four windows. Gabled porch wing with shaped bargeboards. Tile roof with gable ends. Included for group value.

SO6214149609

**Barn and Kiln W of Church house Farmhouse**

410299

C17 to C18. Stone rubble barn. Machine tile roof with gable ends. Adjoining red. brick round hop kiln with slate conical roof. Included for group value. Church House Farmhouse and farm buildings form a group.

SO6212449612

**Barn N of Church house Farmhouse**

410300

C17 timber frame and wattle panels, some panels are open, partly weatherboarded. Tile roof with gable ends.

SO6213749648

**Upper Woodend**

410303

Late C16. Timber frame and plaster panels. Slate roof with gable ends. One storey and attics. Three windows, casements. Gabled dormer. Diagonal rubble chimneys.

SO6194550451

**Barn and Hop Kiln S of Upper Woodend**

410306

Small C17-18 stone rubble barn. Slate roof with gable ends. Adjoining round hop kiln with conical corrugated iron roof. Included for group value.

SO6194150436

**Barn N of Upper Woodend**

410303

C17 timber frame barn, partly weatherboarded, some panels are open others have corrugated iron. Corrugated iron roof with gable ends. Stone plinth. Included for group value.

SO6194550451

**Barn W of Upper Woodend**

410305

C17. Stone rubble barn. Corrugated iron roof with gable ends. Included for group value.

SO6192250444

**The Folly**

410309

Early C17. Timber frame. Two storeys. Three windows, casements. Tall gable end has barge boards moulded and enriched with dentils and finial. One side of roof is corrugated iron.

SO6154850793

**Ramsden Cottage**

151243

Small C17 cottage. Timber frame with painted brick nogging. One storey and attic. One window, casement. Corrugated iron roof with gable ends. End stone stack.

SO6066450645

**Three Elms**

151242

Stone rubble cottage. Two storeys. Two windows, casements. Slate roof with gable ends, centre door with hood.

SO6054550781

**Bank Cottage**

151245

Timber frame and plaster panels. One storey and attic. Two windows, casements. Eyebrow dormer. Corrugated iron roof with gable ends. End stack.

SO6050251133

**Lower House**

151246

C18. Stone rubble. Two storeys. Three windows, casements, two large bay windows on ground floor. Centre door. Hipped slate roof. Modern brick addition at rear. Included for group value.

SO6052351176

**White House**

151244

Early C17. Timber frame. Slate roofs. Two gables. Three-light casement windows. Picturesque. Interior panelling. Stone plinth.

SO6048051174

**The White House (Pencombe)**

410192

C17/18 cottage. Painted stone rubble with timber frame exposed at rear. Two storeys. Three casement windows. Slate roof.

SO5990652741

**K6 Telephone Kiosk**

412110

Telephone kiosk. type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.

SO5992152749

**Outbuilding immediately NW of Court Farmhouse**

410191

Early C17 stone rubble. Tile roof with gable ends and gabled front. Pigeon holes and ledges on external walls. Steps up to door.

SO5999652864

**Church of St. John**

410190

II Parish Church. 1863-65 by Thomas Nicholson of Hereford, an entire rebuilding of the former C12 and later medieval church in the Transitional Norman and Early English style. Constructed of coursed and dressed local Lower Devonian or Old Red Sandstone with dressings of paler sandstone under a Welsh slate roof. The plan comprises nave, chancel with buttressed apsidal east end and vestry to the north, south porch and a tower with pyramidal roof and incorporating a stair turret to the ringing floor capped with a conical roof. EXTERIOR: South front of six bays, incorporating south porch, tower and chancel. The porch has a coped gable framing an imposing round arch with bold chevron detailing set on pairs of engaged columns with stiff leaf capitals. Above a string-course there is a niche

with round headed arch with chevron detail set on two columns with scalloped capitals. Within the niche there is a small statue, perhaps taken from the old church of the Virgin and Child. Nave of two bays with Early English window tracery. The tower is buttressed to the height of the ringing floor with two tiers of weathering. There is an attractive door at the base of the stair tower with chevron boarding, good decorative hinges and set within a door case flanked by engaged columns with stiff leaf capitals. The belfry has pairs of round headed louvred openings in each face, all with pairs of columns with stiff leaf capitals. At roof level there is a corbel table supported on columns with capitals at each corner. The chancel is of two bays, again with Early English window tracery. The West front has a large round arched window with bold chevron detailing set on two columns with zig-zag detailing with scalloped capitals above. This is flanked by two narrow windows with very heavy chevron detailing, set within two broad buttresses. Above is an oculus in the apex of the nave gable. East end comprises three bay apse, defined by three windows with Early English tracery and four massive buttresses with three tiers of weathering; there is also a corbel table with dog tooth detailing. North side incorporates the vestry to the north of the chancel and a nave of four bays defined by windows of a plainer Norman style. INTERIOR: Plain plastered interior with timber arched braced roof over the chancel. There is a very bold round headed chancel arch with chevron detailing set on columns with stiff leaf capitals. Beyond there is a good rederos of five round arches forming an arcade. Above there are five flat ribs with chevron pattern with a central boss with a dragon or salamander set on a bed of leaves. There is the C15 font at the base of the tower, very simple and octagonal in form. At the west end there is the new font, which is more ornate, set on a large central column with four lesser columns at the corners, all with stiff leaf capitals. At the base of the chancel arch is the pulpit, again Transitional in style mounted on a cluster of columns with stiff leaf capitals, with the same detailing repeated above. There is some good memorial stained glass in the south chancel windows and above the rederos at the east end.

SO4002252780

#### **Causeway Cottage**

410195

C17 cottage. Timber frame with plaster and painted brick panels. One storey and attic. Two windows, casements. Central door. Corrugated iron roof with stone gable end. End stone stack.

SO6003552691

#### **Cotswold Cottage**

410196

Early C18 cottage. Timber frame with brick ground floor and stone rubble ends. One storey and attic. Two windows, casements. Central door with pediment and pilasters. Low pitched slate roof with gable ends.

SO 6006452563

#### **Norbrook Cottage**

410198

C17 modernised and extended cottage. Timber frame with painted brick nogging. Two storeys Two casement windows. Tiled verandah at front. Machine tile roof with gable ends. End stone stack. Modern wing at rear.

SO6039653019

#### **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

#### **Stoke Lacy Mill**

410301

C18. Red brick, stone plinth. Casements with segmental heads. Brick dentil eaves. Tile roof with gable ends

SO6178949412

#### **Brick House**

410302

C18. Red brick. Two storeys. Three windows, sashes without glazing bars, ground floor right French window. Central door with moulded case. Band on first floor level. Brick dentil eaves. Modern tile roof with cope gable ends. Modern porch.

SO6175049269

#### **Little Cowarne Cottage**

151239

C16-17. Timber frame two painted stone rubble wings forming T plan. Two storeys. Modern casements. Tile roof with gable ends

SO6018851156

**Hop Kilns N of Little Cowarne Farmhouse**

151240

Late C18 twin roundel hop kilns. Red brick with brick conical roofs. Included for group value.

SO6018451172

**Parish Church (dedication unknown)**

151238

Small rural Anglican church. C12/C13 in origin but heavily restored in 1870 by F R Kempson; W tower and S porch of 1911. Rubble masonry to the chancel, the nave and tower squared rubble brought to course; freestone dressings; slate roofs. Plan of nave, chancel, W tower and SW porch. Unbuttressed chancel with 3-light C19 plate-traceried E window. The N wall has one round-headed C12 window, said to be re-set. The S wall has a window of 2 uncusped lights. Unbuttressed nave, the N side with a blocked arched doorway and 2 probably C19 round-headed windows. The S side of the nave has a 2-light window with trefoil-headed lights. Gabled S porch with a double-chamfered outer doorway and a plain arched inner doorway. Internal walls plastered and painted. C19 chamfered chancel arch on moulded stone corbels. C19 common rafter scissor-braced chancel roof with ashlar pieces and a wallplate with toothed decoration, pierced with stars and trefoils, with diagonal boarding behind the timbers. Similar nave roof with the addition of a low collar. Tall, thin, chamfered tower arch. The chancel has a plain piscina and aumbry and is floored with C19 encaustic tiles. Stout rustic choir stalls with poppyhead ends. Substantial polygonal stone pulpit on a square base, the sides carved with symbols under trefoil-headed arches. The font has a deep plain bowl on a square circular stem with a moulded foot. It appears to be C19, but the circular base is probably medieval. C19 benches with 3 different designs to the ends, but all with prominent tusk tenon fixings, used as decoration. C19 glass includes grisaille and a figure in the W window.

SO6012151124

**Sidnall Farmhouse**

410212

C18 stone rubble house. Two storeys. Three windows, sashes with glazing bars. Wing forming L-shaped plan also with sash windows. Slate roof with gable ends.

SO5947251504

**Barn attached to the E of Sidnall Farmhouse**

410213

The building is rectangular in plan and is orientated west to east, adjacent to the farm house. The building is stone on the ground-floor and has a weather-boarded timber frame to the first floor. The north elevation, facing the farm yard, has various irregular openings to the lower storey, and a taking-in hatch to the far left of the top storey. There is a single-storey, open-fronted lean-to supported by five timber posts. The gable end, to the east, has a small inserted casement to the left on the ground floor. The south elevation has an inserted casement to the right of the ground floor, and a C20 lean-to. The roof structure is largely complete; it has a tie beam, collar, upright posts and short diagonal braces, and twin purlins.

SO5947651538

**Tally Ho**

41093

C17 cottage. Painted stone rubble with timber frame exposed end. One storey and attic. Two windows, casements. Dormer. Tiled hood. Machine tile roof with gable ends.

SO5992852715

**Masons Cottage**

41094

C17 cottage. Timber frame with plaster panels and painted brick nogging. One storey and attic. Two casement windows. Heightened slat roof with gable ends.

SO5988852643

**Old Crosses**

41097

C17 cottage much modernised and extended. Timber frame with painted brick nogging. One storey and attic. Modern casements. Machine tile roof with gable ends. End stone stack. Modern wing.

SO5955452929

**Durstone Farmhouse**

410214

C18 red brick house. Two storeys. Four windows, casements with segmental heads. Cabled porch. Tile roof with gable ends.

SO5976054148

**Outbuildings NE of Grendon Court**

410186

No evidence of date but said to have been formerly a chapel, rebuilt possibly in the C19 as barn. Stone rubble with quoins. Tile roof with gable ends. Two storeys. Partly blocked window-opening in east wall and completely blocked window in west wall. South wall has partly blocked window and west of that is a doorway with chamfered jambs and two-centred head. Inserted floor incorporates an early C16 moulded beam.

SO6002854755

**St. Richards 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 comer 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

**Outbuildings S of Tack Farmhouse**

411925

C17. Stone with timber frame and plaster panels above. Small outbuilding. Machine tile roof with gable ends.

SO6395057057

**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.

SO665555257

**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 drip moulds.

SO6726054814

**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

### **Church of St. Andrew**

493374

Parish church. Consecrated 1877. T.H. Wyatt for the Barneby family. Coursed sneaked 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. EXTERIOR: 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. INTERIOR: 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 resited 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 ecclesiological 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. HISTORY: 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

### *Registered Parks and Gardens*

### **Brockhampton Park**

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[es]', 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



Figure 13: AP showing where photographs were taken in the field (see walkover, below).

## Appendix 3

### Supporting Photographs

Where indicated, historic assets are marked with red arrows, the proposed turbine location with yellow.

#### *Walkover*



View across the field from the west gateway onto the parish road (Point A); viewed from the south-west, looking north-east.



As above, looking east.



View across the field from the roadside hedge (Point B); viewed from the south-east, looking north-east.



As above, looking east-south-east. The approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated.



View across the field from the corner of the woodland adjacent to the east (Point C); viewed from the north-west, looking south-east.



As above, looking south-south-west.



As above, looking south-west. The approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated.



As above, looking west.



View across the field from the eastern corner of the site (Point D); viewed from the north, looking south.



As above, looking west-south-west. The approximate position of the proposed turbine is indicated.



View across the field from the south-eastern corner (Point E); viewed from the east, looking west-south-west.



As above, looking north-north-west. The approximate position of the proposed turbine is indicated.





View from the south-western corner of the field (Point F); viewed from the west, looking east.



As above, close-up showing Mintridge Farm.



View from the south-western corner of the field (Point F); viewed from the south-west, looking north-east.



As above, looking north. The approximate position of the proposed turbine is indicated.



View from the western part of the field (Point G); viewed from the north-west, looking south-east.



As above, looking east.



As above, looking east-north-east. The approximate position of the proposed turbine is indicated.



As above, looking north.



As above, looking north-west.



View across the field from the western corner (Point H); viewed from the south, looking north.



As above, looking east-north-east. The approximate position of the proposed turbine is indicated.



As above, looking east.



View across the field from the north-eastern corner (Point I); viewed from the north, looking south. The approximate position of the proposed turbine is indicated.



As above, looking south-west.



As above, looking west.

*HVIA Bromyard*



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





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 GII\*, viewed from the north-east.



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



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



The south elevation of The Firs, on the western side of Bromyard.



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

*HVIA*



The church at Acton Beauchamp; viewed from the south.





The view from the western edge of Acton Beauchamp churchyard, across the potential parkland associated with Church House; viewed from the east, looking west-north-west.



View from outside Groveshead Cottage (NGR: SO675502), near Acton Beauchamp Church, looking across the Frome Valley to the hills to the west. The approximate location on the skyline of the proposed wind turbine is indicated.



The view across the valley of the River Frome from Fromes Hill (NGR: SO671465); viewed from the east, looking west, giving some idea of the views Castle Frome (below) would have enjoyed.



Castle Frome, viewed from the south, looking north.



The Conservation Area at Stretton Grandisson; viewed from the south-west, looking north-east.



The church at Ocle Pychard; viewed from the south-east, looking north-west.



As above, from within the churchyard.



The Court at Preston Wynne; viewed from the north-west, looking south-east.



View back across to The Court at Preston Wynne (indicated), from the fields south of the settlement; viewed from the south, looking north.



View across the fields to the settlement at Westhide (indicated); viewed from Withington Court, looking north-east.



The church at Westhide; viewed from the south-west, looking north-east.



View to Hopton Sollers from the base of the valley; viewed from the south, looking north.



Hopton Sollers viewed from across the valley (NGR: SO617488); viewed from the south-west, looking north-east.



The church (left) and Church House Farm (centre) at Stoke Lacy; viewed from the south, looking north.



The church at Stoke Lacy; viewed from the south-east, looking north-west.



Church House Farm at Stoke Lacy; viewed from the churchyard (south), looking north.





Church House Farm, viewed from the roadside (north), looking south.



View past the converted farm buildings at Nether Court to the church at Stoke Lacy; viewed from the south-west, looking north-east.



Stoke Lacy Mill, viewed from the roadside; viewed from the south, looking north.



The Brick House, viewed from the roadside, with Stoke Lacy Mill in the background (right); viewed from the south, looking north.



View across the settlement of Stoke Lacy from the south (NGR: SO617488); the church is indicated. Viewed from the south-south-west, looking north-north-east; the approximate position of the proposed turbine on the skyline is indicated.



Much Cowarne Church; viewed from the south-south-west, looking north-north-east.



View from the churchyard at Much Cowarne; viewed from the south, looking north.



The church at Moreton Jefferies, viewed from the south.



As above, from the south-east.



View from the churchyard at Moreton Jefferies; viewed from the south-west, looking north-east.



View across the Lodon Valley north of Stoke Lacy (from NGR: SO612494); viewed from the west-south-west, looking east-north-east. The approximate position of the proposed turbine on the skyline is indicated.



The church at Ullingswick; viewed from the south, looking north.



The hamlet at Ullingswick, viewed in its landscape context; viewed from the south, looking north.



The Lodon Valley, viewed from outside Butters Pool (NGR: SO608502); viewed from the south-south-west, looking north-north-east. The approximate position of the proposed turbine on the skyline is indicated.



The rear of Cherry Orchard Cottage; viewed from the west, looking east.



Three Elms Cottage; viewed from the south, looking north.





The church at Little Cowarne; viewed from the north-west, looking south-east.



The White House (Little Cowarne); viewed from the south-east, looking north-west.



Bank Cottage (Little Cowarne); viewed from the west, looking east.



Rose Cottage/Brooklands; viewed from west, looking east.



Cotswold Cottage; viewed from the west, looking east.



View across Causeway Cottage (right) to the church in Pencombe; viewed from the south, looking north.



Tally Ho Cottage; viewed from the south-east, looking north-west.



The White House (Pencombe) and K6 telephone box; viewed from the north-east, looking south-west.



View across to Masons Cottage; viewed from the north-north-east, looking south-south-west.



Pencombe Court, with the Listed barn to the left; viewed from the churchyard (south), looking north.



The tower and nave of the church in Pencombe; viewed from the south-west, looking north-east.



View from the eastern end of the churchyard at Pencombe; viewed from the west, looking east.



View across Pencombe, with the tower of the church clearly visible (indicated); viewed from the north-west, looking south-east. The approximate position of the proposed turbine on the skyline is indicated.



The 'motte' near Place Hall; viewed from the south-west, looking north-east.



Hall Place; viewed from the south-south-east, looking north-north-west.





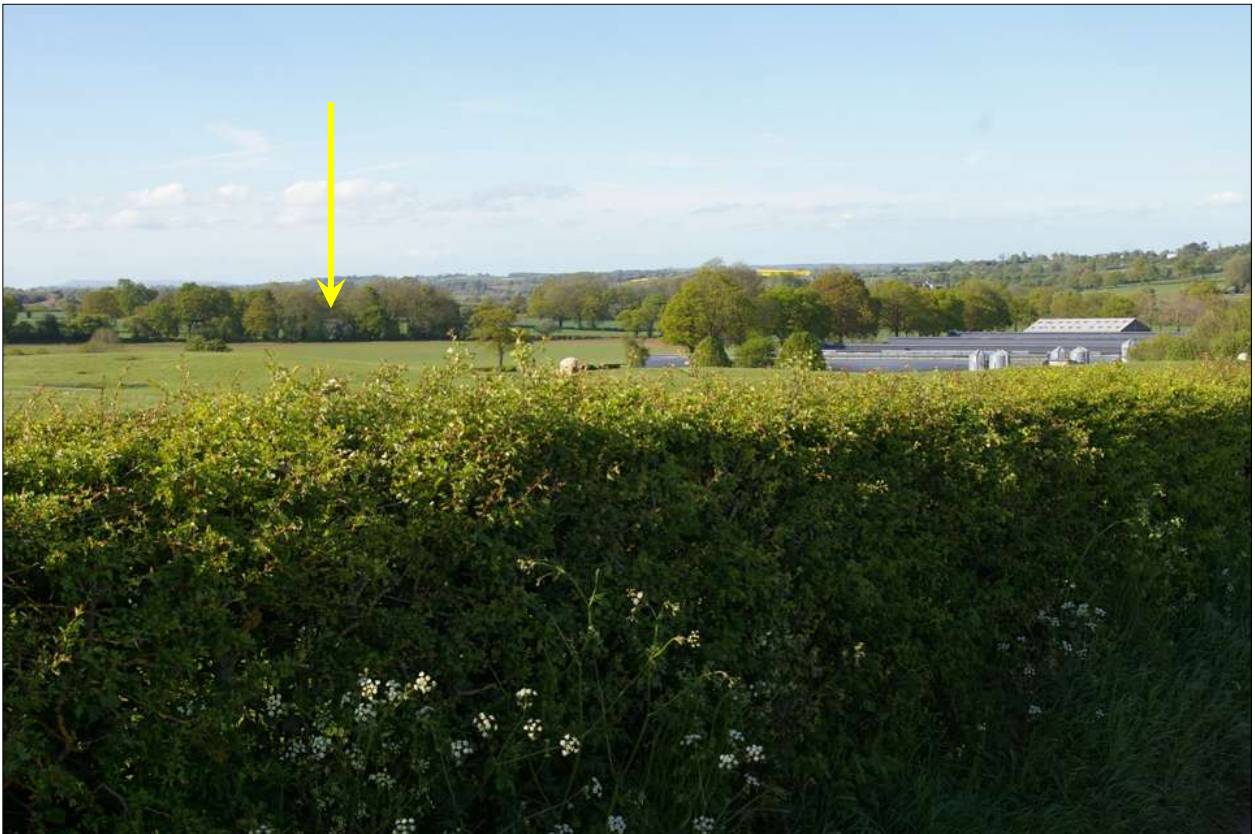
The Folly; viewed from the south, looking north.



Woodend Farm, the farmhouse and timber-framed Listed farm building; viewed from the south-west, looking north-east.



View from the southern entrance to Munderfield Court (NGR: SO646506); viewed from the south-east, looking north-west. The approximate position of the proposed turbine is indicated.



View from south-west of Newton Farm (NGR: SO627515); viewed from the south, looking north. The approximate position of the proposed turbine is indicated.



View from near Goodships Farm on the A465 (NGR: SO642531); viewed from the north-east, looking south-west. The approximate position of the proposed turbine is indicated.



View across the wider landscape from near the Roman fortlet at Coppice House; viewed from the north-east, looking south-west.



View across the earthworks at Edwin Loach; viewed from the north, looking south.



The ruined church at Edwin Loach, with the 19<sup>th</sup> century church in the background; viewed from the north-east, looking south-west.



The converted outbuilding at Tack Farm; viewed from the roadside; viewed from the east, looking west.



The exposed (south) ramparts of Wall Hills Camp; viewed from the south, looking north.



The view from the road that runs past the southern end of Wall Hills Camp; viewed from the north-east, looking south-west.



The church at Thornbury; viewed from the south-south-west, looking north-north-east.



The view from the churchyard; viewed from the north-north-east, looking south-south-west.



The church at Bredenbury; viewed from the south, looking north.



St Richards School; viewed from the roadside; viewed from the south, looking north.



View from the entrance to Sawbury Hill (NGR: SO625552); viewed from the north, looking south. The approximate position of the proposed turbine is indicated.





Edwyn Ralph Church; viewed from the south-east, looking north-west.



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.



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 church at Stanford Bishops; viewed from the south, looking north.



View from the edge of the churchyard at Stanford Bishops; viewed from the south, looking north.



View across Cusop (left) and Burgess (right) Farmhouse; viewed 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.



View across the valley showing the Listed buildings at Birchyfields (left) and Hackley (right); viewed from the south-west, looking north-east.



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



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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