Lime Down
Solar Park

Environmental Statement

Volume 3, Appendix 12-1: Heritage Statement

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1 Introduction

1.1.1 This Heritage Statement has been produced to inform the Cultural Heritage chapter (**ES Volume 1, Chapter 12: Cultural Heritage [EN010168/APP/6.1]**) of the Lime Down Solar Project Environmental Statement (ES).

1.1.2 This follows the production of a Scoping Report that was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate in July 2024. Following receipt of the subsequent consultee scoping responses, a Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) was produced which provided an initial assessment of likely significant environmental effects of the Scheme and set out the proposed scope and methodology for further assessment to be undertaken as part of the ES.

1.1.3 This Heritage Statement forms an appendix to the ES and provides an assessment of the impacts to the settings of heritage assets that are predicted might occur as a result of the Scheme, in accordance with the methodology agreed with Wiltshire Council and Historic England at PEIR stage, alongside wider consultation with Wiltshire Council and Historic England. The results of this assessment have been incorporated into the wider assessment that can be found in the Cultural Heritage chapter of this ES (**ES Volume 1, Chapter 12: Cultural Heritage [EN010168/APP/6.1]**).

1.1.4 The conclusions reached in this report are informed by detailed historic research, a site inspection, and the application of professional judgement based on historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest.

1.1.5 This heritage statement does not consider below-ground (archaeological) heritage assets which are assessed separately in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-2: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments [EN010168/APP/6.3]**.

1.1.6 A description of the Order Limits is provided in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 2: The Order Limits [EN010168/APP/6.1]** of the ES, with descriptions of the Scheme provided in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: The Scheme [EN010168/APP/6.1]**.

2 Legislation, Policy and Guidance

2.1 General

2.1.1 The legal and policy framework relevant to the Scheme are detailed in full in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 5: Energy Need, Legislative Context, and Energy Policy [EN010168/APP/6.1]** of the ES, with the relevant legislation, policy and guidance for this assessment included below.

2.2 Legislation

2.2.1 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (the 1990 Act) (Ref 3) provides for the protection of Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas and is largely expressed in the planning process through policies in regional and local planning guidance, as outlined below. This act is the primary legislative instrument addressing the treatment of Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas through the planning process.

2.2.2 Section 66 of the 1990 Act states that *"...in considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses."*

2.2.3 Buildings on the list are graded to reflect their relative architectural and historic interest, based on the below:

- Grade I buildings are of exceptional interest;
- Grade II* buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest; and
- Grade II buildings are of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve them.

2.2.4 In addition to the statutory criteria for listing, i.e. architectural and historic interest, and group value, the following general principles are also considered by the Secretary of State when determining if a building is suitable for addition to the list of building of special architectural and historic interest:

- **Age and rarity**: the older a building is, and the fewer the surviving examples of its kind, the more likely it is to have special interest. The following chronology is meant as a guide to assessment; the dates are indications of likely periods of interest and are not absolute. The relevance of age and rarity will vary according to the particular type of building because for some types, dates other than those outlined below are of significance. However, the general principles used are that:

  - before 1700, all buildings that contain a significant proportion of their original fabric are Listed;
  - from 1700 to 1840, most buildings are Listed;
  - after 1840, because of the greatly increased number of buildings erected and the much larger numbers that have survived, progressively greater selection is necessary;
  - particularly careful selection is required for buildings from the period after 1945; and
  - buildings of less than 30 years old are normally Listed only if they are of outstanding quality and under threat.

- **Aesthetic merits**: the appearance of a building, both its intrinsic architectural merit and any group value, is a key consideration in judging listing proposals, but the special interest of a building will not always be reflected in obvious external visual quality. Buildings that are important for reasons of technological innovation, or as illustrating particular aspects of social or economic history, may have little external visual quality;
- **Selectivity**: where a building qualifies for listing primarily on the strength of its special architectural interest, the fact that there are other buildings of similar quality elsewhere is not likely to be a major consideration. However, a building may be Listed primarily because it represents a particular historical type in order to ensure that examples of such a type are preserved. Listing in these circumstances is largely a comparative exercise and needs to be selective where a substantial number of buildings of a similar type and quality survive. In such cases, the Secretary of State's policy is to list only the most representative or most significant examples of the type;
- **National interest**: the emphasis in these criteria is to establish consistency of selection to ensure that not only are all buildings of strong intrinsic architectural interest included on the list, but also the most significant or distinctive regional buildings that together make a major contribution to the national historic stock. For instance, the best examples of local vernacular buildings will normally be Listed because together they illustrate the importance of distinctive local and regional traditions. Similarly, for example, some buildings will be Listed because they represent a nationally important but localised industry, such as shoemaking in Northamptonshire or cotton production in Lancashire; and
- **State of repair**: the state of repair of a building is not a relevant consideration when deciding whether a building meets the test of special interest. The Secretary of State will list a building which has been assessed as meeting the statutory criteria, irrespective of its state of repair.

2.2.5 Section 72 of the 1990 Act adds that *"...with respect to any buildings or other land in a Conservation Area, of any powers under any of the provisions mentioned in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area."*

2.2.6 As far as Section 72 is concerned, it has previously been established by the Courts that development which does not detract from the character or appearance of a Conservation area is deemed to be in accordance with the legislation. In other words, there is no statutory requirement to actively 'enhance'.

2.3 Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)

2.3.1 This NPS sets out national policy for the energy infrastructure and has effect for the decisions by the Secretary of State on applications for energy developments that are nationally significant under the Planning Act 2008 (Ref 4). For such NSIP applications this NPS, combined with technology specific energy NPS where relevant (see EN-3 below (Ref 5), provides the primary policy for decisions by the Secretary of State.

2.3.2 Section 5.9 of the NPS EN-1 (Ref 1), entitled Historic Environment, sets out the guidance for the Planning Inspectorate, local authorities and developers of energy infrastructure.

2.3.3 Paragraphs 5.9.2 to 5.9.7 define 'heritage assets' and which assets have the potential to be impacted by the construction, operation and decommissioning of energy infrastructure.

2.3.4 Paragraphs 5.9.9 to 5.9.15 set out what assessment an applicant should undertake to identify *"likely significant heritage impacts of the proposed development."* The section also details how appropriate design can utilised to minimise impact, for example *"The applicant is encouraged, where opportunities exist, to prepare proposals which can make a positive contribution to the historic environment, and to consider how their scheme takes account of the significance of heritage assets affected."* Paragraphs 5.9.16 to 5.9.19 go on to detail mitigation that may be required by the Planning Inspectorate as part of a decision.

2.3.5 Importantly, paragraphs 5.9.20 to 5.9.34 sets out the framework for the Secretary of State to make decisions in relation to proposed energy infrastructure and impact on the historic environment. Paragraph 5.9.24 states "*In considering the impact of a proposed development on any heritage assets, the Secretary of State should consider the particular nature of the significance of the heritage assets and the value that they hold for this and future generations".* The document goes on to set out at paragraph 5.9.25, "*The Secretary of State should consider the desirability of sustaining and, where appropriate, enhancing the significance of heritage assets, the contribution of*

their settings and the positive contribution that their conservation can make to sustainable communities, including to their quality of life, their economic vitality, and to the public's enjoyment of these assets".

2.3.6 In relation to potential impact, paragraph 5.9.27 states *"When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, the Secretary of State should give great weight to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be".* The document goes on to set out at paragraph 5.2.31 *"Where the proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset the Secretary of State should refuse consent unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm to, or loss of, significance is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss".*

2.3.7 Importantly, the document says in relation to less than substantial harm to designated heritage assets, *"Where the proposed development will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of the designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including, where appropriate securing its optimum viable us""*, and in relation to non-designated heritage assets, *"In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset"*.

2.4 National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3)

2.4.1 NPS EN-3 (Ref 5) sets out guidance related specifically to renewable energy infrastructure. It builds on NPS EN-1 but includes specifics for renewable infrastructure typologies and has a specific section covering Solar Farms.

2.4.2 Paragraphs 2.10.107 to 2.10.119 discuss specific potential impacts to heritage assets from solar schemes. It states, *"Above ground impacts may include the effects on the setting of Listed Buildings and other designated heritage assets as well as on Historic Landscape Character".* In relation to impacts it sets out *"As the significance of a heritage asset derives not only from its physical presence but also from its setting, careful consideration should be given to the impact of large-scale solar farms which depending on their scale, design and prominence, may cause substantial harm to the significance of the asset".*

2.4.3 It goes on to suggest *"Applicants may need to include visualisations to demonstrate the effects of a proposed solar farm on the setting of heritage assets*."

2.5 National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5)

2.5.1 The adopted NPS for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (Ref 6) does not contain any policies pertaining to the impacts of solar energy production on the cultural heritage resource but does make reference to heritage or archaeology on two occasions, both with regard to the laying of below ground electricity cables. In paragraph 2.9.23, the NPS discusses cases that arise where there may be: "*… a high potential for widespread and significant adverse landscape and/or visual impacts along certain sections of its route may result in recommendations to use undergrounding for relevant segments of the line or alternatively consideration of using a route including subsea cabling*."

2.5.2 In paragraph 2.9.25, the NPS states: *"In such cases the Secretary of State should only grant development consent for underground or subsea sections of a proposed line over an overhead alternative if they are satisfied that the benefits accruing from the former proposal clearly outweigh any extra economic, social, or environmental impacts that it presents, the mitigation hierarchy has been followed, and that any technical obstacles associated with it are surmountable. In this context it should consider*:

- *the landscape and visual baseline characteristics of the setting of the proposed route, in particular, the impact on high sensitivity visual receptors (as defined in the current edition of the Landscape Institute's Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment), residential areas, designated landscapes, valued landscapes, designated heritage assets and Heritage Coasts (including, where relevant, impacts on the setting of designated features and areas), noting the policy in EN-1 section 5.4.53 on regional and local designations*
- *the potentially very disruptive effects of undergrounding on local communities, habitats, archaeological and heritage assets, marine environments, soil (including peat soils), hydrology, geology, and, for a substantial time after construction, landscape and visual amenity. (Undergrounding an overhead line will mean digging a trench along the length of the route, and so such works will often be disruptive – albeit temporarily – to the receptors listed above than would an overhead line of equivalent rating)."*

2.5.3 The NPS listed above came into effect on 17 January 2024. These NPSs set out the Government's energy policy for the delivery of nationally significant energy infrastructure, the need for new energy infrastructure, and guidance for the determination of an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO).

2.6 National Planning Policy Framework

2.6.1 Section 16 of the NPPF (Ref 2), entitled 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets.

2.6.2 Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF (Ref 2) can be summarised as seeking the:

- Delivery of sustainable development;
- Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment; and
- Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance.

2.6.3 Section 16 of the NPPF (Ref 2) recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 207 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset (and any contribution made by its setting), and that 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 upon their significance"*. This is supported by paragraph 208 which states that LPAs should take this into account when considering applications.

2.6.4 Paragraphs 212-215 consider the impact of development proposals upon the significance of designated heritage assets. Paragraph 212 states that where a development is proposed that would affect the significance of a designated heritage asset *"great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater this weight should be)"*. Paragraph 215 emphasises that *"where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits"* of the scheme, bearing in mind the great weight highlighted in Paragraph 212.

2.6.5 Heritage Assets are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF (Ref 2) as: *"a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)"*.

2.6.6 A Designated Heritage Asset comprises a *"World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation."*

2.6.7 In short, government policy provides a framework which:

- Protects nationally important designated heritage assets;
- Protects the settings of such designation;
- In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk-based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions; and
- Provides for the recording of sites not significant enough to merit in situ preservation.

2.7 Planning Practice Guidance

2.7.1 The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) (Ref 7) should be read in conjunction with the NPPF (Ref 2). It is aimed at planning professionals and prescribes best practice within the planning sector. The relevant section is entitled 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'. The guidance given in this section sets out the best practice to applying government policy in the NPPF (Ref 2). It provides an interpretation for each of the interests assigned to heritage assets in understanding significance: archaeological, architectural and artistic, and historic (Paragraph: 006 Reference ID: 18a-006-20190723).

2.8 Local Planning Policy

2.8.1 The current Local Plan for Wiltshire is the *Wiltshire Core Strategy* (WCS) (Ref 8). The WCS was adopted in January 2015 and provides the strategic planning policies for the future development of the area from 2015 to 2026. The policy relating to the historic environment comprises:

"Core Policy 58 – Ensuring the Conservation of the Historic Environment

Development should protect, conserve and where possible enhance the historic environment.

Designated heritage assets and their settings will be conserved, and where appropriate enhanced in a manner appropriate to their significance, including:

i. nationally significant archaeological remains

ii. World Heritage Sites within and adjacent to Wiltshire

iii. buildings and structures of special architectural or historic interest

iv. the special character or appearance of conservation areas

v. historic parks and gardens

vi. important landscapes, including registered battlefields and townscapes.

Distinctive elements of Wiltshire's historic environment, including non-designated heritage assets, which contribute to a sense of local character and identity will be conserved, and where possible enhanced. The potential contribution of these heritage assets towards wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits will also be utilised where this can be delivered in a sensitive and appropriate manner in accordance with Core Policy 57 (Ensuring High Quality Design and Place Shaping).

Heritage assets at risk will be monitored and development proposals that improve their condition will be encouraged. The advice of statutory and local consultees will be sought in consideration of such applications."

2.9 Professional Guidance

2.9.1 This documented has been prepared in accordance with the general guidelines set out in British Standard 7913:2013 *Guide to the Conservation of Historic Buildings* (Ref 9) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (Ref 10).

2.9.2 Guidance on the implementation and interpretation of historic environment policy has been provided by the Historic England publications *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment* (Ref 11) and the *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition): The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Ref 12).

2.9.3 Historic England's GPA2 (Ref 11) outlines a seven-stage process for the assembly and analysis of relevant information relating to heritage assets potentially affected by a proposed development:

- Understand the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
- Understand the significance of the affected assets;
- Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance;
- Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF (Ref 2);
- Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance;
- Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change; and
- Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.

2.9.4 In order to understand the nature, extent and level of significance GPA2 (Ref 11) advocates considering the four types of heritage value an asset may hold, as identified in *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance* (Ref 13): *aesthetic, communal, historic and evidential*. However, NPPF (Ref 2) has since provided a definition of significance dependant on the following four interests: *archaeological, architectural and artistic, or historic*. The following assessment of significance results from a combination of any, some or all of these values and interests.

2.9.5 Historic England's GPA3 (Ref 12) recognises that whilst setting is not a heritage asset, elements of a setting *"may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral"* (paragraph 4). Setting is described as being distinct to curtilage, character and context. This guidance also notes that the contribution of setting to the significance of a heritage asset is often expressed by reference to views, although the importance of setting lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset, and this can be influenced by a number of other factors.

2.9.6 The Historic England advice note, *Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets. Historic England Advice Note 12* (HEAN12; Ref 14), brings together all of the above guidance in an analysis of an appropriate approach for applicants for heritage and other consents in providing an understanding of the significance of heritage assets in line with NPPF (Ref 2). It emphasises the level of detail required in support of both planning and Listed building consent applications, which should be no more than is necessary, i.e. proportionate to the significance of the heritage asset affected, to reach an informed decision.

3 Methodology

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The purpose of a heritage statement is to meet the requirements of NPS EN-1 (Ref 1), , NPS EN-3 (Ref 5), the NPPF (Ref 2), and any local plans, in order to inform planning decisions when considering proposals that have the potential to have an impact, directly or indirectly, upon a heritage asset. It is not concerned with other planning issues. It forms an appendix to the associated ES chapter, but is written to inform the ES, rather than providing a definitive assessment of effects resulting from the Scheme to heritage assets in ES language. It therefore uses the established language of value, significance and interest set out in the NPPF (Ref 2) and in Historic England's *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance* (Ref 13), and harm as defined in the NPPF (Ref 2) and NPS EN-1 (Ref 1).

3.1.2 The degree of impact on heritage assets is variable and can sometimes be positive rather than negative. The wide range of possible impacts can include loss of historic fabric, loss of historic character, damage to historic setting, and damage to significant views.

3.1.3 Under the requirements of national and local policy and in line with professional guidance, the process of heritage impact assessments can be summarised as involving three parts:

- Understanding the heritage values and significance of the designated and non-designated heritage assets involved and the contribution made by their settings;
- Understanding the nature and extent of the proposed development; and
- Making an objective judgement on the impact that the proposals outlined in Part 2 may have on the information outlined in Part 1.

3.2 Naming Conventions

3.2.1 The Order Limits, as detailed within **ES Volume 1, Chapter 2: The Order Limits [EN010168/APP/6.1]**, includes the Solar PV Sites, Highway Improvement Areas, Cable Route Corridor, and the existing National Grid Melksham Substation.

3.2.2 The Solar PV Sites include five Solar PV Sites, known as Lime Down A – Lime Down E. Each Lime Down Site has been further subdivided by field to aid in the discussion of potential impacts to heritage assets. Field names comprise the Lime Down Site letter and an additional field number (e.g. Field D1).

3.2.3 The fields within the Cable Route Corridor have also been subdivided to aid in the discussion of potential impacts and comprise the Site letter prefix 'F' and an additional field number (e.g. Field F5).

3.3 Information Sources

3.3.1 **Table 1** below provides a summary of the key data sources used to inform the production of this Heritage Statement. Occasionally there may be reference to assets beyond the study site or surrounding Study Area (refer to **ES Volume 1, Chapter 12: Cultural Heritage [EN010168/APP/6.1]**), where appropriate, e.g. where such assets are particularly significant and/or where they contribute to current understanding of the historic environment.

Table 1 Summary of data sources

Source	Data	Detail
Historic England	Statutory designations and an understanding of their special interest	National Heritage List for England (NHLE), Heritage Gateway
Local Authority	Local plan document and guidance to steer development and conservation	Local Plan, Local Historic Environment Records (HER), Heritage Gateway
Historical Mapping	Indication of the development of settlements and landscape through time	Ordnance Survey (OS) maps from the first edition through to present day, Estate plans, Tithe maps etc.
Online Sources	Web-published local history, grey literature, archival catalogues, social media	British Newspapers Online, The Genealogist, Blackwell's mapping
Archives	Historic archives collections	Historic photographs from the 19th century through to present day
Libraries	Public and private libraries	Secondary literature including architects' monographs, topographical surveys
Scheme information	Plans, proposals, design intent and known parameters	Plans, elevations and sections of existing buildings, Scheme plans, other technical reports

3.3.2 Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) figures were used to inform the initial scoping exercise and, at a later stage, the impact assessment. The ZTV were produced as part of the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and can be found at **ES Volume 1, Chapter 8: Landscape and Visual [EN010168/APP/6.1]**. It should be noted that the ZTV were used as a tool to inform the impact assessment, but they do not provide an indication of impact in and of themselves. Presence of visibility between an asset and the Order Limits is not necessarily an indicator of impact. Visibility will be one element in the consideration that also takes into account individual significance and the contribution made by setting to that significance.

3.3.3 In line with paragraph 2.10.119 of the NPS EN-3 (Ref 5), the assessment has also been informed by the production of visualisations. Heritage visualisations were agreed with the Principal Conservation Officer for Wiltshire Council on 28

January 2025 (**Annex E**). The assessment is also informed by verified viewpoints included in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 8: Landscape and Visual [EN010168/APP/6.1]**.

3.4 Site Visits

3.4.1 Three site visits were undertaken to provide an assessment of the character of the study site and surrounding Study Area and appraise the potential impact of the Scheme on any heritage assets (**Annex B**). These were undertaken during the weeks commencing 23 October 2023, 15 April and 29 July 2024 in both clear and overcast weather conditions.

3.4.2 The initial site visits in October 2023 were conducted as part of a scoping exercise. The following site visits in April and July 2024 were conducted to assess impacts from the scheme on designated and non-designated heritage assets that had been scoped into further assessment.

3.5 Assessment Criteria

Significance

3.5.1 NPPF (Ref 2) defines significance as:

"The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting."

3.5.2 Historic England's *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance* (previously English Heritage) (Ref 13) identified four high level values: *evidential, historic, aesthetic and communal*. NPPF (Ref 2) defines significance in the planning context as resulting from the heritage interest of an asset determined by the following:

- **Archaeological Interest**: the potential of an asset to yield evidence of past human activity that could be revealed through future investigation. Archaeological interest includes above-ground structures, as well as earthworks and buried or submerged remains;
- **Architectural and Artistic Interest**: derives from a contemporary appreciation of an asset's aesthetics. Architectural interest is an interest in design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures. Artistic interest can include the use, representation or influence of historic places or buildings in artwork. It can also include the skill and emotional impact of works of art that are part of heritage assets or assets in their own right; and

- **Historic Interest**: the way in which an asset can illustrate the story of past events, people and aspects of life (illustrative value, or interest). It can be said to hold communal value when associated with the identity of a community.

3.5.3 These values or interests encompass the criteria that Historic England are obliged to consider when statutorily designating heritage assets.

3.5.4 There are no single defining criteria that dictates the overall asset significance; each asset has to be evaluated against the range of criteria listed above on a case-by-case basis. These values are not intended to be restrictive but are identified in order to help establish a method for thinking systematically and consistently about the heritage values that can be ascribed to a place and contribute to a heritage asset's significance.

3.5.5 In relation to a recognised heritage asset, the production of this Heritage Statement also takes into account the contribution which the historic character and setting makes to the overall significance of the asset.

3.5.6 The relative contribution of the heritage values to the significance of the heritage asset(s) are graded as either high, medium, low, neutral/negligible (informed by ICOMOS (2011) (Ref 15) and Historic England (Ref 11; Ref 12; Ref 14) guidance) and illustrated in **Table 2**, below.

Table 2 Significance of a Heritage Asset

Heritage significance	Description
Very High	World Heritage Sites (WHS)
High	Scheduled Monuments (SM), Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Grade I and II* Registered Historic Parks and Gardens
Medium	Grade II Listed Buildings Grade II Registered Historic Parks and Gardens Conservation Areas
Low	Locally Listed Buildings Non-designated heritage assets
Negligible/nil	Heritage assets with very little or no surviving research value

3.5.7 Within the overall significance of a heritage asset, a range of relative values can also be placed upon components of a heritage asset in order to refine and better articulate the special interest of a place. It offers a 'traffic light' system of heritage significance so as to support informed decision making, illustrated in **Table 3**, below.

Table 3 Relative Significance

Relative Significance	Description
Outstanding	Elements that are of key national or international significance, being among the best or only surviving examples of an important type of monument, or being outstanding representatives of important social or cultural phenomena
Considerable	Elements that constitute good and representative examples of an important class of monument (or the only example locally), or that have a particular significance through association (although surviving examples may be relatively common on a national scale) or that make major contributions to the overall significance of the monument
Moderate	Elements that contribute to the character and understanding of the place, or that provide a historical or cultural context for features of individually greater significance
Minor	Elements that are of a minor value in general terms, or have little or no significance in promoting understanding or appreciation of the place, without being actually intrusive
Uncertain	Elements that have the potential to be significant (e.g. buried archaeological remains) but where it is not possible to be certain on the basis of the evidence currently available
Intrusive	Items that detract visually from or that obscure understanding of more significant elements. Recommendations may be made on their removal or on other methods of mitigation

Setting

3.5.8 The NPPF (Ref 2) defines the setting of a heritage asset as: *"The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral."*

3.5.9 Historic England's GPA3, *The Setting of Heritage Assets Setting* (Ref 12), was used to inform the methodology for this assessment. The guidance recommends that a systematic and staged '5-step process' to assessment should be adopted, to which this Heritage Statement has adopted steps i) to iv):

i. identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected;

ii. assess the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated;

iii. assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it;

iv. explore the way to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm; and

v. make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

3.5.10 The production of this Heritage Statement has taken into account the physical and sensory surroundings of the asset, in order to understand the contribution 'setting' makes to the heritage significance of the asset(s). This has included topography and intervening development and vegetation. It also considers how the asset is currently experienced and understood through its setting, in particular views to and from the asset and the site, along with key views, and the extent to which setting may have already been compromised.

3.5.11 The relative contribution of the heritage values to the significance of the asset(s) are graded as either high, medium, low, neutral or detrimental.

3.5.12 The policies contained within Para 5.9.10 of NPS EN-1 and 2.10.118 of EN-3 are also relevant stating:

3.5.13 Paragraph 5.9.10 of NPS EN-1: "*As part of the ES the applicant should provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposed development, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage assets and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum, the applicant should have consulted the relevant Historic Environment (or, where the development is in English or Welsh waters, Historic England or Cadw) and assessed the heritage assets themselves using expertise where necessary according to the proposed development's impact.*"

3.5.14 Paragraph 2.10.118 of NPS EN-3: "*As the significance of a heritage asset derives not only from its physical presence but also from its setting, careful consideration should be given to the impact of large-scale solar farms which depending on their scale, design, and prominence, may cause substantial harm to the significance of the asset*".

Noise and Vibration

3.5.15 The potential for impact ensuing from construction related traffic has been considered as part of the assessment, as well as potential for swipes and strikes to heritage assets (**ES Volume 1, Chapter 13: Transport and Access [EN010168/APP/6.1]**). An **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) [EN010168/APP/7.12]** is secured in the draft DCO and denotes areas within the Order Limits where use of a banksman would be required in order to prevent swipes and strikes with heritage assets.

3.5.16 Furthermore, potential for vibration impacts have also been considered in the development of the proposed traffic routes (**ES Volume 1, Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration [EN010168/APP/6.1]**).

3.5.17 The publication *Evaluation and measurement for vibration in buildings – Part 2: Guide to damage levels from groundborne vibration* (British Standard BS7385-2:1993) (Ref 16) states in paragraph 7.5.2 "*A building of historical value should not (unless it is structurally unsound) be assumed to be more sensitive."*

3.5.18 Groundborne vibration impacts have been scoped out on the basis that the resurfacing of the roadway as part of the Scheme would result in a smoother running surface and would therefore reduce any existing vibration impact that may already exist. This is supported by National Highways guidance *LA 111 – Noise and vibration* (Ref 17), which notes that "*Operational vibration is scoped out of the assessment methodology as a maintained road surface will be free of irregularities as part of project design and under general maintenance, so operational vibration will not have the potential to lead to significant adverse effects.*"

3.5.19 The **Outline CTMP [EN010168/APP/7.12]** also includes provision for mitigation such as pre-construction surveys and monitoring surveys during construction in order to identify any areas where road repairs would be required.

Definition of Harm

3.5.20 Current guidance by Historic England is that 'change' does not equate to 'harm'. NPS EN-1 (Ref 1) and the NPPF (Ref 2) and its accompanying PPG (Ref 7) effectively distinguish between two degrees of harm to heritage assets, substantial and less than substantial.

3.5.21 In determining the effects of the proposed scheme this Heritage Statement is cognisant of case law. In particular, that for Flag Station, Mansel Lacy, Herefordshire [22/09/2015] Case Number EWHC 2688 (Ref 30), wherein it emphasised the primacy of the 1990 Planning Act (Ref 3) and the fact that it is up to the decision makers in the planning system to *"have special regard to the desirability of preserving the [listed] building or its setting*." HH Judge David Cooke stated, in regards to an impact on the setting of a listed building, (Court of Appeal (PALMER and HEREFORDSHIRE COUNCIL & ANR) in 2016 (Case No: C1/2015/3383) para.34 (Ref 31)):

"It is still plainly the case that it is for the decision taker to assess the nature and degree of harm caused, and in the case of harm to setting rather than directly to a listed building itself, the degree to which the impact on the setting affects the reasons why it is listed."

3.5.22 The judgment was agreed by Lord Justice Lewison at the Court of Appeal, who stated that:

"It is also clear as a matter both of law and planning policy that harm (if it exists) is to be measured against both the scale of the harm and the significance of the heritage asset. Although the statutory duty requires special regard to be paid to the desirability of not harming the setting of a listed building, that cannot mean that any harm, however minor, would necessarily require planning permission to be refused."

Methodology for Assessing Harm

3.5.23 Heritage impact is defined as the potential level of harm or benefit to special architectural or historic interest caused by proposed development. NPS EN-1 and the NPPF (Ref 2) stresses that impact on heritage assets should be avoided and if it cannot be avoided, it should be minimised or mitigated. The NPS (Ref 1; Ref 5; Ref 6) and NPPF (Ref 2) do not prescribe a format or title for analyses of heritage significance and/or impact. The following methodology is based on the guidance set out in HEAN12 (Ref 14):

- Assessment of impact:
  - Effect on fabric
  - Effect on setting
  - Cumulative impact
- Avoiding harmful impact(s),
- Enhancing significance,
- Justification for harmful impacts.

Assessment of Impact

3.5.24 Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Section 5 assesses the effect of the proposals on fabric, setting and cumulative impact on significance. A level of relative impact (major, moderate, minor or negligible) will be assigned to the proposal. Impact may also be beneficial and defined under the NPPF (Ref 2) sustainable development criteria of social, economic or environmental.

Avoiding Harmful Impact(s)

3.5.25 Harm to heritage assets should be avoided and if it cannot be avoided, it should be minimised or mitigated. This section will set out how decisions have been taken in the interest of the heritage asset to avoid harm, and if this is not possible, how risk has been mitigated or minimised through design changes.

Enhancing Significance

3.5.26 Impact may have public benefits that can be defined as social, economic or environmental. Heritage benefits such as repairs and reinstatement can be defined as environmental benefits. Any outcomes of the Scheme that will enhance significance will be articulated here.

Justification for Harmful Impacts

3.5.27 Where a proposed development will lead to substantial or less than substantial harm, the proposals must achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or weigh the harm against the public benefits, respectively (NPPF paragraph 201 to 203; Ref 2). The proposals are justified under the NPPF's sustainable development criteria of social, economic or environmental.

3.6 Consultation

3.6.1 Consultation has been undertaken throughout the assessment process with the Principal Conservation Officer to Wiltshire Council and Historic England (see **ES Volume 1, Chapter 12: Cultural Heritage [EN010168/APP/6.1]** for full consultation details).

4 Heritage Assets

4.1 General Information

4.1.1 Study Areas around the Solar PV Sites, Cable Route Corridor, and Highway Improvement Areas were determined based on the prevailing circumstances within the surroundings, the nature of the proposals, and professional judgment. These were considered suitable for determining the potential impact of the Scheme on designated and non-designated built-heritage assets. These are detailed below and are considered consistent with paragraph 5.9.10 of the NPS EN-1 (Ref 1) and 207 of the NPPF (Ref 2), in providing a level of detail proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the Scheme on their significance.

4.2 Solar PV Sites

4.2.1 The Order Limits include five Solar PV Sites (Lime Down A, B, C, D and E), which are located to the south and south-west of Malmesbury and cover a combined area of approximately 749 ha (**Annex A Figure 12-1.1**). The Solar PV Sites are surrounded by several rural settlements, including Lower Stanton St. Quintin and Hullavington to the south, Alderton and Luckington to the west, Sherston to the north-west, Foxley, Corston and Rodbourne to the north-east, and Startley and Upper Seagry to the east. The village of Norton is located between Lime Down B and D.

Assessment Scoping Strategy

4.2.2 As part of the initial scoping stage of the assessment, records of all designated heritage assets held on Historic England's National Heritage List for England (NHLE), as well as Conservation Areas, within a 2km Study Area from the Solar PV Site boundaries was collated. To ensure all designated heritage assets were identified, where there could be potential for impact as a result of the Scheme, a flexible approach was adopted that allowed the Study Area to be extended beyond 2km to include specific heritage assets, where assessed to be appropriate. This was applied to all Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, and Registered Parks and Gardens, which were assessed within 5km of the Solar PV Sites boundaries. Non-designated heritage assets recorded on the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (HER), and National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) were considered within a 1km Study Area from the Solar PV Site boundaries.

4.2.3 The scoping site visits, in addition to the ZTVs and professional judgment, informed the production of the Heritage Scoping Tables, which can be found within **Annex C** of this Heritage Statement. Only those built-heritage assets identified to have the potential to be impacted by the Scheme were scoped in, and took the following factors into consideration:

- The nature and extent of the Scheme, with consideration to the various elements of associated above-ground infrastructure;
- The proximity of built-heritage assets to the Scheme;
- The degree of inter-visibility between built-heritage assets and the Solar PV Sites taking into consideration, for instance, changes in topography, as well as interposing townscape and landscape features; and
- The significance of built-heritage assets and the contribution made by their setting, including any known historic or functional relationships.

4.2.4 The designated and non-designated built-heritage assets within the flexible 2km Study Area around the Solar PV Sites boundary scoped in for further assessment are illustrated on **Annex A Figure 12-1.2** and include the following:

- 61 Listed Buildings, including:
  - 5 Grade I Listed;
  - 3 Grade II* Listed; and
  - 53 Grade II Listed.
- 4 Conservation Areas.
- 1 Grade I Registered Park and Garden.
- 1 Scheduled Monument.
- 19 Non-designated built-heritage assets.

Amendments to Heritage Scoping Tables

4.2.5 Since the production of the Heritage Scoping Tables document in October 2024 (**Annex C**), several amendments have been carried out. The assessment of Grittleton Conservation Area has been shifted from the Solar PV Site section 5.9: Grittleton to the Cable Route Corridor Assessment in section 5.18, largely due to its distance from the Solar PV Sites and proximity to the Cable Route Corridor.

4.3 Cable Route Corridor

4.3.1 The Order Limits include a linear Cable Route Corridor, which covers a total area of approximately 462ha (**Annex A Figure 12-1.1**). This route includes Interconnecting Cables, which extend between the five Solar PV Sites, and Grid Connection Cables, which connect the Solar PV Sites to the Existing National Grid Melksham Substation. The Grid Connection Cable route begins at the southern boundary of Lime Down C, and extends south approximately 22km, passing alongside several rural settlements, including Grittleton, Yatton Keynell,

Easton, and Whitley, before terminating at the Existing National Grid Melksham Substation, which is situated east of Whitley and west of Beanacre.

Assessment Scoping Strategy

4.3.2 Heritage Scoping Tables for the Cable Route Corridor were not produced as part of the PEIR as the route had not yet been finalised. However, as part of the production of this Heritage Statement, a similar scoping exercise was carried out, with the results provided in **Annex D**. Records of all designated and non-designated built-heritage assets held on Historic England's NHLE, the Wiltshire HER, and NRHE were collated within a 250m Study Area from the Cable Route Corridor boundary.

4.3.3 The designated and non-designated built-heritage assets within the 250m Study Area around the Cable Route Corridor boundary scoped in for further assessment are illustrated on **Annex A Figure 12-1.17**, and include the following:

- 31 Listed Buildings, including:
- 2 Conservation Areas;
- 1 Scheduled Monument; and
- 13 Non-designated built-heritage assets.

4.4 Highway Improvement Areas

4.4.1 The Highways Improvement Areas within the Order Limits are sections of the highway network that will contain localised improvements, such as improvements to the road edge where it is deteriorated, or temporary highway and traffic works that would be required to safely accommodate the Abnormal Indivisible Load. These areas will support the movement of construction vehicles on narrower sections of the local highway network within parts of the construction vehicle routes (see **ES Volume 1, Chapter 13: Transport and Access [EN010168/APP/6.1]** for full details).

4.5 Heritage Viewpoints

4.5.1 Heritage visualisations were agreed with the Principal Conservation Officer for Wiltshire Council on 28 January 2025 (**Annex E**). The assessment is also informed by verified viewpoints included in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 8: Landscape and Visual [EN010168/APP/6.1]**.

5 Statement of Significance and Impact Assessment

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The significance of designated and non-designated built-heritage assets and the potential impacts of the proposed Scheme upon these assets has been assessed within Section 5.4 to 5.18. Section 5.4 to 5.17 largely focusses upon the built-heritage assets within the Solar PV Site Study Area, with the assessment organised primarily by village, arranged alphabetically, with Section 5.17 focussing on those assets which either fall outside these village boundaries or are linear in nature (e.g. railways).

5.1.2 Section 5.18 focusses upon the built-heritage asset within the Cable Route Corridor and Highways Improvement Areas, which have been arranged geographically from north to south. Where built-heritage assets scoped in as part of the Cable Route Corridor and Highways Improvement Areas have already been assessed as part of the Solar PV Sites, these impacts have been included within the Solar PV Sites for ease of discussion. These duplicate assets are identified in **Table 29**.

5.2 Backgrounds and Assessment Tables

5.2.1 Each section contains an introduction, detailing the location of each village within the wider landscape and its relationship to the Order Limits. This is followed by a historic background, which provides a brief assessment of the historical development of each village, where relevant, in order to contextualise the statement of significance and impact assessments. Full archaeological and historical backgrounds are provided within the archaeological desk-based assessments provided within **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-2: Solar Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments [EN010168/APP/6.3]**. Due to the temporary nature of effects in regard to the Cable Route Corridor, separate historic backgrounds have not been provided for these assets.

5.2.2 Finally, each section contains a number of tables, with each table focussing on one type of the following heritage assets, where relevant:

- Conservation Areas;
- Listed Buildings;
- Registered Parks and Gardens;
- Scheduled Monuments; and
- Non-designated heritage assets.

5.2.3 The tables have been arranged into columns displaying the reference numbers (NHLE, HER or NRHE) and name of each heritage asset. Where considered

appropriate (e.g. multiple assets within one overarching farmstead), assets have been grouped together to minimise repetition within the assessment.

5.3 Significance

5.3.1 It is recognised that not all parts of a heritage asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without affecting the significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset's significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (paragraph 207, NPPF (Ref 2) and 5.10 of NPS EN-1 (Ref 1) is, therefore, fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change.

5.3.2 Based on the following evidence and the on-site assessment, and in accordance with Steps 1 and 2 contained in GPA3: *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Ref 12), the following sections contains an assessment of the significance of those heritage assets considered to be potentially sensitive to or impacted by the proposals.

5.4 Impact

5.4.1 Local authorities have a duty under the 1990 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (section 66[1]) (Ref 3) to have special regard to the "*desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses*". The NPPF (Ref 2) expects local authorities to have access to significance and impact assessments to inform these duties (paragraphs 207 and 208).

5.4.2 Impact is assessed according to different levels, from neutral to beneficial with a range of degrees of harm, from slight to substantial. Where substantial harm will be caused, for example by the total demolition of a Listed Building or a building that contributes to the character of a Conservation Area, local authorities should normally refuse consent, unless the criteria set out in the NPPF are met (paragraph 207; Ref 2). For proposals where the harm is 'less than substantial', the Local Authority is expected to weigh the harm to significance against the public benefits of the scheme.

5.4.3 During the construction phase, the Scheme has the potential to indirectly impact heritage assets beyond the boundary of the Order Limits (i.e. affect elements of their setting that contribute to their significance), but any such effects relating to the construction phase would be reversible following decommissioning of the Scheme. Unless otherwise stated, the following impact assessment of the construction phase impacts of the Scheme will have no impact upon the significance of any heritage asset.

5.4.4 The impact assessment columns consider potential impacts from construction, operation and decommissioning stages. Often impacts will begin at construction and continue through to decommissioning.

5.4.5 The impact assessment column considers both potential direct and settings impacts depending on the asset and its location. It also considers the potential effects of the construction of the Cable Route Corridor, Highway Improvement Areas, and potential impacts from HGV traffic related to the construction of the scheme.

5.5 Alderton

Introduction

5.5.1 Alderton is a small village situated within the parish of Luckington (**Annex A Figure 12-1.3**). It is situated approximately 700m south-east of the village of Luckington and approximately 3.2km east of Badminton.

5.5.2 The village itself is linear in its layout, with the majority of the buildings fronting The Street, which runs roughly north-south through the village, with several structures within the southern part of the village fronting the roughly east-west aligned Back Street. The topography of the village ranges between approximately 124-127m aOD. The wider agrarian landscape around Alderton is formed of large fields, which drop in elevation to the west and north of the village. To the south and east the landscape rises to small ridges, before dropping once again in elevation.

5.5.3 The village is situated approximately 135m west of Lime Down C at its nearest point adjacent the Church of St Giles and the eastern boundary of Alderton Conservation Area.

Historic Background

5.5.4 Settlement at Alderton is first recorded in the 1086 Domesday Survey as *Aldrintone* (Williams and Martin 2002) (Ref 18). Documentary records show that medieval Alderton was a small agrarian community, in possession of a mill, surrounded by the typical medieval open-fields, including at least two great fields known as 'East' and 'West' (Pratt 2013) (Ref 19).

5.5.5 In the late-14th century, the manor was purchased by the Gore family, who resided within manor house known as Alderton House within the northern part of the village, and whose descendants would hold the manor for the following 400 years. Throughout the medieval and early post-medieval periods, the Gore family became large landowners within the area, including within their holdings the manors of Luckington to the north-west and Grittleton to the south-east of Alderton.

5.5.6 A Church was established within the northern part of Alderton by the 12th century, which was later dedicated to St Giles. A description of this structure by 17th century antiquarian John Aubrey records a number of coats, monuments and tombs dedicated to various members of the Gore family within this building, denoting the family's prominence within the village (Jackson 1862) (Ref 20). In the early-18th century, the Manor of Alderton would pass through marriage to the Hedges family.

5.5.7 The buildings within Alderton comprise a mix of architectural styles and periods, including 17th and 18th century farmsteads. Eighteenth century maps, such as Andrews' and Dury's 1773 *Map of Wiltshire* (**ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-2:**

Solar Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments [EN010168/APP/6.3]) show the built-form of the village as being a largely linear settlement situated east and west of The Street, with the Church, Manor Farm, and Alderton House (noted as the home of Thomas Hedges Esquire) marking the northern extent of the village. By the late-18th century, the Manor would once again pass through marriage to the Montagu family, who would later demolish Alderton House in 1819.

5.5.8 By the early-19th century, the village of Alderton is noted for being 'in a state of general decay' (Ref 20). In 1827, the Montagu family sold the lordship and manorial rights to Alderton to Joseph Neeld Esquire, with Alderton estate being the first of his many acquisitions within Wiltshire.

5.5.9 Upon Neeld's purchase of the Manor, he began a series of extensive redevelopment works across Alderton, with many of the earlier buildings within the village being replaced or subject to alterations and additions, as well as the establishment of new schools. All of these works within the village were carried out to the designs of James Thompson, Neeld's favoured architect, with the earlier buildings and new Thompson-designated structures relatively coherent in terms of materiality, scale and massing.

5.5.10 The medieval church within the northern part of the village was pulled down and entirely rebuilt between 1844-5, reusing a few elements of the earlier medieval church within its design. Many of the earlier effigies to the Gore family appear to have survived the rebuilding works, with numerous reset monuments dating between the 15th-18th century present within the now Grade II* Listed Church (NHLE 1022362), as well as within the surrounding churchyard (NHLE 1363840). Reused fabric from the medieval church can also be found within the Grade II Listed Old School House (NHLE 1283264) in Alderton. As part of the redevelopment of Alderton, Neeld also financed the construction of a Vicarage (NHLE 1363841) west of the churchyard.

5.5.11 The Neeld family retained hold of Alderton until the mid-20th century, when the estate was sold off to the Duke of Beaufort, becoming a part of the extensive holdings of Badminton estate (section 5.6: Badminton). Alderton still remains a relatively small, private village within a wider agrarian landscape.

Designated Heritage Assets

Table 4 Alderton Conservation Area

Conservation Area	Character and Appearance	Contribution made by Setting to Special Character and Appearance	Impact Assessment
Alderton	Alderton Conservation Area was designated in 1974 and does not possess a Conservation Area Appraisal. A Conservation Area Description was produced in 2005, though this document was unavailable as part of this assessment. The character and appearance of the Conservation Area is dictated by the development of the village during the medieval and post-medieval periods, with the present approximately 14.3ha boundary indicating the core of the village as illustrated on the 1839 Alderton Tithe Plan. The Conservation Area includes 18 Listed Buildings, one Listed at Grade II* and the remainder at Grade II, which these buildings focussed along the length of The Street, which runs roughly north-south through the village, as well as Back Lane, which runs roughly east-west along the southern extent of the village. Residential buildings which front these roads are largely set within large plots, though several large farm complexes are situated on the edges of the village. Several areas of open green space are included within this boundary, as well as several defined clumps of woodland plantation. Additional planting can be found throughout the village, lining The Street in areas, as well as provided boundaries to several plots, including the churchyard of the Grade II* Listed Church of St Giles in the north-east. Settlement at Alderton is first documented in the 1086 Domesday Survey, with continued occupation to present day. 18th century maps show the built form of the village as being a largely linear settlement situated to the east and west of The Street, with a Church and Alderton House (the medieval manor house) situated at the northern extent of the village. Alderton estate was purchased by Joseph Neeld of Grittleton in 1827, and he rebuilt much of the village, established schools, and funded the construction of a new Church and adjacent Vicarage. In the mid-20th century, Alderton estate was purchased by the Badminton estate. The built forms within Alderton comprise a mix of architectural styles and periods, including 17th and 18th century farmsteads, as well as the Church which, while largely dating to the mid-19th century, incorporates elements of a previous medieval church. In the early-mid 19th century, upon Joseph Neeld's purchase of the manor, extensive redevelopment works were carried out across Alderton. Many of the earlier cottages within the village were replaced or subject to alterations and additions, new schools established, and a new Church was built to replace the earlier medieval Church. All of these works within the village were carried out to the designs of James Thompson, Neeld's favoured architect. Both the earlier buildings and new Thompson-designed structures are relatively coherent in terms of materiality, scale and massing, built of rubble stone (both	**Physical Surroundings** The wider landscape around Alderton is formed of large agricultural fields, the boundaries of which are lined variously by trees, hedges, low stone walls, and modern wire fencing. The topography of the village itself ranges between approximately 124-127m aOD, whilst the wider landscape drops in elevation to the west and north, towards Hancock's Well Spring and Luckington, whilst to the south, it rises in elevation slightly for approximately 200m before dropping back down. The land to the east, towards Lime Down C rises in elevation to a small ridge within Field C at approximately 129m aOD within Field C6 before dropping again further east (**Plate 12.1-1 - Plate 12.1-13**). **Experience of the Asset** The Conservation Area is defined and experienced by the historical development of Alderton throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods, as well as its extensive redevelopment during the 19th century, though this redevelopment does not appear to have altered established street layout within the Conservation Area boundary. **Contribution made by Scheme to special Character and Appearance** Alderton Conservation Area has a historic connection to the land within Lime Down C, as these fields form part of the wider parish of Alderton, with the land within worked by various properties within the village of Alderton. Views of the western part of Lime Down C are possible from along the eastern boundary of the Conservation Area, where there is less coverage, though views of the Scheme are largely not possible from within the centre of the village itself.	The western boundary of Lime Down C is located approximately 135m to the east of Alderton Conservation Area at their nearest points. The design of the Scheme has been carefully considered to avoid impacting the Conservation Area and has been refined from the design presented at PEIR stage. Fields C2-C4 have been entirely removed from the Order Limits, with Solar PV Panels also having been removed from within Fields C1, C6, and C8 within the western extent of Lime Down C. Solar PV Panels are still proposed within Fields C9 and C10, though offsets have been provided within the western parts of these fields, which ensure that the panels are not prominent features within these fields, and that the eastern approach into Alderton still highlights the area and the villages agrarian landscape. The nearest panels within Lime Down C will be within Fields C5 and C7, approximately 560m east of Alderton Conservation Area, with these fields situated east of the small ridge within Field C6. The topography within the western part of Lime Down C largely restricts intervisibility between the Solar PV Panels and Alderton Conservation Area. Throughout Lime Down C, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout, and in particular along the western boundary of Fields C1, C6, C8, C9 and C10. The character and appearance of Alderton Conservation Area is defined by the development of the village during the medieval and post-medieval periods around its primary industry, agriculture, with the surrounding agrarian landscape an important element in the significance of the Conservation Area, as it highlights its character as a rural village. The design of Lime Down C has taken this into account, and the agrarian setting of Alderton will largely be sustained by the Scheme. It is therefore considered that there will be **no harm** to the character and appearance of Alderton Conservation Area.

Conservation Area	Character and Appearance	Contribution made by Setting to Special Character and Appearance	Impact Assessment
	squared and roughcast), slate roofs and ridge stacks, with many of these structures also possessing porches. This cohesiveness makes a positive contribution of the character and significance of the Conservation Area. The buildings fronting both Back Lane and The Street are set back from their respective roads by low stone walls and small front gardens, with the character and appearance of the Conservation Area enhanced by the verdant nature of these front gardens, largely composed of small hedges, low shrubs, and ornamental trees. Along Back Lane and the southern and northernmost parts of The Street, mature trees are present, making these areas of the village feel more enclosed in nature. Many structures also possess rear gardens which contain outbuildings, tennis courts, pools, and vegetation. Several areas of open green space are present within the Conservation Area boundary, including east of The Street within the centre of the village, the eastern lawn of Manor House, north of the Church, as well as parts of several open fields to the west of the village. The Conservation Area boundary also includes a large area of woodland north of Hughes Farmhouse and along Back Lane, east of Townfield Cottages, with smaller areas of planting to the west of The Forge House. The surrounding land-use is agricultural in nature, though the route of the Bristol and South Wales rail line does pass approximately 430m south of the village Alderton is largely agricultural in nature.		

Table 5 Alderton Listed Buildings

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
1022362 1022363 1199593 1199596 1363840	Church of St Giles Grade II* Listed Unidentified Monument in Churchyard about 7 metres North-East of Tower of Church of St Giles John Kington Monument in Churchyard North of Porch of Church of St Giles Two Unidentified Monuments in Churchyard about 1 metre West of West End of Church of St Giles TG Monument in Churchyard to North of Tower of Church of St Giles Grade II Listed	The Grade II* Listed Church of St Giles was designated in 1959. It was constructed in the mid-19th century, reusing a few elements from a previous 12th-15th century church. It is built of ashlar with stone slate roofs and coped gables and is composed of a nave, north porch, south aisle and transeptal south-east 'chantry'. It also possesses a north-east three-stage tower. Within its surrounding churchyard are five Grade II Listed monuments, all of which were designated in 1988. They range in date, from the late-17th century to approximately 1800, and are all constructed of ashlar with various decorative details. **Architectural Interest** The Church of St Giles derives considerable architectural interest from its decorative features and the range of architectural styles present throughout the building. Rebuilt in a Perpendicular style, the structure reuses elements from the earlier medieval church within the site, including its north door which possess its original c.1200 chevron arched-head surrounding with two columns and scallop capitals, though this feature	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** The Church of St Giles is situated within the western part of its surrounding churchyard, south of The Street, accessed via a gate at its north-western corner. The churchyard is defined to the north by a low stone wall, with its eastern and southern boundaries formed by lines of mature trees. Its western boundary with The Old Vicarage is formed by a manicured hedgerow. North of the churchyard, north of The Street, is a medieval fishpond and access track to Manor Farm (HER MWI65823), with the land to the north-east, east and south formed of agricultural fields (**Plate 12.1-6, Plate 12.1-9 - Plate 12.1-12**). **Experience of the Assets** The Church and associated monuments are primarily experienced from within the churchyard itself, where the structures decorative elements are most appreciable. However, due to its positioning within the village, lack of coverage to the north, and prominent tower, the Church itself is also experienced across the landscape. These	The Church of St Giles is situated approximately 160m west of Lime Down C at their nearest points. Since the design presented at PEIR stage, Solar PV Panels have been removed entirely from within Fields C1, C6 and C8 along the western boundary of Lime Down C. The nearest panels within Lime Down C will be within Fields C5 and C7, approximately 585m east of the Church of St Giles, with these fields situated east of the small ridge within Field C6. The topography within the western part of Lime Down C largely restricts intervisibility between the Solar PV Panels and the Church and surrounding churchyard. Throughout Lime Down C, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout, and in particular along the western boundary of Fields C1, C6, and C8. The agrarian landscape around Alderton is an important element to the wider setting of the Church of St Giles. The design of Lime Down C has taken this into account, and Solar PV Panels will not be appreciable in views out from the churchyard, nor within views of the spire from the

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
		has been heavily restored. Internally, the Church further possesses a 15th century screen and a number of reset monuments dating to the 16th-18th centuries. This Church derives further architectural interest through its aesthetic interest to the village, being located within a prominent position on the north-eastern part of Alderton. This prominent location allows its three-stage tower with battlements and recessed octagonal broach spire to be visible from a number of places within the wider landscape. The Listed Monuments within the surrounding churchyard also possess some architectural interest due to their designs. These includes rosettes, drapery, and Baroque scrolls, with the inscriptions of three of the monuments having been badly eroded, though the remaining two monuments still possess legible plaques. The Church and churchyard contribute positively to the streetscape of Alderton and are a positive contributor to Alderton Conservation Area. **Historic Interest** Located at the north-eastern extent of the village of Alderton, the Listed Church is of historic interest, representing one of several Church structures which have been present within this part of Alderton since the medieval period. Whilst largely built in the 19th century, the building reuses some earlier medieval fabric within its design. The Church of St Giles has historic interest as an Anglican parish church, at the centre of the village's religious history, including christenings, weddings and funerals. Though the present Church is a 19th century structure, the earlier medieval church would have also played this role for the centuries prior. The Church derives historic associative value from its relationship with Joseph Neeld, who financed the construction of the Church, in addition to its connection with architect James Thompson. Nearly everything that Neeld built during the 19th century was designed by Thompson. **Associative Value** The Church and monuments within the churchyard possess some associative value with one another, due to their historic and spatial relationships, as well as the other monuments within the churchyard. These assets further derive some associative value with the neighbouring Grade II Old Vicarage (NHLE 1363841). It also derives some interest from its relationship with the other buildings within Alderton Conservation Area, with the village having been almost entirely rebuilt by Joseph Neeld during the 19th century.	include views from the Public Rights of Way (PRoW) to the north and south of the church, as well as along the road which forms the western boundary of Lime Down C, where not obscured by vegetation. Along the approach into the northern part of Alderton along the road which bounds Lime Down C, views from the north traveling south highlight the Church within its churchyard, with the upper parts of this structure, namely its tall spire, a visible feature within the landscape. Views from the south travelling north are more restricted, due to the presence of trees along the southern and eastern boundary of the churchyard, though the spire becomes visible the further north one travels along this road. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** These assets do not derive any particular historic relationship from the land within Lime Down C. However, Lime Down C comprises undeveloped fields which indirectly contribute towards the rural setting of the Church of St Giles and the wider village of Alderton, with Lime Down C visible from the northern part of the churchyard, and the church visible from within the western part of Lime Down C (Fields C1, C6, C8).	eastern approaches into Alderton. The agrarian setting of Alderton will largely be sustained by the Scheme. It is considered that there will be **no harm** to the setting and significance of the Church of St Giles and its associated churchyard monuments.
1363841	The Old Vicarage Grade II Listed	The Grade II Old Vicarage was first designated in 1988. Dated to approximately 1840, this structure is 2-storeys	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets**	The Old Vicarage is situated approximately 215m west of Lime Down C at their nearest points. Since the design

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
		in height and is built of squared rubble stone, stone slate and Bridgwater-tiled roofs and a pair of chimneys. The main house is built of two parallel ranges, with a single-storey outbuilding connecting the structure to an adjoining stable and coach-house. **Architectural Interest** The Old Vicarage derives interest from elements of its architectural detailing. Constructed in a picturesque Tudor style, it has ashlar dressings, flush stone-mullion windows and round-headed lights to casements. Its northern, primary elevation is symmetrical with a central projecting porch gable with Tudor-arched entry. This building contributes positively to the streetscape of Alderton and is a positive contributor to Alderton Conservation Area. **Historic Interest** This building derives some historic interest as a former parsonage to the neighbouring Grade II* Listed Church of St Giles (NHLE 1022362). Although it is no longer in use for its intended purpose, now a separate private residence, part of this historic relationship is maintained due to its proximity to the Church. This asset further derives historic associative value from its relationship with Joseph Neeld, who financed the construction of the Vicarage, in addition to its connection with architect James Thompson. Nearly everything that Neeld built during the 19th century was designed by Thompson. **Associative Value** The Old Vicarage derives associative value with the neighbouring Church of St Giles, having historically functioned as its vicarage. It also derives some interest from its relationship with the other buildings within Alderton Conservation Area, with the village having been almost entirely rebuilt by Joseph Neeld during the 19th century.	The asset is situated within a large plot south and east of The Street, immediately west of The Church of St Giles. The complex is primarily accessed from The Street to the north, with building set back from the road by a low stone wall internally bounded by a number of trees and substantial hedgerow. A secondary entrance is present to the west, also from The Street. A large hedgerow separates the Vicarage from the churchyard to the east, whilst a series of trees and a further hedgerow separates the property from the Grade II Church Cottage (NHLE 1199604) to the west. The Old Vicarage is the sole building within this plot, with a large tennis court present to the west. Internally, a large number of mature trees are scattered throughout the western and northern parts of the plot. South of the asset is a large stretch of flat lawn, which terminates at a woodland plantation. The eastern extent of this lawn terminates at a stone ha-ha, which runs north-south of the complex's boundary with the neighbouring churchyard. The fields to the east of The Old Vicarage, not including the churchyard, are agricultural in nature (**Plate 12.1-6**). **Experience of the Assets** Due to the stone walling, hedgerows and trees present along this plot's boundary with The Street to the north and west, this asset is best experienced from within the property itself, where the architectural details of the building can be best appreciated. Despite this extensive screening, glimpses of the upper parts of The Old Vicarage are possible through gaps in this vegetation along parts of The Street. Views of the eastern and southern elevations of The Old Vicarage are possible from the Public Right of Way (PRoW) which runs along the plot's eastern boundary ha-ha. Glimpsed views of these elevations are also possible from the road which forms the western boundary of Lime Down C, where not obscured by vegetation. These views of the Listed Building are framed by the surrounding vegetation and also include parts of the neighbouring Church within their extent. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** The asset does not derive any particular significance from the land within Lime Down C, nor does it share any specific historical or visual relationship with it.	presented at PEIR stage, Solar PV Panels have been removed entirely from within Fields C1, C6 and C8 along the western boundary of Lime Down C. The nearest panels within Lime Down C will be within Fields C5 and C7, with these fields situated east of the small ridge within Field C6. The topography within the western part of Lime Down C largely restricts intervisibility between the Solar PV Panels and Alderton. Throughout Lime Down C, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout, and in particular along the western boundary of Fields C1, C6, and C8. The agrarian landscape is an important element to the wider setting of Alderton and the buildings within, highlighting its character as a rural village. It is considered that this agrarian setting will largely be sustained by the Scheme and it is considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance and setting of The Old Vicarage.
1363842	Manor Farmhouse Grade II Listed	The Grade II Listed Manor Farmhouse was first designated in 1988. Dated to 1676, this structure was extended in the mid-19th century. This east-facing farmhouse is 2 ½ storeys in height and is built of rubble stone with an imitation stone slate roof, which is surmounted by two diagonally shafted ashlar ridge stacks. Manor Farmhouse forms one element of the wider Manor Farm complex (HER MWI65823). **Architectural Interest**	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** Manor Farm is situated to the north of The Street, with the farmstead marking the northernmost extent of the village of Alderton. Manor Farmhouse is situated within the southern part of the complex, with the Farmhouse accessed via an access road from The Street to the south. A secondary access is present further east along The Street, opposite the churchyard, which provides access to the farm buildings within the northern part of the farmstead. South-west and west of the Farmhouse are a series of historic	Manor Farm is situated approximately 220m west of Lime Down C at their nearest points. Since the design presented at PEIR stage, Fields C2-C4 have been entirely removed from the Order Limits, with Solar PV Panels having also been removed entirely from within Fields C1, C6 and C8 along the western boundary of Lime Down C. The nearest panels within Lime Down C will be within Fields C5 and C7, east of the small ridge within Field C6, this this topography largely restricting intervisibility between the Solar PV Panels and Alderton. Throughout Lime Down C, screening

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
		This farmhouse derives architectural interest from elements of its architectural detailing. The original 17th century range is symmetrical, with double-gabled 3-window front of ovolo-moulded mullion windows. A matching third gable was added in the mid-19th century, as was a porch. This building contributes positively to the streetscape of Alderton and the character of the Conservation Area more widely. **Historic Interest** The historic interest of this asset is derived from its example as a partially extant 17th century farmstead within the village of Alderton. Whilst part of the estate still operates as a farmstead, the Listed Farmhouse is now utilised in part as a bed and breakfast. This asset further derives historic associative value from its relationship with Joseph Neeld, who is documented as owning Manor Farm in the mid-19th century, financing its mid-19th century extension. It also has a connection with architect James Thompson, with nearly everything Neeld built during the 19th century being designed by Thompson. **Associative Value** Manor Farmhouse shares a strong associative value with the other non-designated buildings which form Manor Farm. It also has a wider historic relationship with the other buildings within Alderton Conservation Area, with the village having been almost entirely rebuilt by Joseph Neeld during the 19th century.	outbuildings, with more modern outbuildings present to the north and north-west of this Listed asset. East of the Farmhouse is a small lawn, bounded to the north and south by trees. Further east is a larger field, which terminates at a restored fishpond west of the farmsteads secondary access road. The pond is bounded in areas by mature trees. The wider landscape west, north and east of Manor Farm is formed of agricultural fields (**Plate 12.1-8**). **Experience of the Assets** Historically, Manor Farmhouse was once accessed via a small road which extended north from The Street, with the Farmhouse fronting the western part of this road. Immediately to the east was Alderton House, a medieval manor house whose lands included the aforementioned fishpond as well as the lawns now present east of Manor Farmhouse. This house was pulled down in the early-19th century, leaving the fields east of Manor Farm now empty. Currently, the asset is best defined and experiences largely from the eastern lawn immediately east of Manor Farmhouse, where the detailing of its primary, eastern elevation can be appreciated. This asset can also be experienced from within the Manor Farm complex itself, within the farmyard west of the Farmhouse, where it can be viewed in conjunction with the other historic structures to the west and south-west. Views of the eastern elevations of Farmhouse are possible from the Public Right of Way (PRoW) which runs north from The Street along the secondary farmstead access track. Glimpsed views of this elevation are also possible from the road which forms the western boundary of Lime Down C, where not obscured by vegetation. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** The asset derives some significance from the land within Lime Down C, as historically several of the fields within Lime Down C formed part of the landholdings of Manor Farm (C1-C7, C11, C29-C35).	has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout, and in particular along the western boundary of Fields C1, C6, and C8. The agrarian landscape is an important element to the wider setting of Manor Farm and the village of Alderton, highlighting its character as a rural village. It is considered that this agrarian setting will largely be sustained by the Scheme. Manor Farm has a historic connection with a number of fields within Lime Down C. Several of these fields have been removed from the Order Limits entirely, with panels also removed from a number of other fields. While several fields which have a historic connection with Manor Farm will still be developed, these fields no longer form part of the wider holdings of Manor Farm. It is therefore considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance and setting of Manor Farm.
1022364 1199604 1199657 1283295	**North Alderton Group:** New Farm Cottages Church Cottage The Forge House Chez Nous and The Porch Grade II Listed	These four Grade II Listed assets from a group through their shared proximity and setting within the north of Alderton. New Farm Cottages (NHLE 1022364) and Church Cottage (NHLE 1199604) are structures constructed in the 19th century, built as part of Joseph Neeld's rebuilding of Alderton. They were designated in 1988 and 1987 respectively. The Forge House (NHLE 1199657) and Chez Nous and The Porch (NHLE 1283295) are 17th-18th century farmhouses, both of which were designated in 1988. **Architectural Interest** These Listed structures form a high-quality group along the northern part of The Street, which contributes positively to the streetscape of Alderton and collectively to the Alderton Conservation Area more widely.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** These assets are located within the northern part of The Street within Alderton, with New Farm Cottages, Church Cottage, and Chez Nous and The Porch all situated within plots east of the road. The eastern boundary of the Church Cottage plot is formed by a large hedgerow, whilst a large clump of woodland forms the south-eastern boundary of Church Cottage, and the eastern boundaries of New Farm Cottages and Chez Nous and The Porch. The land east of Church Cottages is formed by the southern lawn of the adjacent Old Vicarage. The Forge House is situated to the west of The Street within a small plot also containing several small outbuildings and a pool to the west. It is set back from The Street in the east by a small garden, separated from the	Solar PV Panels have been removed from within Fields C1, C6, and C8 within the western extent of Lime Down C, with screening proposed across Lime Down C, including the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout, and in particular along the western boundary of Fields C1, C6, and C8. The nearest panels within Lime Down C will be within Fields C5 and C7, east of the small ridge within Field C6, with this topography largely restricting intervisibility between the Solar PV Panels and Alderton. It is considered that there will be **no harm** to the setting and significance of these four Listed assets within north Alderton.

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
		New Farm Cottages are a pair of T-shaped, 1 ½ storeys high estate cottages built of squared rubble stone with stone eaves roof and centre ridge stack. They possess hipped slate open porches in angles to centre projection. Church Cottage was a former school, now a cottage. This 1 ½ storey building is built of squared rubble stone with low-pitched slate eaves roof with a ridge stack, with a roundel date plaque over gabled slate-roofed stone porch. The Forge House dates to approximately 1700, is two-storeys in height, and built of squared rubble stone with stone slate roof and end stacks. It has leaded lights, with a 19th century stone porch with tripartite front on piers with plain capitals. Finally, Chez Nous and The Porch is a farmhouse dated between 17th-18th century, with 19th century additions. This two-storey structure has 1 ½ storey additions to each end and is built of rubble stone with a stone slate roof with end and ridge stacks. It has 18th century bead-moulded mullion windows, and 19th century porch with coped gable and depressed-arched entry. **Historic Interest** New Farm Cottages and Church Cottage derive significance from their role as 19th century residential dwellings within Alderton, whilst the Forge House and Chez Nous and The Porch are extant 17th- 18th century farmsteads within the village of Alderton. This group of Listed structures as a whole is of historic interest, contributing to the wider significance of the village of Alderton. These assets further derive historic associative value from their relationship with Joseph Neeld, who financed the construction and alterations of these buildings, in addition to their connection with architect James Thompson. Nearly everything that Neeld built during the 19th century was designed by Thompson. **Associative Value** These assets share strong associative values with one another, as well associative values due to their wider historic relationship with the other buildings within Alderton Conservation Area, with the village having been almost entirely rebuilt by Joseph Neeld during the 19th century.	road by a low stone wall bounded by a row of semi-mature trees. The land to the west of Forge House is largely formed by a scatter of trees and wider agricultural fields. **Experience of the Assets** These assets are best experienced from The Street, where their architectural detailing, as well as scale and massing, can be best appreciated. Views of the eastern elevation of Church Cottage are possible from the Public Right of Way (PRoW) which runs along the ha-ha of the neighbouring Old Vicarage. Glimpsed views of this elevation is also possible from the road which forms the western boundary of Lime Down C, where not obscured by vegetation. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** These assets do not derive any particular significance from the land within Lime Down C, nor do they share any specific historical or visual relationship with it.	
1022365 1022366 1283264	**South Alderton Group:** Yew Tree Cottage and New Farm Cottages The Old Bakehouse The Old School House Grade II Listed	These three Grade II Listed assets form a group through their shared experience as structures constructed in the 19th century, built as part of Joseph Neeld's rebuilding of Alderton. The Old Bakehouse is situated west of The Street, whilst The Old Bakehouse and Yew Tree Cottage and New Farm Cottages are on adjoining plots to the east of The Street. All three structures were designated in 1988. The Old School House (NHLE 1283264) is the southernmost building within the group. Originally a	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** These assets are located within the southern part of The Street within Alderton, with the Old School House in particular forming a landmark building within the village to the north of the duck pond. The buildings are set within small plots to the east and west of The Street, with the Old School House and pair of Cottages bounded to the east by an enclosed pasture field. To the north, they are bounded by other buildings fronting	Solar PV Panels have been removed from within Fields C1, C6, and C8 within the western extent of Lime Down C, with screening proposed across Lime Down C, including the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout, and in particular along the western boundary of Fields C1, C6, and C8. The nearest panels within Lime Down C will be within Fields C5 and C7, east of the small ridge within Field C6,

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
		single-storey schoolroom with three-stage southern entrance tower, the building is constructed of rubble stone with stone slate eaves roofs. Immediately to the north is Yew Tree Cottage and New Farm Cottages (NHLE 1022365), with this pair of two-storey cottages built of squared rubble stone with stone slate eaves roof and centre ridge stack. Finally, The Old Bakehouse (NHLE 1022366) is the northernmost structure within this group. Built of squared rubble stone with slate hipped eaves roof and centre stack, the building is 1½ storeys in height. **Architectural Interest** These Listed structures form a high-quality group along the southern part of The Street, which contribute positively to the streetscape of Alderton and collectively to the Alderton Conservation Area more widely. The Old School House is the structures of greatest architectural interest within this grouping, due in part to its prominent three-stage, pyramid-roofed entrance tower. This feature includes reused medieval doorway and 15th century plank door. A medieval window is also present along the buildings western wing, with all reused medieval stonework coming from the former church in Alderton. The Old Bakehouse and pair of Cottages are of simpler designs, possessing details such as unmoulded mullion windows and gabled porches. **Historic Interest** Collectively, these assets derive significance from their survival as examples as 19th century buildings within Alderton, all of which are now residential dwellings. This group is of historic interest, contributing to the wider significance of the village of Alderton. These assets further derive historic associative value from their relationship with Joseph Neeld, who financed the construction of these buildings, in addition to their connection with architect James Thompson. Nearly everything that Neeld built during the 19th century was designed by Thompson. **Associative Value** These assets share strong associative values with one another, as well associative values due to their wider historic relationship with the other buildings within Alderton Conservation Area, with the village having been almost entirely rebuilt by Joseph Neeld during the 19th century. The Old School House derives further associative value to the Grade II* Listed Church of St Giles, due to the reuse of medieval fabric of the earlier church within its built form.	The Street, as well as their associated rear gardens. These plots are lined with vegetation. The Old Bakehouse is bounded to the north, west and south by other buildings fronting The Street, as well as their associated rear gardens. Vegetation is present within these gardens, with larger clumps of trees present to the west. The land to the west of Alderton is largely formed by agricultural fields. **Experience of the Assets** These assets are best experienced from The Street, where their architectural detailing, as well as scale and massing, can be best appreciated. The northern and western elevations of those assets east of The Street can also be experienced from a PRoW to the north, though this is largely through gaps in the vegetation which are present along the plot boundaries. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** These assets do not derive any particular significance from the land within Lime Down C, nor do they share any specific historical or visual relationship with it.	with this topography largely restricting intervisibility between the Solar PV Panels and Alderton. It is considered that there will be **no harm** to the setting and significance of these three Listed assets within south Alderton.
1022367	Hughes Farmhouse	This Grade II Listed Farmhouse was first designated in 1988. Dated to approximately 18th century and altered in	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets**	Hughes Farm is situated approximately 280m west of Lime Down C at their nearest points. Since the design presented

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
		the mid-19th century, it is two storeys and attic in height and constructed of rubble stone with a stone slate roof surmounted by end and ridge stacks. Hughes Farmhouse forms one element of the wider Hughe's Farm (HER MWI65822). **Architectural Interest** This building derives architectural interest from elements of its architectural details, including cyma-moulded flush mullion windows and a central porch along its primary, eastern elevation. This porch is built of square rubble stone with a depressed-arched entry with keystones and ball finial. **Historic Interest** The historic interest of this asset is derived from representing an extant 18th century farmstead within the village of Alderton, with the farmstead itself appearing to have retained all components of its historic form, with minimal apparent alteration. This asset further derives historic associative value from its relationship with Joseph Neeld, who is documented as owning Manor Farm in the mid-19th century, financing its mid-19th century extension. It also has a connection with architect James Thompson, with nearly everything Neeld built during the 19th century being designed by Thompson. **Associative Value** Hughes Farmhouse shares a strong associative value with the other non-designated buildings which form Hughes Farm. It also has a wider historic relationship with the other buildings within Alderton Conservation Area.	Hughes Farm is the easternmost complex within the village of Alderton. Accessed via a track from Back Street to the south, this asset is the easternmost building within its farmstead, with associated outbuildings to the north-west and south-west. East of the Farmhouse is a lawn enclosed by a low stone wall, with additional stone walling present along the farmsteads southern and western boundaries. To the north is an extensive woodland plantation. Agricultural fields are present to the east of the asset, whilst several enclosed pasture fields within the centre of Alderton are present to the west (**Plate 12.1-4 - Plate 12.1-5; Plate 12.1-13**). **Experience of the Assets** The asset is defined and experienced largely from within the Hughes Farmstead complex itself, where the various details of the building can be appreciated. This includes from the lawn to the east of the Farmhouse, where its symmetrical primary eastern elevation can be best appreciated. From the courtyard to the west of the Farmhouse, the building can also be viewed in conjunction with its historic outbuildings to the north and south-west. Views of the eastern elevation of Hughes Farmhouse are possible from the Public Right of Way (PRoW) which runs north from the Farmhouse, adjacent the woodland plantation to the north. A second PRoW extends east from The Street, along the northern boundary of the farmstead and south of the woodland plantation, though the stretch of PRoW along the woodland in this area is not maintained and is currently inaccessible. Glimpsed views of this eastern elevation are also possible from the road which forms the western boundary of Lime Down C, where not obscured by vegetation. These views of the Listed Building include parts of the Farm's outbuildings to the north and south of the Farmhouse. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** The asset does not derive any particular significance from the land within Lime Down C, nor does it share any specific historical or visual relationship with it.	at PEIR stage, Solar PV Panels have been removed entirely from within Fields C1, C6 and C8 along the western boundary of Lime Down C. The nearest panels within Lime Down C will be within Fields C5 and C7, east of the small ridge within Field C6, with this topography largely restricting intervisibility between the Solar PV Panels and Alderton. Throughout Lime Down C, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout, and in particular along the western boundary of Fields C1, C6, and C8. The agrarian landscape is an important element to the wider setting of Hughes Farm and the village of Alderton, highlighting its character as a rural village. It is considered that this agrarian setting will largely be sustained by the Scheme. It is considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance and setting of Hughes Farm.
1199667 1363843	**New Farm:** Townfield Cottages New Farmhouse Grade II Listed	This pair of Grade II Listed assets are located off of Back Street within the southernmost part of Alderton. These assets were designated in 1988, are situated to the north of Back Street, and form part of the wider New Farm complex (HER MWI65821). Townfield Cottages (NHLE 1199667) comprise a pair of 17th century cottages, two-storeys in height and constructed of rubble stone with plain tile roof and end stacks. New Farmhouse (NHLE 1363843) is situated immediately north-west of Townfield Cottages. This Farmhouse is 17th century in date, 2 ½ storeys and attic in height, and built of roughcast rubble stone with a stone slate roof and end stacks.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** New Farm is situated within a large plot to the north of Back Street. Both Townfield Cottages and New Farmhouse front Back Street, with the former immediately abutting the roadside, separated by a low stone wall, and New Farmhouse set-back from the roadside, separated by the same stone wall now backed by a hedgerow and a small front lawn. A stone barn is situated to the west of these buildings the final building in this grouping fronting Back Street. To the north of these buildings are a series of associated historic and modern outbuildings of New Farm, with the farmstead accessible from an access along Back Street, as well as from several points along the eastern drive to	The New Farm complex is situated approximately 390m west of Lime Down C at their nearest points. Since the design presented at PEIR stage, Solar PV Panels have been removed entirely from within Fields C1, C6 and C8 along the western boundary of Lime Down C. Solar PV Panels are still proposed within Fields C9 and C10, though offsets have been provided within the western parts of these fields, which ensure that the panels are not prominent features within the wider agrarian landscape. The nearest panels within Lime Down C will be within Fields C5 and C7, east of the small ridge within Field C6, with this topography largely restricting intervisibility between the Solar PV Panels and Alderton. Throughout Lime Down C, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout, and in

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
		Architectural Interest This group of assets derive architectural interest from elements of their architectural detailing. Townfield Cottages is double fronted with 19th century gabled stone porches present along their southern and eastern elevations. New Farmhouse has two hipped formers, ovolo-moulded mullion windows, and a 19th century enclosed porch with ball-finial and segment-headed doorway. These Listed structures collectively form a high-quality group along Back Street, which contribute positively to the streetscape along the south-eastern entrance into Alderton and collectively to the Alderton Conservation Area more widely. **Historic Interest** Collectively, these assets derive significance from their contributions from the 17th and 18th century farmsteads within which they are located, both north and south of Back Street. Both New Farm and Townfield Farm contribute to the wider significance of the village of Alderton as surviving elements of the post-medieval period and having remained relatively unchanged after Joseph Need's rebuilding of the Alderton in the 19th century. These assets further derive historic associative value from their relationship with Joseph Neeld, who is documented as owning both New Farm and Townfield Farm in the mid-19th century, financing their mid-19th century alterations. **Associative Value** These assets share strong associative values with the other non-designated buildings within their respective wider farmsteads, as well as with one another due to their position within the southernmost part of Alderton. They also have a wider historic relationship with the other buildings within Alderton Conservation Area, including Townfield Farm to the south of Back Street.	Hughes Farm. Small, enclosed fields form part of the northern and southern extents of New Farm. To the east of New Farm, Back Street passes through an extensive belt of woodland, which largely screens these assets from views to the east towards the Scheme. The land to the east and south is largely formed of agricultural fields. **Experience of the Assets** The asset is defined and experienced primarily from Back Street to the south, where the various details of the buildings can be appreciated, as well as their relationship with one another. They are also appreciated from within the wider New Farm complex to the north, where their rear elevations can be seen in conjunction with the other historic and modern farm buildings of the farmstead. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** Townfield Cottages and New Farmhouse derive some significance from the land within Lime Down C, as historically several of the fields within Lime Down C formed part of the landholdings of New Farm (C7, C9-C10).	particular along the western boundary of Fields C1, C6, and C8-C10. The agrarian landscape is an important element to the wider setting of New Farm and the village of Alderton, highlighting its character as a rural village. It is considered that this agrarian setting will largely be sustained by the Scheme. New Farm has a historic connection with three fields within Lime Down C (C7, C9-C10), though these fields no longer form part of the wider holdings of New Farm, and this historic connection has been severed. It is therefore considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance and setting of the buildings within the New Farm complex.
1363844	Townfield Farmhouse and Attached Barn Grade II Listed	This Grade II Listed Farmhouse and Barn are situated to the south of Back Street and forms part of the wider Townfield Farm complex (HER MWI65820). It is dated to 1786 with a possible earlier core, linear in plan, two-storey and attic in height, and is built of rubble stone with a stone slate roof. **Architectural Interest** Townfield Farmhouse has squared rubble stone to north elevation with a 19th century gabled porch with ball-finial and tripartite front of depressed-arched entry with round-arched sidelights flanking, with a date plaque inscribed 'RM 1786' above. The building has raised band and cyma-moulded fluish mullion windows. The attached Barn to the west end of the Farmhouse has a projecting	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** Townfield Farmhouse and its Attached Barn are situated immediately to the south of Back Street, separated by a low stone wall and low trees. The Farmhouse is set back from the roadside, with a small north lawn. The Barn is situated to the west of the Farmhouse, with its primary southern elevation facing onto a small courtyard, with the other three sides of this yard formed by other historic and modern outbuildings of Townfield Farm. The farmstead is accessible from two separate access points along Back Street. The land to the south of the farm complex is largely formed of agricultural fields. To the east of Townfield Farm, Back Street passes through an extensive belt of woodland, which largely screens these assets from views to the east towards the Scheme.	Townfield Farmhouse and Attached Barn are situated approximately 630m west of Lime Down C at their nearest points. Since the design presented at PEIR stage, Solar PV Panels have been removed entirely from within Fields C1, C6 and C8 along the western boundary of Lime Down C. Solar PV Panels are still proposed within Fields C9 and C10, though offsets have been provided within the western parts of these fields, which ensure that the panels are not prominent features within the wider agrarian landscape. The nearest panels within Lime Down C will be within Fields C5 and C7, east of the small ridge within Field C6, with this topography largely restricting intervisibility between the Solar PV Panels and Alderton. Throughout Lime Down C, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout, and in particular along the western boundary of Fields C1, C6,

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
		hipped south cart-entry and 5-bay roof with tie-beam-and-collar trusses. This Listed structure contributes positively to the streetscape along the south-eastern entrance into Alderton and collectively to Alderton Conservation Area. and collectively to the Alderton Conservation Area more widely. **Historic Interest** Collectively, this asset derives significance as an extant 18th century farmstead within Alderton. Townfield Farm contributes to the wider significance of the village of Alderton as a surviving element of the post-medieval period and having remained relatively unchanged after Joseph Need's rebuilding of the Alderton in the 19th century. This asset further derives historic associative value from its relationship with Joseph Neeld, who is documented as owning both New Farm and Townfield Farm in the mid-19th century, financing their mid-19th century alterations. **Associative Value** This asset shares strong associative values with the other non-designated buildings within Townfield Farm. It also has a wider historic relationship with the other buildings within Alderton Conservation Area, including New Farm to the north of Back Street.	**Experience of the Assets** The asset is defined and experienced primarily from Back Street to the north, where the various details of the buildings can be appreciated, as well as their relationship with one another. They are also appreciated from within the wider Townfield Farm complex to the south, where their rear elevations can be seen in conjunction with the other historic and modern farm buildings of the farmstead. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** This asset does not derive any particular significance from the land within Lime Down C, nor does it share any specific historical or visual relationship with it.	and C8-C10. The agrarian landscape is an important element to the wider setting of these assets and the village of Alderton, highlighting its character as a rural village. It is considered that this agrarian setting will largely be sustained by the Scheme. It is therefore considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance and setting of Townfield Farmhouse and Attached Barn.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Table 6 Alderton Non-Designated Heritage Assets

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
MWI65841		Smallholding, North East of Alderton	The asset known as 'Smallholding, North East of Alderton' is a farm building located approximately 775m north-east of Alderton. Built in the 19th century, the smallholding's barn was converted into a residential dwelling in the early-21st century. At present, it currently comprises a linear 1-2 storey linear range with a gabled roof. A small lean-to extension is present along its northern elevation **Architectural and Historic Interest** The asset has historic interest as a small farm within the rural hinterland of Alderton and Luckington. While the asset possesses some architectural interest as a 19th century farm building, the significance which the asset derives from this interest is limited by later alterations to the asset, which has removed and/or obscured parts of the original building fabric. **Associative Value** The asset shares associative value to the wider village and former parish of Alderton in which it was located.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** This smallholding is located approximately 200m east of Church Road, situated within a wider landscape of agricultural fields. The small plot within which its sites is enclosed on all sides by low hedgerows, with a series of trees present to the south of the building (**Plate 12.1-14**). **Experience of the Assets** The asset is defined and experienced as a smallholding in the hinterland of Alderton and Luckington. It is principally experienced from within the grounds of the asset itself. However, there is clear appreciation of the asset from the west on Church Road, where the western elevation of the asset is visible, as well as from the surrounding agricultural fields. The asset further derives significance from the surrounding agricultural fields, which were once likely to have formed part of the smallholding's land. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** The asset does not derive any particular significance from the Scheme. However, it is located on an open site that shares some limited visual relationship with Lime Down C to the south.	This smallholding is situated approximately 130m north of Lime Down C at their nearest points. The design of the Scheme has refined from the design presented at PEIR stage, with Fields C2-C4 having been entirely removed from the Order Limits. Solar PV Panels have also been removed from within Fields C1 and C6 within the north-western extent of Lime Down C. The topography within Lime Down C rises gently in elevation from the smallholding to a ridge along the northern boundaries of Fields C5, C6 and C29, before dropping in elevation to the east and south. Due to the topography, and the removal of Solar PV Panels from the fields within Lime Down C nearest the smallholding, it is considered that the Scheme will result in **no harm** to the significance and setting of this asset, as it will retaining its agrarian setting.
MWI71267		Yard in Alderton	The asset known as 'Yard in Alderton' is a 19th century outfarm located within the western part of Alderton. This contains one extant farm building that loosely forms one side of a farmyard and appears to now form of the Grade II Listed Forge House (NHLE 1199657) property. **Architectural and Historic Interest** This outfarm has both architectural and historic interest as an intact farm building built during the expansion of the village in the 19th century. The asset also derives significance from the agricultural fields which immediately surround it to the north and west. **Associative Value** The asset shares associative value to the wider village of Alderton. This asset also present derives associative value with the Grade II Listed Forge House, with this asset forming part of the wider property.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** The asset is located within the centre of Alderton, to the rear of dwellings fronting the western part of The Street. It is accessed via a gated path south of Forge House. The asset contains a single building, with the remainder of the plot formed by a scatter of trees. The asset is bounded to the north and west by agricultural fields. **Experience of the Assets** The asset is defined and experienced as a 19th century farm building within the western part of Alderton. It is principally experienced from within the grounds of the asset itself and had a relatively enclosed setting, due to the trees to the south and west, and buildings to the east and north. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** The asset does not derive any particular significance from the Scheme, nor does it share any specific historical or visual relationship with it.	The significance and setting of this asset is largely derived from its relationship with the Listed Forge House, and the wider village of Alderton. It is considered that there will be **no harm** to the setting and significance of this asset by the Scheme.

5.6 Badminton

Introduction

5.6.1 The core of the Badminton estate lies approximately 9km east of the town of Yate and includes the small village of Badminton (also known as Great Badminton) and the hamlet of Little Badminton (**Annex A Figure 12-1.4**). The estate is focussed on the Grade I Listed Badminton House (NHLE 1320832), which stands north-east of the village of Great Badminton, with the House marking the southernmost extent of the surrounding Grade I Registered Park and Garden (RPG; NHLE 1000561).

5.6.2 The approximately 800ha RPG lies in undulating country and is bounded to the north by the A433 from Tetbury, to the south and west by minor roads, and to the east by agricultural land. The RPG consists of landscaped pleasure grounds and parkland, with woodland to the north, and a number of Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments are present both within and immediately adjacent its boundary.

5.6.3 The easternmost edge of the Badminton House RPG is approximately 2.4km west of Lime Down C at its nearest point.

Historical Background

5.6.4 Settlement at Badminton is first recorded in an Anglo-Saxon charter from 972, as *Badimyncgtun,* with its name meaning 'estate associated with a man called Baduhelm' in Old English (Mills 2011, 29) (Ref 21). At the time of the 1086 Domesday Survey, Badminton was a settlement of 24 households (Ref 18), possibly focussed around Little Badminton along the western boundary of the RPG, where a Grade II* late medieval Dovecote (NHLE 1303080) and the Grade I Listed, early-13th century, Church of St Michael and All Angels (NHLE 1303100) are situated. During this period, a substantial deer park was also established (SGC 2015) (Ref 22).

5.6.5 From the mid-13th century, the Manors of Little and Great Badminton were purchased by the Boteler family, with the estates remaining within this family's ownership until the early-17th century, when the manors were purchased and combined by Edward Somerset, 4th Earl of Winchester. The medieval house at Badminton owned by the Boteler family was, in the early-17th century, recorded as a large, irregular, courtyard building. Edward passed the estate onto his son, Thomas Somerset, who began to carry out alterations to both the medieval manor house and wider parkland.

5.6.6 The estate was eventually passed to Henry, Lord Herbert in 1655, who became first Marquess of Worcester in 1667 and created first Duke of Beaufort in 1682 and continued the works started by Thomas Somerset. These included new ranges around the main manor house, built in the late-17th century, the laying

out of formal gardens around the house, and the enlargement of the medieval park into what would become a vast formal landscape, with avenues radiating out from Badminton House.

5.6.7 The Badminton Estate has remained in the ownership of the Dukes of Beaufort to present day, with successive Dukes making significant enhancements to the main House, the gardens and parklands, and to the villages of Little and Great Badminton. Notable alterations include those carried out by the 3rd Duke in the early-mid 18th century, who reduced the height of the north front of Badminton House and deformalized the gardens. The 4th Duke continued these works, dramatically simplifying the gardens, and the parkland has changed little since the mid-18th century.

Designated Heritage Assets

Table 7 Badminton House Registered Park and Garden

NHLE ID	Description	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
1000561	Badminton House Grade I	Badminton House is a Grade I Registered Park and Garden, designated in 1987, and composed of the landscaped pleasure grounds, parkland, and woodland of the Grade I Listed Badminton House (NHLE 1320832). **Historic Interest** Comprising approximately 800ha, the vast extent of the RPG derives much of its significance from its high historic interest. Originating as a medieval deer park, primarily utilised for hunting and for raising horses, the grounds began to take on their present layout in the 17th century. The 1st Duke Beaufort obtained licenses to enlarge the originally modest medieval park into what would become a vast formal landscape. Successive Dukes would carry out significant enhancements to the Estate throughout the post-medieval period. These alterations and enhancements are representing in the wide range of buildings, garden structures, and intentionally designed landscape features situated within its boundaries, reflecting changing fashions and tastes throughout the centuries. This asset further derives historic associative value with the Dukes of Beaufort, who have been in occupation of the Badminton Estate, and laterally the RPG, since the mid-17th century. It also derives value from its historic association with the series of notable architects and landscape architects who have developed the gardens and wider grounds throughout its history, including Thomas Wright, William Kent, Charles Bridgeman, and Lancelot 'Capability' Brown **Architectural Interest** The high architectural interest of the RPG is embodied in the various structures and buildings situated within its footprint. Principally amongst these buildings is the Grade I Badminton House (NHLE 1320832), the seat of the Duke's of Beaufort. A series of lodges are situated around the boundary of the RPG, a number of which are Listed, including Slait Lodge (NHLE 1155319), Bath Lodge (NHLE 1320864), Village Lodge (NHLE 1320855) and Worcester Lodge (NHLE 1153252). Within the grounds itself are a series of follies, including Hermit's Cell/The Root House (NHLE 1320851) and Ragged Castle or Keeper's Lodge (NHLE 1156209), as well as a 'maison de plaisance' Swangrove House (NHLE 1129379). **Archaeological Interest** The RPG possess some archaeological interest, with the Scheduled, well-preserved remains of a pre-Roman settlement and a Roman villa with mosaic (NHLE 1021415) situated within the northern part of the parkland.	**Physical Surroundings of the Asset** The RPG lies within an undulating landscape, approximately 9km east of the town of Yate, with the small village of Badminton (Great Badminton) and the hamlet of Little Badminton situated along the southern and western boundaries of the RPG respectively. Historic mapping indicates that the designed landscape and parkland of Badminton House extended beyond the present-day designated extent; however, the footprint of the vast approximately 800ha parkland today falls within nine parishes: Acton Turville, Badminton, Hawkesbury, Horton, Sodbury, Grittleton, Luckington, Sopworth and Didmarton. Its boundaries are formed to the north by the A433 from Tetbury, to the south and west by minor roads, and to the east by agricultural land, with the wider, surrounding landscape largely agrarian in nature, with fields variously lined by trees, hedges, low stone walls, and modern wire and wood fencing. **Experience of the Asset** The asset is defined and experienced as an estate established during the medieval period and extensively improved throughout the post-medieval and modern periods. The RPG today is composed of a mixture of landscaped pleasure grounds, parkland and woodland, with different areas within the designated boundary providing a distinct experience. Badminton House is situated within the southern part of the main body of the RPG, with pleasure grounds lying west, south, south-east, and east of the House, which were laid out in the late-17th century and continuously developed since. The main body of the parkland lies to the north of the House and is generally experienced as a private, pastoral landscape, composed of open grounds with formal avenues and rides, and scattered throughout with trees. The remains of a series of avenues radiate out from the lawn north of the House itself, providing long, focussed views across the RPG. These include Worcester Avenue to the north, which extends for approximately 5km to the north to Worcester Lodge and is lined along much of its route by two parallel belts of woodland. South-east of the house is Central Walk Avenue, which extends for approximately 3.4km, represented by the remains of two rows of trees and hedges and along which is a rondpoint, where 24 avenues once met. This route has since been bisected by the Bristol and South Wales Direct Railway and the M4. Within the northern and western parts of the RPG are extensive areas of woodland, including The Tyning, Swangrove and Bullpark Wood, which are cut my numerous rides, six of which radiate from a rondpoint north-east of Swangrove House. A narrow belt of woodland known as Seven Mile Plantation, is situated approximately 1.4km west of the	The western boundary of Lime Down C is located approximately 2.4km west of Lime Down C at their nearest points. The design of the Scheme has been carefully considered to avoid impact the RPG and has been refined from the design presented at PEIR stage. Fields C2-C4 have been entirely removed from the Order Limits, with Solar PV Panels also having been removed from within Fields C1, C6, and C8 within the western extent of Lime Down C. Throughout Lime Down C, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout, and in particular along the western boundary of Fields C1, C6, C8, C9 and C10. It is therefore considered that as a result of the design Scheme, as well as the proposed mitigation within the Scheme, there will be **no harm** to the setting and significance of Badminton House Registered Park and Garden.

NHLE ID	Description	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
			main parkland footprint, with a ride extending through this woodland from Swangrove Wood in the north to The Tyning in the south. The experience of the RPG within these areas are largely defined by the rides which have been cut through them. The designed landscape and parkland of Badminton House extended beyond its present-day designated extent, with these elements contributing to the wider experience of the RPG. Finally, the Badminton House RPG is experienced from within the wider agrarian landscape, with **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** Badminton House derives limited historic significance to the land within Lime Down C, as a number of these fields formed part of the Alderton Estate, with the Badminton Estate having purchased the estate in the mid-20th century. The Badminton Estate currently owns part of the land within Lime Down C though due to its distance, the RPG does not possess any visual relationship with this land.	

5.7 Corston

Introduction

5.7.1 Corston is a small village situated within the south-western part of the parish of St Paul Malmesbury Without, approximately 3.2km south of Malmesbury and approximately 800m north-west of the village of Rodbourne (**Annex A Figure 12-1.5**). The majority of the village lies along Main Road (A429), once the primary route between Malmesbury and Chippenham, with dwellings also fronting Rodbourne Road in the south-east and Mill Lane in the north-west, with both roads branching off of Main Road. Gauze Brook runs through the northern part of the village.

5.7.2 The topography of the centre of the village is fairly level, ranging between approximately 74-76m aOD, gently rising in elevations on all sides. The wider landscape around Corston is largely agrarian, formed of large fields, though just north of the village boundary is Rodbourne Rail Farm Solar Park, which lies between the A429 and Gauze Brooke.

5.7.3 The village is situated approximately 800m east of Lime Down Site D and approximately 600m north of Lime Down Site E at their nearest points, with the Cable Route Corridor falling approximately 420m south-west of Corston at its nearest point along the A429.

Historical Background

5.7.4 Corston, or *Corstuna*, is first recorded in an Anglo-Saxon charter from 1065, with its name deriving from Celtic *cors* and Old English (OE) *tūn* or 'farmstead or estate on Gauze Brook (Ref 21, p.131). At the time of the 1086 Domesday Survey, the small settlement of Corston formed part of the Brokenborough estate held by Malmesbury Abbey.

5.7.5 Corston was a small village through the medieval period, with the lands surrounding the settlement open-fields, much of it arable. Field names include fields called Ham, Up and Broad, located east, south and west of the village respectively, with the villagers and tenants working these lands, as well as sharing other fields for common pasture (Crowley 1991) (Ref 23). Enclosure of these fields appears to have happened piecemeal from the 15th century, and by the early-18th century, all of Corston's lands had been enclosed.

5.7.6 The settlement remained a part of the holdings of Malmesbury Abbey until the Dissolution, when it passed to the Crown. Ownership of the Manor of Corston passed through a number of families throughout the post-medieval period.

5.7.7 The majority of buildings within Corston range in date between the 17th-20th centuries. The Grade II* Listed Church of All Saints (NHLE 1363872) within the centre of the village has 15th century origins, but it was largely rebuilt in the late-19th century.

Designated Heritage Assets

Table 8 Corston Listed Buildings

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
1022277	Firs Farmhouse and Boundary Wall and Railings Grade II Listed	The Grade II Listed Firs Farmhouse and Boundary Wall and Railings were designated in 1987 and dates to the early-19th century with later additions. The Farmhouse is square in plan, two-storeys in height, and built of squared and coursed rubble which has been colour-washed in parts, with a double span Welsh slate roof and end ashlar stacks. The garden boundary wall is also of squared rubble, with central wrought iron spear railings. These assets form part of the wider Firs Farm complex (HER MWI71314). **Architectural Interest** These assets derive architectural interest as an example of an early 19th century farmstead. These elements of architectural interest include scale and massing, as well as decorative architectural details. The Farmhouse itself possesses features such as flush rusticated ashlar quoins, 16-pane sashes, and a central doorway with a deep reveal. Its primary façade is north-east facing, with this elevation plastered, whilst the others are exposed masonry. The Boundary Walls and Railings front Rodbourne Road to the north and curve to adjoin the structure at the driveway to the west. The northern garden boundary wall has ashlar coping and piers at ends, with urn finials atop ashlar piers around the central gate. All these elements together culminate in in its primary, north-eastern façade being both ornate and symmetrical. **Historic Interest** Collectively, these assets derive significance as a partially extant 19th century farmstead on the outskirts of the village of Corston. As a farmstead, it has been of importance to the agricultural development of the area, deriving significance from this historic association. **Associative Value** This asset shares associative value with the other non-designated farm buildings which form the Firs Farm complex.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** Firs Farm is situated on the south-eastern approach into Corston, within a plot on the southern side of Rodbourne Road. The property is accessed from a stone-lined access drive to the west of the farmhouse. The Farmhouse is setback from the road in the north, with the Listed Boundary Walls and Railing buffering the small northern garden from the road. A series of trees and shrubs are present within this garden, internally bounding the garden wall and railings, which provides the complex a small amount of privacy from the road. South and west of the Farmhouse are a series of modern outbuildings, with a tennis court also present to the east. A large hedgerow and mature trees form the south-eastern boundary of the property. Residential dwellings fronting Granary Close bound the western side of the property, whilst open agricultural fields are present to the east and south (**Plate 12.1-15**). **Experience of the Assets** Firs Farm is defined and experienced as farmstead in the village of Corston, historically the last farmstead present when exiting the village into the agricultural landscape beyond its boundaries. It is primarily appreciable from the north along Rodbourne Road, where the Farmhouse's primary, north-eastern elevation can be seen in conjunction with its Listed Boundary Wall and Railings. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** These designated assets, nor Firms Farm as a whole, do not derive any particular significance Lime Down E, nor do they share any specific historical or visual relationship with the Scheme.	Firs Farm is situated approximately 615m north of Lime Down E at their nearest points. Since the design presented at PEIR stage, Field E5 has been removed entirely from the Order Limits. Solar PV Panels will be introduced within Fields E2-E5 within the northern part of Lime Down E. Throughout Lime Down E, the enhanced screening of existing hedgerows has been proposed, as well as the addition of a tree belt along the north-eastern boundary of Field E4. The introduction of Solar PV Panels within Fields E2-E4 will introduce a new built-element within the assets wider agricultural landscape, though these elements will largely be screened by the proposed mitigation within these Fields. They will not undermine these assets historic interest, nor its importance within Corston as an example of an early-19th century farmstead. The Solar PV Panels will not undermine the primary significance of the designated and non-designated elements of Firs Farm, which is largely vested in its architectural interest. It is therefore considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance and setting of Firs Farm.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Table 9 Corston Non-Designated Heritage Assets

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
ST98SW455		Farmsteads, West Park Farm	The Farmsteads at West Park Farm comprises primarily a 19th century farmstead which appears to have medieval origins. The complex is composed of a series of buildings loosely dispersed across multiple yards, with the West Park Farm complex located approximately 1.1km north-west of the centre of Corston. **Architectural and Historic Interest** The Farmsteads, West Park Farm has historic interest as a farm complex within the rural hinterland of Corston. The farmstead may have medieval origins, though much of the property appears to date to the 19th century. The complex as a whole has been extensively modified, including the loss of 19th century (and earlier) buildings, the alterations of existing historic buildings, and the addition of a series of new modern structures within the property. West Park Farm is now utilised as a multi-family residence, with several former farm buildings having been converted for residential use in the 20th century. The complex also derive architectural interest from the remaining 19th century design and fabric elements, where these remain intact. **Associative Value** The asset shares associative value to the wider village of Corston.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** West Park Farm is situated within a long, tree-lined plot which also includes small gardens, a stable yard, and a tennis court in the north-east, with vegetation around the property providing some screening from the surrounding landscape. The farm complex is accessed by a track which extends west from Mill Lane in Corston, with an additional access to this track provided from Common Road in the north. The property is partially visible from Common Road, though these are largely through glimpsed views through vegetation. West Park Farm is surrounded on all sides by open, agricultural fields, with the landscape dropping in elevation to the south towards Gauze Brook. **Experience of the Assets** The asset is defined and experienced as a farmstead in the hinterland of Corston, and is principally experienced from within the grounds of the asset itself. The asset is also experienced from along a Public Right of Way (PRoW) which runs north-east/south-west through the fields approximately 140m south of West Park Farm, though due to screening of the property and inventing fields, views from along the PRoW are largely glimpsed. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** West Park Farm does not share a historic relationship with the land within the Scheme, though due to its proximity to Lime Down D to the south, it does share a limited visual relationship.	The Farmsteads at West Park Farm are situated approximately 340m to the north of Lime Down D at their nearest points. The tree-lined agricultural fields south of West Park Farm provides both a physical and visual buffer between this asset and Lime Down D to the south, though due to the gently sloping southern topography, some limited intervisibility between these two areas exists. The design of the Scheme has been refined from the design presented at PEIR stage, with Solar PV Panels having been removed from the eastern part of Field D12, and the northern parts of Fields D13 and D14. The agrarian landscape immediately surrounding West Park Farm will be preserved, and with the removal of Solar PV Panels from within these fields, the wider agrarian setting will also remain intact to a large degree. Throughout Lime Down D, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout, and in particular along the northern boundary of Fields D12-D14. This mitigation has minimised some of the intervisibility with West Park Farm, though it is likely some glimpsed views will still exist. However, it is considered that the Scheme will not undermine the historic interest of West Park Farm, as it will still be legible as a historic farmstead within the rural hinterland of Corston. Likewise, the presence of Solar PV Panels within Lime Down D will not undermine the architectural interest of the Farmsteads at West Park Farm, which are entirely appreciated from within the farm complex itself. It is considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance or setting of Farmsteads, West Park Farm.

5.8 Foxley

Introduction

5.8.1 The small hamlet of Foxley is situated is situated within the parish of Norton, c.1.8km north-east of the village of Norton and 3.8km west-south-west of the centre of Malmesbury (**Annex A Figure 12-1.6**). The majority of settlement within the hamlet is focussed within a small area along Foxley Road, the primary east-west aligned road within the hamlet, with several small cottages south of Foxley Road marking the eastern edge of the settlement. Foxley Manor Farm and Manor Barn, situated to the west of a bend in Foxley Road, mark the western side of the settlement. Honey Lane, which is aligned north-south, meets Foxley Road at a junction within the centre of the hamlet, with several 20th century dwellings situated to the east and west of this lane, just south of this junction.

5.8.2 The topography of the hamlet slopes gently from approximately 88m aOD adjacent Foxley Manor Farm to approximately 78m aOD at the stream marking its eastern boundary. The surrounding agrarian landscape is relatively flat and formed of large fields.

5.8.3 The hamlet is situated approximately 190m north and approximately 770m east of Lime Down B at their nearest points.

Historical Background

5.8.4 Foxley, is first recorded in the 1086 Domesday Survey as *Foxelege,* a settlement in possession of a mill (Ref 18). During the medieval period, Foxley may have been surrounded by the open fields and common pasture typical of the period, though the first documentary references to landuse within the hamlet do not appear until the 16th -17th century, when 'North Field', 'South Field' and 'Foxley Heath' are all referenced (Ref 23).

5.8.5 The enclosure of land surrounding Foxley appears to have been completed by the mid-18th century, unimpeded due to the few farmsteads present within the parish boundaries. The majority of land was utilised for agricultural purposes, though some fields were solely for livestock pasture and meadow.

5.8.6 The Grade II* Listed Parish Church (NHLE 1023219), which is situated north-east of the junction of Foxley Road and Honey Lane, is of probable Saxo-Norman origin, with later medieval and post-medieval additions. The adjacent Foxley House (NHLE 1199062) likely dates to the 16th century and was originally constructed as the rectory to the neighbouring church. At the western edge of the hamlet, Foxley Manor (NHLE 1023221) is thought to date to the early-17th century, possibly built to replace an earlier manor house within the property.

5.8.7 Foxley Manor was possibly built for the Ayliffe family, who purchased the Manor in the 17th century. The property was utilised by the owners of the manor throughout the post-medieval period, including the Barons Holland in the 18th and 19th centuries, and later the Turnor Family, who purchased the manor in the early-20th century (Ref 23).

Designated Heritage Assets

Table 10 Foxley Listed Buildings

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
1023219 1199088	Parish Church Grade I Listed Two unidentified Monuments in the Churchyard, 2 to 3 metres South of The Tower, Parish Church Grade II Listed	The Grade I Listed Anglican Parish Church at Foxley was first designated in 1959. It is of probable Saxo-Norman origin with 13th, 15th, early-18th, and late-19th century additions, alterations and restorations. Built largely of coursed rubble, the building possesses some herringbone masonry to chancel, with squared and coursed rubble to nave and tower. The 15th century roofs are constructed in tie and collar-beam, with open rafter roofs to chancel and north transept. The 15th century 2-stage tower was restored approximately 1708 and is surmounted by oversized crocketed corner pinnacles. Within the surrounding churchyard are a series of monuments, with two of these monuments, known as 'Two unidentified Monuments in the Churchyard, 2 to 3 metres South of The Tower, Parish Church' Grade II Listed. This pair of chest tomb monuments were designated in 1986 and date to the mid-18th century. **Architectural Interest** The Church derives considerable significance as a surviving medieval church, albeit with later alterations and restorations. It has architectural interest owning to both its decorative features and the range of architectural styles presented by the building. Internally, there is a 13th century font, as well as a number of memorials and plaques. The pair of Listed chest tomb monuments are of some architectural interest, largely due to their designs. Details include angle and floral angle pilasters, lozenge panels and egg-and-dart friezes. **Historic Interest** Located along the eastern boundary of the hamlet of Foxley, the Listed Church is of high historic interest due to its age, being the oldest structure within Foxley, as well as the survival of medieval fabric. The Church draws significance from being the centre of the hamlet's religious history for centuries, including christenings, weddings, and funerals which has, since the early-19th century, also included the neighbouring hamlet of Bremilham. **Associative Value** The Church and Listed monuments within the churchyard possess some associative value with one another, due to their historic and spatial relationships, as well as the other monuments within the churchyard. These assets further deriving some associative value with the neighbouring Grade II Listed Foxley House (NHLE 1199062), which appears to have been utilised as the Church Vicarage for a number of years.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** The asset is situated within the eastern side of an enclosed churchyard north of Foxley Road. The churchyard is defined in areas by a low stone wall, with this wall lined by mature trees and shrubs, with part of the churchyards western boundary formed by the eastern elevation of the Grade II Listed Foxley House. East of the churchyard, a small trackway leads to several modern farm buildings immediately to the north-east, with various outbuildings of Foxley House also present to the north-west of the churchyard. There are a number of mature trees within this area, including the field north of the churchyard, along the southern boundary of Foxley House, and within the fields south of Foxley Road (**Plate 12.1-16 - Plate 12.1-18**). **Experience of the Assets** The asset is principally experienced from within the church grounds, where the buildings scale, massing and decorative elements are most appreciable. However, there are views of the asset from the surrounding roadways, including along Foxley Road to the west, and Honey Lane to the south, where not obscured by built forms and vegetation. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** These assets do not derive any particular significance from the land within Lime Down B, nor do they share any specific historical or visual relationship with it.	Foxley Parish Church is situated approximately 375m north-east of Lime Down B at their nearest points. Since the design presented at PEIR stage, Solar PV Panels have been removed entirely from within Field B12, the field which lies closest to Foxley. The nearest panels within Lime Down B will be within Field B11, approximately 760m south-west of the churchyard. Throughout Lime Down B, screening has been proposed, enclosing the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout, including along the north and north-eastern boundaries of Fields B11 and B12. The agrarian landscape around Foxley is an important element of the hamlet, with this setting allowing for views to the Church and churchyard from Foxley Road and Honey Lane, where not obscured by built forms and vegetation. The design of Lime Down B has taken this into account, and Solar PV Panels will not be appreciable in views out from the churchyard, nor within any views of the Parish Church from the surrounding roadways. The agrarian setting of Foxley will largely be sustained by the Scheme. It is considered that there will be **no harm** to the setting and significance of the Parish Church and its associated churchyard monuments.

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
1199062	Foxley House Grade II Listed	The Grade II Listed Foxley House is a detached house first designated in 1986. It has a probable 16th century core range with 17th, early-18th and 19th century additions and alterations. It its 2-storeys with an attic, has an L-shaped plan, and is built of coursed rubble with some render to rear and side walls, with stone slate roofs with stone and brick stacks. **Architectural Interest** Foxley House derives architectural interest from elements of its architectural details, including ashlar dressings, as well as late-19th century casement fenestration to rear elevations and core range. Internally, it possesses a winder staircase and butt-purlin roof structure within the likely 16th century range. **Historic Interest** This building derives some historical interest as a former rectory building to the neighbouring Grade I Listed Parish Church (NHLE 1023219). Although it is no longer in use for its intended purpose, now a separate private residence, part of this historic relationship is maintained due to its proximity to the Church. **Associative Value** Foxley House possesses some associative value with the neighbouring Parish Church, having historically functioned as the rectory. It also derives some interest from its relationship with Foxley Manor, with these complexes being some of the earliest properties within the hamlet.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** The asset is situated immediately to the west of Foxley Parish Church, with the eastern elevation of the building forming part of the churchyard wall. The complex is accessed from Foxley Road, with the House itself set back from the road by a stone-bounded south lawn, which is lined externally by a low hedgerow. Foxley House is the southernmost building within a wider complex, including various outbuildings, a swimming pool, and gardens to the north, and a tennis court to the west. The fields surrounding Foxley House to the north and west, as well as south of Foxley Road, are all agricultural in nature (**Plate 12.1-17 - Plate 12.1-19**). **Experience of the Assets** Due to the high wall separating the complex from Foxley Road to the south, this asset is best experienced from within the property itself, where the architectural details of the building can be best appreciated. This asset can also be appreciated from within the churchyard of Foxley Parish Church, where this former rectory can be viewed in conjunction with the Church itself. Despite the extensive screening present along the southern boundary of Foxley House, due to the height of the building, there are views of the upper portions of this asset from the surrounding roadways, including along Foxley Road to the west, and Honey Lane to the south, where not obscured by built forms and vegetation. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** The asset does not derive any particular significance from the land within Lime Down B, nor does it share any specific historical or visual relationship with it.	Foxley House is situated approximately 370m north-east of Lime Down B at their nearest points. Since the design presented at PEIR stage, Solar PV Panels have been removed entirely from within Field B12, the field which lies closest to Foxley. The nearest panels within Lime Down B will be within Field B11, approximately 755m south-west of the churchyard. Throughout Lime Down B, screening has been proposed, enclosing the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout, including along the north and north-eastern boundaries of Fields B11 and B12. The agrarian landscape around Foxley is an important element of the hamlet, with this setting allowing for views to the upper parts of Foxley House from Foxley Road and Honey Lane, where not obscured by built forms and vegetation. The design of Lime Down B has taken this into account, and Solar PV Panels will not be appreciable in views of Foxley House from the surrounding roadways, nor from within the churchyard of the neighbouring Parish Church. The agrarian setting of Foxley will largely be sustained by the Scheme. It is considered that there will be **no harm** to the setting and significance of Foxley House.
1023221	Foxley Manor Grade II Listed	The Grade II Listed Foxley Manor is a detached house first designated in 1986. It dates to the early-17th century with late-19th and early-20th century additions and alterations. Built in an irregular T-shaped plan, the oldest part of the building is built of course rubble, with the later wings built of coursed and squared rubble, with stone slate roofs surmounted with stone stacks. Foxley Manor forms one element of the wider Foxley Farm (HER MWI66043). **Architectural Interest** This building derives architectural interest from elements of its architectural details, including flush rusticated dressed stone quoins, 6-pane sash and single 16-pane sash windows. The eastern wing of the building appears to be the primary elevation of the structure, which possesses a gabled stone slate porch with round-headed entrance and ball finial to apex. Internally, the structure is noted as possessing a Tudor-arched doorway, as well as chamfered beams. **Historic Interest**	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** Foxley Manor is situated within a large plot to the south-west of Foxley Road, within the westernmost group of buildings within the hamlet of Foxley. Foxley Manor is positioned roughly within the centre of the plot, accessed via a long tree-lined drive from Foxley Road, which leads to a large courtyard to the east of the asset. To the south of Foxley Manor are two outbuildings, with landscaped gardens to the north and west, as well as a tennis court. To the south-west of Foxley Manor is a small dwelling known as Kins' Cottage, accessible via the same entrance drive, whilst to the north is the Manor Barn complex, former outbuildings which have been converted into a residential dwelling. Vegetation is present throughout the plot, with a curved belt of woodland marking the western boundary of the Foxley Manor grounds. Extensive planting is present along the boundary with Foxley Road, with trees also present within the southern part of the complex, though these are less extensive in their coverage.	Foxley Manor is situated approximately 220m north of Lime Down B at their nearest points. Since the design presented at PEIR stage, Solar PV Panels have been removed entirely from within Field B12, the field which lies closest to Foxley. The nearest panels within Lime Down B will be within Field B11, approximately 560m south of the House. Throughout Lime Down B, screening has been proposed, enclosing the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout, including along the northern boundaries of Fields B11 and B12. Foxley Manor is relatively well-screened from the surrounding landscape by the farmstead's outbuildings and various areas of planting which surrounding the property. Solar PV Panels will not be appreciable in views of Foxley Manor from the PRoW, as those areas where it is possible to glimpsed the property, any Solar PV Panels within these areas have been removed. The wider agrarian setting of Foxley will largely be sustained by the Scheme. Foxley Farm has a historic connection with several of the fields within Lime Down B (Fields B6, B9-B12). Solar PV Panels have been removed entirely from Field B12, and

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
		The historic interest of this asset is derived from representing a partially extant 17th century farmstead within the hamlet of Foxley. Whilst some of the farmstead has been split into separate residences, Foxley Manor still remains at the core of the estate. This structure derives further interest due to its relationship with the Baron Holland's of Foxley. This family obtained this estate, in addition to a number of other estates within the area, in the 18th century, with the property remaining in the family until the early-20th century. **Associative Value** Foxley Manor shares a strong associative value with the other non-designated buildings which form Foxley Manor Farm, as well as a wider historic relationship with the Grade I Listed Parish Church and adjacent Foxley House, with these structures being some of the earliest buildings within the hamlet.	South of the Foxley Manor complex, the landscape comprises agricultural fields (**Plate 12.1-20 - Plate 12.1-21**). **Experience of the Assets** The asset is defined and experienced largely from within the Foxley Manor Farm complex, where the various details of the building can be appreciated, as well as its relationship with the other buildings and landscape features within the complex. The Listed building itself is largely screened from the wider landscape, with only glimpsed views of the eastern and northern elevations of Foxley Manor possible from Foxley Road. A Public Right of Way (PRoW) runs through the agricultural field south of the Foxley Farm complex; however, Foxley Manor is screened across much of this route by the farmstead's outbuildings and various areas of planting which lie between the two areas. Glimpsed views of the southern and western elevations of the building are possible south of Kins' Cottage through gaps in this coverage. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** This asset derives some significance from the land within Lime Down B, as historically several of the fields within Lime Down B formed part of the landholdings of Foxley Farm (Fields B6, B9-B12). These fields continue to form the wider landholdings of the owners of Foxley Manor.	the western part of Field B11, though which the PRoW passes. Whilst several fields which have a historic connection with Foxley Farm will still be developed, it is considered that these impacts will be negligible. It is considered that there will be **no harm** to the setting and significance of Foxley Manor.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Table 11 Foxley Non-Designated Heritage Assets

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
MWI66047		Outfarm, South of Foxley	The Outfarm, South of Foxley is a 19th century farm building located approximately 300m south of Foxley. **Architectural and Historic Interest** This asset has architectural and historic interest as a farm building within the rural hinterland of Foxley. The asset derives significance from this interest despite having been modified since its initial construction. **Associative Value** The asset shares associative value with Players Farm (HER MWI71288), which was once located to the north-east of Foxley Parish Church. It also derives interest from its relationship with the wider hamlet of Foxley.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** The asset is located on a small tree lined plot to the east of Honey Lane. Located approximately 300m south of Foxley House, the plot is bounded to the south, east and north by agricultural fields and by Honey Lane to the west (**Plate 12.1-22).** **Experience of the Assets** The asset is defined and experienced as a farm building in the hinterland of Foxley. This asset is experienced in views looking eastward from the roadway, where the building can be seen in glimpsed views through the vegetation lining the road. Here, the agricultural fields which surround it enhance the appreciation of the asset as a farm building. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** The asset does not have a historic relationship with the land within Lime Down B to the west, having been building as an outbuilding for Players Farm, and the wider landholdings of this farmstead did not include any land within the Scheme. However, due to its location east of Lime Down B, it does share some limited visual and spatial relationship with the land within the Scheme.	This outfarm is situated approximately 60m east of Lime Down B at their nearest points. Since the design presented at PEIR stage, Solar PV Panels have been removed entirely from within Field B12, the field which lies immediately west of this outfarm. The nearest panels within Lime Down B will be within Field B11, approximately 430m south-west of the outfarm. Throughout Lime Down B, screening has been proposed, enclosing the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout, including along the north-eastern and eastern boundaries of Fields B11 and B12. Due to the proposed mitigation outlined above, there will be no change to the appreciation to the outfarm, nor the way in which it is experienced, as its surrounding landscape will still be entirely agrarian in nature, allowing the asset to maintain its historic interest. It is therefore considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance and setting of this outfarm.

5.9 Grittleton

Introduction

5.9.1 Grittleton is a village within situated approximately 6.5km north-west of Chippenham and approximately 2.8km west of Hullavington Airfield (**Annex A Figure 12-1.7**).

5.9.2 The village itself is largely linear in layout, with the majority of the buildings fronting The Street, which runs roughly east-west through the village, with an additional cluster of buildings situated along Alderton Road within the north-western side of the village. The majority of the buildings are focussed to the north of The Street, with the extensive grounds of the Grade II* Listed Grittleton House stretching from The Street in the north to Neeld Court in the south.

5.9.3 The topography of the village is fairly flat, ranging between approximately 114-115m aOD along the length of The Street, with the wider agrarian landscape, formed of large, enclosed fields, gently rising to the north, east and west of the village. The grounds of Grittleton House drop in elevation, from approximately 114m aOD along its northern boundary with The Street to approximately 109m aOD at its south-eastern corner. Dunley Wood bounds the north-eastern part of the village, extending northwards to East Dunley Farm and Fosse Lodge along Fosse Way.

5.9.4 Grittleton is situated approximately 1.9km south of Lime Down C at their nearest points, with Cable Route Corridor running roughly north-south along the eastern extent of the village (see section 5.18).

Historical Background

5.9.5 Grittleton is first recorded in an Anglo-Saxon charter from 940 as *Grutelington*, with its name deriving from the Old English meaning ‘estate associated with a man called Grytel’ (Ref 21, p.215). At the time of the 1086 Domesday Survey, the settlement of Grittleton included 23 households, forming part of the lands of Glastonbury Abbey (Ref 18).

5.9.6 The settlement remained a part of the holdings of Glastonbury Abbey until the Dissolution, when it passed to the Crown. In the mid-16th century, the manor of Grittleton was granted to the Gore family, who were prominent landowners within the area, including within their holdings the manors of Luckington and Alderton to the north-east. The Gore family retained ownership of the manor for less than 60 years, with the estate passing into the ownership of a series of families until it was sold by the Houlton family to Joseph Neeld Esquire in 1828. He began a series of extensive redevelopment works across Grittleton, with many of the earlier buildings within the village being replaced or subject to alterations and additions.

5.9.7 A 17th century Jacobean mansion was already present within the site upon Neeld's purchase of the estate, and he began altering the existing house first between 1832-40 before having the older parts of the house demolished during a second phase of building between 1852-56. Approximately 240m to the south of Grittleton House, Neeld also built Grittleton Stables (NHLE 1022312), an extensive complex of stables, coach-house and grooms' lodgings. The majority of the works within Grittleton were carried out to the designs of James Thompson, Neeld's favoured architect, with the earlier buildings and new Thompson designed structures being relatively coherent in terms of materiality, scale and massing.

5.9.8 Neeld also commissioned Thompson to design a series of lodges which marked various areas of the Grittleton Estate, including Fosse Lodge (NHLE 1198366), the northernmost of his lodges, as well as Malmesbury Lodge (NHLE 1022303) within Grittleton itself and Woodman's Lodge (NHLE 1363879) approximately 660m south of the village.

5.9.9 The Neeld family retained hold of the Grittleton Estate until the mid-20th century, when, due to death duties, all of the estate's farms and the contents of Grittleton House were sold at auction. In the mid-20th century, Grittleton House became the site of a school, with the property utilised as such until 2016. It has been owned by members of the Shipp family since 1967.

Designated Heritage Assets

Table 12 Grittleton Listed Buildings

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
1022310	Grittleton House Grade II* Listed	The Grade II* Listed Grittleton House was first designated in 1988. Built between 1832-56 with later alterations and additions, this building is of a very large scale, composed of a 2 ½ to 3 storey double-pile main range with an attached 2-storey north-end square plan service court. It is constructed of ashlar, in small, coursed blocks, with Jacobean shaped gables, stone slate roofs, and numerous high-shaped stacks. **Architectural Interest** Grittleton House derives a high degree of aesthetic and architectural interest from its scale, massing and architectural detailing. Stylistically, the building reflects two main phases of building (c.1832-40 and 1853-56) but is of a round-arched character with a distinctive Italian Trecento flavour, also including elements of Venetian Gothic Ca D'oro type window treatments, scagliola Corinthian columns, and Gothic pendants inside. The interior is noted for being a theatrical sequence of principal spaces on a cross-plan, though of an overall simple design, as Neeld intended his art collection to be the primary features within the house itself. **Historic Interest** This asset is of high historic significance to the village of Grittleton. In the 19th century, Neeld began alterations to the 17th century Jacobean mansion within the site, eventually entirely replacing the entire structure with the new, large country House. During the 1940s, Grittleton House was used by the MOD to store historical documents within, including the Domesday Book. From 1951-2016, the asset was utilised as a school, and now it presently operates as a wedding and events venue. The House derives further historic associative value from its relationship with Joseph Neeld, who commissioned the construction of this Lodge. It also has a connection with architect James Thompson, with nearly everything Neeld built during the 19th century being designed by Thompson. Modifications to the design were also carried out by H. Clutton between 1853-54. **Associative Value** Grittleton House shares a strong associative value with the non-designated buildings within the wider grounds, as well as the Grade II Listed West Lodge and Entrance Gates to Grittleton House (NHLE 1022309) approximately 200m to the west and the Grade II Grittleton Stables (NHLE 1022312) 240m to the south. The asset also shares some associative value with the Grade II Church of All Saints (NHLE 1023214) within	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** Grittleton House is located within the centre of Grittleton, situated within a large plot to the south of The Street, which extends roughly east-west through the centre of the village. It is primarily accessed from along a tree-lined drive from the West Lodge and Entrance Gates, situated east of the road to Yatton Keynell, though a secondary access to the House's ancillary structures is also present within the centre of the village, south of The Street, through a gated entrance set within stone boundary walls. The House is situated within the northern part of its wider plot, aligned roughly north-south, with formal gardens to the south and courtyards to the west and north-east. Across the grassed lawns to the east are tennis courts with large, open lawns to the south, which include a cricket pitch to the south-west. Approximately 240m to the south of Grittleton House are the Grade II Listed Grittleton Stables, an extensive complex of stables, coach-house and grooms' lodgings built for Neeld in approximately 1835 by Thompson. The House and Stables are connected via a winding, tree-lined drive, with the Stables also separately accessed at a lodged entrance from the Yatton Keynell road in the west. The Grittleton House plot is bounded to the north by The Street, as well as the rear gardens of several properties which are also situated south of The Street. It is further bounded to the west by the Yatton Keynell Road, including a stone wall which is backed by an extensive belt of woodland. The southern boundary is formed of Neeld Ct, which is also a tree-lined route. Finally, its eastern boundary is formed of a mixture of hedgerows and trees, separating the property from open, agricultural fields to the east. Remains of a former tree-lined pathway are visible within the eastern part of the property, extending between Malmesbury Lodge on The Street to Woodman's Lodge on Neeld Ct. The landscape around Grittleton House includes the other buildings of the village focussed along The Street to the north, as well as a wider agrarian landscape composed of open fields bounded by a mixture of hedges, trees and modern fencing, interspersed with clumps of woodland (**Plate 12.1-23 - Plate 12.1-24**). **Experience of the Assets** Grittleton House is best experienced from within its wider plot, where the structures scale, massing and architectural detailing can be best appreciated. This includes from the west, traveling east along its driveway, where the large western elevation can be appreciated, framed by trees to the north and formal gardens to the south.	Grittleton House is situated approximately 2km south of Lime Down C at their nearest points. Since the design presented at PEIR stage, Solar PV Panels have been removed from almost the entirety of Field C10, with the remaining panels within this field situated between the woodland clumps known as Broadmead Covert and Kingway Covert. Grittleton House has a historic connection with some of the lands within the Scheme, as they once formed a part of the wider Grittleton Estate. Several of these fields have either been removed entirely from the Order Limits, with a number of other fields having had Solar PV Panels removed either entirely or partially from within their extents. Grittleton House no longer maintains a relationship with the lands within the Scheme, with the estate largely sold off in the mid-20th century by the Neeld family. It is therefore considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance or setting of Grittleton House.

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
		Norton, with the bellcote surmounted on the roof having originally been built as a turret on Grittleton House. It also has a wider historic relationship with the other buildings within Grittleton Conservation Area, with the village being altered and partially rebuilt by Neeld during the 19th century.	The asset is also experienced from The Street within the village of Grittleton itself. Whilst views of the House are largely screened travelling east along The Street, views of the north-western and northern elevations come into view, as well as the ancillary buildings to the north-east of the House. Likewise, travelling west along The Street, views of the tall northern elevation of the House are possible near Woodlands (NHLE 1198658), with the bend in the road, as well as the surrounding built environment screening the House from longer views. Due to the extensive planting along the boundaries of the property, as well as the clumps of woodland and individual trees within, view to and from Grittleton House across the wider landscape are almost entirely restricted. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** Grittleton House has a historic connection with some of the lands within the Scheme, as they once formed a part of the wider Grittleton Estate, with Grittleton House once forming the primary seat of this estate.	
1022283	East Dunley Farmhouse Grade II Listed	The Grade II Listed East Dunley Farmhouse was first designated in 1988. Built in 1842 with later alterations and additions, this 2-storey Farmhouse is rectangular in plan, constructed of squared rubble stone with stone slate roofs and ashlar stacks. East Dunley Farmhouse comprises the sole Listed structure within the wider East Dunley Farm complex (HER MWI65924). **Architectural Interest** East Dunley Farmhouse derives interest from elements of its architectural detailing. Built in a plain Tudor style, this Farmhouse possesses features such as a twin-gabled west front with a central, heavily detailed gabled porch dated 'JN 1842'. It has small-pane casements in flush mullion windows, in addition to unmoulded hoodmoulds. A dairy and cheese room is attached to its eastern elevation, which has nine small horizontal vents in three tiers. **Historic Interest** This asset derives significance as a representation of a partially extant farmstead of 19th century origins within the wider parish of Grittleton. The farmstead as a whole has undergone significant alterations throughout the 20th and 21st centuries, resulting in a loss of many of its historic outbuildings. It derives further historic associative value from its relationship with Joseph Neeld, who commissioned the construction of this estate Farmhouse in the 19th century. It also has a connection with architect James Thompson, with nearly everything Neeld built during the 19th century being designed by Thompson. **Associative Value** This asset shares a strong associative value with the other non-designated buildings with form East Dunley	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** East Dunley Farm is an isolated farmstead situated approximately 300m west of Fosse Way. It is primarily accessed via a drive from Fosse Way, though secondary access is also possible from the private drive north of Fosse Lodge, which provides access to Dunley House in the north. The historic buildings of the farmstead are situated within the western part of the complex, including the Farmhouse and several detached outbuildings to the east and north. Modern farm buildings are situated to the north, north-east and east. Landscaped gardens are present to the north, west and south of the Farmhouse, with the southern garden also possessing a pool. The wider boundaries of the farm complex include a mixture of hedges, modern fencing, and clumps of trees, especially along its north-western and south-western extents. To the north-east of the complex is a triangular area of woodland. The wider landscape around East Dunley Farm is composed primarily of open agricultural fields, which are bounded by a mixture of hedges and trees, in addition to large areas of woodland, including Dunley Wood approximately 140m to the south (**Plate 12.1-25 - Plate 12.1-26**). **Experience of the Assets** The asset is defined and experienced largely within the farm complex itself, where the Listed Farmhouse can be appreciated in conjunction with the other historic outbuildings within the complex. The Farmhouse itself is relatively screened in views from the wider landscape, with the woodland along Fosse Way to the west screening much of the complex from view. The primary, western elevation of the farmhouse is visible travelling east along	East Dunley Farm is situated approximately 410m south of Lime Down C at their nearest points. Since the design presented at PEIR stage, Solar PV Panels have been removed from almost the entirety of Field C10, with the remaining panels within this field situated between the woodland clumps known as Broadmead Covert and Kingway Covert approximately 930m north of the farm complex. Throughout Lime Down C, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout, as well as the addition of a new native woodland block within Field C10, situated between Broadmead Covert and Kingway Covert. The agrarian landscape is an important element to the wider setting of East Dunley Farm and it is considered that this agrarian setting will largely be sustained by the Scheme. It is therefore considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance and setting of East Dunley Farm.

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
		Farm. It also has a wider historic and spatial relationship with Fosse Lodge (NHLE 1198366) to the north, as well as West Dunley Farmhouse (NHLE 1198377) to the west, with this latter structure also built by Neeld as an estate farmhouse in Tudor style.	the entrance drive, though this is screened in areas by various trees within the fields to the west of the farmstead. Views of the Farmhouse to the north and west are largely screened by the modern farm buildings within the complex, though the upper sections of the Farmhouse is partially visible, whilst views of the southern elevation are largely restricted by the presence of Dunley Wood to the south. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** East Dunley Farm does not derive any particular historic significance from the land within the Scheme, though due to its proximity, does share a limited spatial and visual relationship with Lime Down C.	
1198366	Fosse Lodge Grade II Listed	The Grade II Listed Fosse Lodge was first designated in 1988. Built in 1835 with later 19th - 20th century alterations and additions, this structure is 2-storeys in height and is built of squared rubble stone with a stone slate roof, an east end stack, and a southern octagonal tower. **Architectural Interest** Fosse Lodge derives interest from elements of its architectural detailing. Built in a picturesque style, the western elevation, which faces Fosse Way, has 4-light mullion windows and a first-floor ashlar canted oriel with three round-arched lights and apex roundel inscribed 'Foss Lodge 1835'. A large porch is attached along its northern elevation whilst along its southern elevation is a tall, thin octagonal tower with small arched openings on cardinal faces, surmounted by a corbelled parapet. **Historic Interest** This asset derives significance as the former northernmost lodge to the Grittleton Estate, which is thought to have also once functioned as a gamekeeper's house, with kennels present to the west, and the tall tower utilised for the hunt. It derives further historic associative value from its relationship with Joseph Neeld, who commissioned the construction of this Lodge. It also has a connection with architect James Thompson, with nearly everything Neeld built during the 19th century being designed by Thompson. **Associative Value** Fosse Lodge shares a strong associative value the other Lodges commissioned by Neeld as part of his expansion of the Grittleton Estate, which includes both Malmesbury Lodge (NHLE 1022303) and Woodman's Lodge (NHLE 1363879) to the south. This asset further derives some significance due to its relationship with the Grade II Listed Crowdown (NHLE 1363878), an estate cottage built by Neeld which also possesses a similar octagonal tower to Fosse Lodge, though the tower at Crowdown is greater in height. Finally, Fosse Lodge derives associative value due to its relationship with East Dunley Farmhouse (NHLE	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** Fosse Lodge is situated at a crossroads, south-east of the junction of Fosse Way and the road to Alderton. It is situated within a large plot south of a private access road to Dunley House and is primarily accessed via a tree line drive from an entrance to the south, off Fosse Way. A secondary entrance is present to the north, from the private access road to Dunley House. The Lodge is situated within the north-western part of the property, with a single-storey stables outbuilding and belfry to the east, which also date to the 19th century, in addition to more modern outbuildings to the south-west and south. An equestrian training yard is situated within the south-eastern part of the property, with enclosed horse paddocks to the south. Gardens are present to the south-west of the Lodge. A low stone wall bounds the north-eastern and north-western boundaries of the property, which is internally backed by wooden fencing and hedges. Trees are scattered throughout the property, with hedges and trees forming the wider boundaries of its plot. A large belt of woodland extends south from Fosse Lodge, bounding the eastern extent of Fosse Way. The wider landscape around Fosse Lodge is formed of open agricultural fields, which are bounded by a mixture of hedges and trees, in addition to large areas of woodland, including Dunley Wood to the south and Dunley Gorse to the south-west (**Plate 12.1-27 - Plate 12.1-29**). **Experience of the Assets** Historically, Fosse Lodge marked the northernmost extent of the Grittleton Estate, accessed from a southern entrance off Fosse Way. This entrance also provided access to a series of trackways which extended south across the Grittleton Estate lands, including a long tree-lined trackway which extended south from Fosse Lodge through Dunley Wood to Malmesbury Lodge in Grittleton, continued south through Grittleton to Woodmans Lodge, and again continued southwards before terminating within the village of Sevington. Fosse Lodge today is experienced while travelling along the Fosse Way to the west, with the Lodge's position immediately east of the roadway, at a prominent junction,	Fosse Lodge is situated approximately 35m south of Lime Down C at their nearest points. Since the design presented at PEIR stage, Solar PV Panels have been removed from almost the entirety of Field C10, with the remaining panels within this field situated between the woodland clumps known as Broadmead Covert and Kingway Covert approximately 530m north of Fosse Lodge. A temporary construction compound will be established within Field C13, approximately 750m north/north-east of Fosse Lodge. Construction works will result in some limited impact to the significance and setting of the asset, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. However, these impacts are considered to be temporary in nature, and the compound will be removed once the installation works are completed. The approaches to Fosse Way form an important part of its setting, largely due to its prominent location along the Fosse Way. As part of the evolution of the design since PEIR stage, offsets have been included within the design along the Fields abutting Fosse Way to the north (C11 and C14), as well as the road to Alderton to the west (Field C9), with the existing hedgerow boundaries along these offsets to be enhanced by further planting and a new native woodland block within Field C10, situated between Broadmead Covert and Kingway Covert. This mitigation will allow for the wider agrarian setting of Fosse Lodge to be largely sustained. It is considered that there will be **less than substantial harm** to the significance and setting of Fosse Lodge. Due to the mitigation implemented within the project design, this is assessed **at the lower end of the scale**.

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
		1022283) to the south-east, which was built by Neeld as an Estate farmhouse.	making it a prominent feature within the streetscape. Its tall octagonal tower makes this asset an even more prominent feature within the wider landscape. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** Fosse Lodge does not derive any particular historic significance from the land within the Scheme, though due to its proximity, does share a spatial and visual relationship with Lime Down C.	

5.10 Hullavington

Introduction

5.10.1 Hullavington is a village and civil parish located approximately 9km north of Chippenham, with the village itself situated immediately adjacent the north-western boundary of Hullavington Airfield (**Annex A Figure 12-1.8**).

5.10.2 The village itself is linear in its layout, focussed to the east and west of The Street, which runs roughly north-east/south-west through the centre of the village. The topography of the village rises gently from approximately 99m aOD along its north-eastern side to approximately 105m aOD at its south-western edge. The wider agrarian landscape to the north, west and south of Hullavington is formed of large fields. To the south-east of the village lies Hullavington Airfield, with this part of the airfield including fields, a small residential estate, and several large hangers.

5.10.3 Hullavington is situated approximately 800m south-west and approximately 700m south of Lime Down D at their nearest points. The Cable Route Corridor passes within approximately 920m north-west of Hullavington, adjacent the Bristol and South Wales Direct Railway line, whilst a stretch of trackway approximately 140m north of the village is marked for Highways Improvements.

Historical Background

5.10.4 Settlement at Hullavington is first recorded in the 1086 Domesday Survey as, *Hunlavintone* and appears to have been a substantial settlement during the medieval period (Ref 18) and the Grade I Church of St Mary (NHLE 1356040) has 12th century origins.

5.10.5 References to the land surrounding Hullavington during the medieval period as 'yardlands' suggest that it was surrounded by open-fields, including those known as 'East', 'West' and 'North', in addition to common meadow land (Ref 23). In the early-17th century, Eton College petitioned to permit enclosure of the common pastures and large sections of the manor, including parts of East and West Fields, were enclosed. The enclosure of the lands surrounding Hullavington continued throughout the mid-17th-mid-18th century, though some open land remained until the early-20th century.

5.10.6 The Bristol and South Wales Direct Railway (NRHE 1360154) was completed in 1903, with the route of the railway running south-east/north-west to the north of Hullavington. A railway station (HER MWI77313) was established approximately 500m to the north-east in 1903.

5.10.7 The land to the south-east of Hullavington was purchased by the government in 1935 and, in 1937, RAF Hullavington (HER ST98SW525), a two-runway airfield, was opened. Originally utilised as a Flight Training School, the airfield became a primary supply depot for the RAF, in addition to being one of the main sites for

the production and storage of parachutes utilised by the Armed Forces during the war.

5.10.8 After the end of the Second World War, the site continued to operate as a flight training facility until the 1960s, when it was primarily utilised for ground-based unit training. Within the south-eastern part of the airfield is Buckley Barracks, which was transferred to the British Army in 1992. Most of the original buildings within the barracks site survive and are noted for forming a particularly coherent and well-ordered ensemble, highlighting the improved architectural quality associated with the post-1934 expansion of the RAF (Historic England 2016) (Ref 24). Many of these buildings are individually Grade II Listed, with Hullavington Airfield as a whole designated a Conservation Area in 1992.

5.10.9 In 2016, RAF Hullavington was one of 12 airfields sold by the government, with the site purchased by Dyson for use as a research and development facility.

Designated Heritage Assets

Table 13 Hullavington Conservation Areas

Conservation Area	Character and Appearance	Contribution made by Setting to Special Character and Appearance	Impact Assessment
Hullavington Airbase	Hullavington Airbase Conservation Area was designated in 1992 and does not, at present, possess a Conservation Area Appraisal. As large parts of Hullavington Airbase are currently in military or private business hands, the majority of the Conservation Area is not publicly accessible. The character and appearance of the Conservation Area is defined by the construction and development of Hullavington Airbase, which was formally opened as RAF Hullavington on 6th June 1937. It covers an area of approximately 338ha. In 1935, the government purchased Bell Farm, which was situated along the boundaries of the parishes of Hullavington, Stanton St. Quintin, and St Paul Malmesbury Without, for the construction of a new RAF Airfield. Works began in 1936, with the building of the airfield forming part of the RAF Expansion Scheme, which called for military buildings within rural sites to be designed by modern architects utilising local materials, in order to better blend in with their largely rural surroundings. RAF Hullavington officially opened in 1937. Covering an area of approximately 338ha, RAF Hullavington is composed of a central airfield comprising two runways, aligned NE/SW and NW/SE, with the HQ site located to the south-east. Around the perimeter of the airfield were five disbursed sub-sites, including a series of large hangers, a number of which were D-Type hangers built as aircraft storage units, as well as the grass-covered E-Type hangers. The RAF ceased regular flying from RAF Hullavington in 1965, with the former HQ Site transferred to the British Army in 1992. In 2016, RAF Hullavington was sold to Dyson, for the site of their second UK Technology Campus. The Conservation Area boundary includes the entire footprint of the former RAF Hullavington Airbase. This includes 23 Grade II Listed Building, all of which are focussed within the south-eastern part of the Airfield boundary, with twenty-one of these structures part of the former HQ Site, now known as Buckley Barracks. Historic England notes that these buildings are an ‘exemplary model of the improved architectural quality of 1930s RAF airfields’, with the majority of these structures built between 1935-38 to the designs of A. Bulloch, architectural adviser to the Air Ministry’s Directorate of Works and Buildings. These military structures are largely cohesive in design, constructed of local Bath stone ashlar on brick walls and with profiled tile roofing, which creates a cohesive palette of structures which contribute positively to the Conservation Area’s character and appearance. Outside of Buckey Barracks, the remainder of the Conservation Area is primarily composed of a large open area, including the pair of runways north-west of Buckley Barracks, which are set within a surrounding to the north, west and south by level, open fields. To the north, south-west	**Physical Surroundings** Hullavington Airbase Conservation Area is bounded to the north-west by Hullavington, to the east by Lower Stanton St Quintin, and to the south by Stanton St Quintin, with the A429 forming part of the eastern boundary of the Conservation Area, with this roadway heavily lined with trees along its boundary with Buckley Barracks. Parts of several other tree and hedge-lined roads mark the northern and southern extent of the Conservation Area, with the remaining boundaries largely following the extent of the airfield footprint in the 1940s, many of which are surrounded by barbed wire or other protective fencing. The topography of the Conservation Area gently rises from approximately 91-92m aOD in the north/north-east to approximately 105-106m aOD in the south/south-west adjacent Stack Wood. The wider landscape around Hullavington Airbase is formed primarily of large agricultural fields, the boundaries of which are lined variously by trees, hedges, low stone walls, and modern wire fencing. The landscape drops in elevation to the north, towards the Bristol and South Wales Direct Railway line, and also drops in elevation to the north-east, towards Lime Down E (**Plate 12.1-30 - Plate 12.1-33**). **Experience of the Assets** The Conservation Area is defined and experienced by the historical development of the Airbase before and during the Second World War. This is best experienced from within the boundaries of the Airfield itself, where the various surviving elements of the former military base can be appreciated as a whole. Large parts of the Conservation Area are currently within military (e.g. Buckley Barracks) or private (Dyson) ownership, and it is not possible to publicly access the majority of the former Airfield. The Airfield has a largely enclosed setting, owning to the inherent private nature of a military site. Extensive planting along the roadways and boundaries shared with Hullavington and Lower Stanton St. Quintin means that there is very little appreciation of the Conservation Area from outside its boundary, with the views of the hangers on the outskirts of the airfield itself appearing as largely isolated features within a more agrarian landscape. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** Hullavington Airbase Conservation Area does not derive any particular significance from the land within the Order Limits, nor does it share any specifical historical or visual relationship with the it.	The south-western boundary of Lime Down E is located approximately 750m north-east of Hullavington Airbase Conservation Area at their nearest points, with Solar PV Panels proposed within Fields E18-E21 and Fields E26-E27. There is no intervisibility with Lime Down E from within the Conservation Area or along its boundaries, due to the enclosed nature of the Airfield and Buckley Barracks, and the Scheme would not undermine the character and appearance of the Conservation Area, its historic importance as a relatively well-preserved Airbase, nor the architectural importance of the buildings within Buckley Barracks. Other areas of the Scheme are situated to the north of the Bristol and South Wales Direct Railway Line, falling within approximately 950m of the Conservation Area boundary; however, it is considered that the railway embankment provides a landscape buffer between Hullavington Airbase and these areas of the Scheme, and are not considered within this impact assessment. It is therefore considered that there will be **no harm** to Hullavington Airbase Conservation Area.

Conservation Area	Character and Appearance	Contribution made by Setting to Special Character and Appearance	Impact Assessment
	and south of these runways are pairs of large hangers, with a small residential estate also situated within the western part of the Conservation Area, south-east of Hullavington village. Various clumps and belts of woodland are present along the perimeter of the airfield, including Stack Wood within the south-western part of the Conservation Area.		

Table 14 Hullavington Listed Buildings

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
1356040	Church of St Mary Grade I Listed	The Grade I Listed Church of St Mary is the village and parish church of Hullavington, designated in 1959. Established in the 12th century, the Church was added to in the 13th century, altered in the 15th century, and restored in the 19th century, with the present church tower added in 1880. Constructed in squared and coursed masonry, the church contains a nave, chancel, north and south aisles, porch, and three-stage west tower. **Architectural Interest** The asset derives considerable significance as a surviving early-12th century church, albeit with later alterations, additions and restorations throughout the 13th-19th centuries. It has architectural interest owing to both its decorative features and the range of styles presented by the building. These include a 15th century timber roof to the north isle and the fine wall monument within the Bradfield Chapel dedicated to Simon James. These contribute to the overall architectural significance of the asset. **Historic Interest** Located within the western part of the village of Hullavington, the asset has historic interest as the village focal point and historic parish of Hullavington. The asset draws significance from being the centrepiece of the community's religious history for centuries, including christenings, weddings, and funerals. The Church also derives significance which is enhanced by the asset's relationship to famed architect Reginald Blomfield who designed the tower. **Associative Value** The asset has strong associative value with the Grade II Listed assets that are located within the surrounding churchyard, including 27 monuments and tombs, as well as the Lych Gate at its eastern entrance (NHLE 1023210). In addition, the Church derives some significance from its relationship with the neighbouring Grade II Listed Old Rectory (NHLE 1198978).	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** The asset is positioned in the centre of Hullavington, itself a linear settlement situated to either side of The Street. Situated within a small, open churchyard to the north-west of The Street, the Church of St Mary is positioned within the northernmost part of this plot. The churchyard is bounded by a low stone wall along its south-eastern, north-eastern and north-western boundaries, and by a tall stone wall and the north-eastern elevation of the Old Rectory to the south-west. Residential dwellings and their associated gardens and outbuildings, including the Grade II Listed Court House (NHLE 1198935), are present to the north-west, north and east of the churchyard, with a substantial L-shaped belt of trees present to the west and north-west. The wider landscape around the village of Hullavington is agricultural in nature (**Plate 12.1-34 - Plate 12.1-35**). **Experience of the Assets** The Church is principally experienced from the south-east, where there are clear views of the building from along The Street. Here, the Church's scale, massing and decorative elements are appreciable. The building has an aesthetic prominence, and this prominence is enhanced by the building's relationship to the churchyard as well as the other designated assets which it is associated with. However, due to the scale of the Church tower itself, this part of the building is experienced more widely within the landscape, with the tower visible through a gap in the trees from spots along the Public Right of Way (PRoW) extending south-east from Norton within Lime Down D, though these views disappear the further south one travels along the PRoW. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** The asset does not derive any direct historical significance from the land within Lime Down D, with the exception of some of the land within the Scheme that falls within the historic parish of Hullavington. However, from the PRoW which runs through Lime Down D, the Church tower has been a feature from this area since its construction in the late-19th century. Therefore, it is considered that the Scheme makes a minor visual contribution to the significance of the Church.	The Church of St Mary is situated approximately 980m south of Lime Down D at their nearest points. Throughout Lime Down D, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout. Due to its distance from the Order Limits, it is considered that the asset's principal historic significance as the village and parish Church would remain intact, nor will the Scheme have any impact upon the architectural interest of this Listed structure. Due to the scale of the Church tower, this part of the building is experienced more widely within the landscape, including from along the PRoW extending south-east from Norton between Fields D20/D19, D4, and D3/D5 within Lime Down D. Views from along this pathway would include Solar PV Panels within f the same glimpsed views of the Church tower. However, despite this addition, it is considered that these views are largely of limited historic interest, making a minor visual contribution of the overall significance of this asset, as these views are not designed, nor complete. It is therefore considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance and setting of the Church of St Mary.
1198980 1023212 1283578	**Surrendell Farm:** Surrendell Farmhouse Barn to the East of Surendell Farmhouse Shelter Barn to the South East of Surrendell Farmhouse Grade II Listed	These Grade II Listed Buildings were designated in 1986 and comprise the only three Listed structures within the Surrendell Farm complex (HER MWI65982). The farm complex dates to the 17th century, as do the three Listed structures, though there have been later alterations and additions. Surrendell Farmhouse (NHLE 1198980) was constructed between 1620-40, is 2 storeys and attic in height, and is built of coursed rubble roughcast with a gabled stone slate roof with two tall rendered stacks.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** Surrendell Farm is situated on the border of the parishes of Hullavington and Grittleton, approximately 2km west of the village of Hullavington. Accessed from an unnamed road to the east, the farmstead is situated on a relatively level plot of land, which drops in elevation to the north and south. The linear Farmhouse and Barn range are situated within the northern part of the farmstead, with the Shelter Barn situated to the south-east of the Farmhouse, separated by a courtyard. Various outbuildings are present to the north	The alignment of the Cable Route Corridor passes approximately 120m north (Field F122) and approximately 80m west of Surrendell Farm (Fields F120-121) at its nearest points. A construction compound will be established within Field F121, approximately 200m north-west of Surrendell Farm as part of the Cable Route Corridor works. Construction works associated with the installation of the cables will result in some limited impact to the significance and setting of the buildings within Surrendell Farm, largely due to the movement of plant and

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
		Adjoining the eastern elevation of the Farmhouse is the Barn to the East (NHLE 1023212). This long, 2 storey range is built of coursed rubble, with an original butt-purlin, collar and tie-beam roof structure surmounted by a gabled stone slate roof. The Shelter Barn to the South East (NHLE 1283578) is a single-storey structure, built of coursed rubble with a gabled stone slate roof, half-hipped at ends. **Architectural Interest** These structures derive architectural interest as individual assets through their decorative architectural details. Surrendell Farmhouse possesses features such as flush rusticated dressed stone quoins and 2 and 3 light ovolo mullions, whilst internally, it possesses an inglenook fireplace, as well as some chamfered beams and its original roof structure throughout. The Barns, in turn, derive their architectural interest largely from their scale and massing as barns, but also from some individual design details. The Barn adjoining the Farmhouse possesses two midstreys to its south front, as well as 3-light casements. The nearby Shelter Barn is of a simpler design, with dressed stone to entrance jambs and wooden lintels, though it still possesses its original collar and tie-beam roof structure. **Historic Interest** Collectively, these assets derive significance as a representation of a partially extant 17th century farmstead. This farmstead may have formed part of the medieval settlement of Surrendell (HER ST88SE450), which was a hamlet within the parish of Hullavington, with the property the sole remaining structure of this settlement. **Associative Value** These assets share associative value with one another, as well as the other non-designated farm buildings which form the wider Surrendell Farm complex. The Historic England listing description of the Shelter Barn further notes that this asset was listed principally due to its group value with the Listed Farmhouse and adjacent Barn.	and east of these assets, as well as a tennis court and pool, with a separate cottage present within the south-western corner of the farmstead. Clumps of trees are present along the north-western and northern boundary of the farmstead plot, with scatters of trees and other shrubs present within the lawns to the south-west of the Farmhouse. Surrendell Farm is bounded on all sides by agricultural fields (**Plate 12.1-36 - Plate 12.1-39**). **Experience of the Assets** The assets are defined and experienced largely from within the Surrendell Farm complex itself, where the scale, massing and detailing of the Listed Buildings can be appreciated cohesively. This also allows for the relationship between these Listed assets, as well as the other non-designated buildings and landscape features within the farmstead to be appreciated together. The assets are also appreciated from the Public Right of Way (PRoWs) which runs along the southern boundary of the farmstead, as well as through fields to the south-east and north-east of Surrendell Farm. The views from the PRoW to the south best highlight the south-facing buildings within the wider landscape of agricultural fields. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** Surrendell Farm derives some significance from the land within Lime Down C, as historically several of the fields within the Scheme formed part of the landholdings of Surrendell Farm (Fields C13-C15). However, whilst these fields no longer form part of the landholdings of this complex, these fields still have a limited visual relationship with the farmstead.	construction noise. However, these impacts are considered to be temporary in nature, and the compound will be removed once the installation of the cables are completed. Surrendell Farm is situated approximately 550m south and approximately 415m south-west of Lime Down C at their nearest points. The topography north of Surrendell Farm drops only slightly towards Lime Down C, so there is presently some intervisibility between these two areas. Since the design presented at PEIR stage, the majority of Field C13 has been removed from the Order Limits, with Solar PV Panels having also been entirely removed from the remainder of Field C13. Solar PV Panels have also been entirely removed from the easternmost part of Field C15 and all of Field C16. Throughout Lime Down C, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedgerows and establishment of new areas of low density scrub. Surrendell Farm has a historic connection with a number of fields within Lime Down C. Whilst several of these fields have been either removed from the Order Limits or have had Solar PV Panels removed partially/entirely from within their extends, several fields which have a historic connection with Surrendell Farm will still be developed. However, these fields no longer form part of the wider landholdings of Surrendell Farm. It is considered that there will be **less than substantial harm** to the significance and setting of Surrendell Farm. Due to the mitigation implemented within the project design, this is assessed **at the lower end of the scale**.
1251985	Farleaze Farmhouse Grade II Listed	This Grade II Listed Farmhouse was designated in 1992 and is the sole Listed asset within the wider Farleaze Farm complex (HER MWI71282). Built in the 17th century, rear wings were added in the 18th and 19th century, and further additions and alterations carried out in the 20th century. This two-storey, L-plan farmhouse is built of rendered stone with coursed rubble stone to the later additions, with stone slate roofs and stone stacks. **Architectural Interest** Farleaze Farmhouse possesses a number of design details which contribute to its architectural interest. The	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** Farleaze Farm is situated within a largely rural landscape, surrounded on all sides by agricultural fields. Whilst once historically accessed from Fosse Way to the west, today, the complex is accessed solely from a long tree-lined drive from Pig Lane in the east. The Farmhouse is situated within the centre of the farmstead, with outbuildings and a small stable yard present to the north, east, south and west of the farmhouse at varying distances. Some formal landscaped areas are situated to the east and south of the	Farleaze Farm is situated approximately 80m south, approximately 480m east, and approximately 270m north of Lime Down C at their nearest points. The topography of the landscape surrounding this farmstead drops slightly in elevation to the north (towards Field C25) and south (towards the Bristol and South Wales Direct Railway, while also rising slightly to the west, towards Fosse Way. Since the design presented at PEIR stage, Field C26 has been entirely removed from the Order Limits, with Solar PV Panels also having also been entirely removed from within Fields C24-C25 and C27-C28. The nearest fields within

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
		original southern, 17th century range, has a symmetrical front elevation of two-storeys with attic windows in two gables, with ovolo-moulded, stone-mullioned windows with leaded lights in iron frames. Internally, the building possesses a double butt-purlin roof with collars extended to form ridge pieces to gable, 17th and 18th century doors, as well as a mid-18th century staircase with column-on-vase balusters. The 18th-19th century wings to the north have wood casements with leaded lights, with the interior of the early-19th century wing also possessing blank and batten framed partition and reused 17th century oak panelling. **Historic Interest** The farmstead derives historic interest from its role as constituent part of an isolated 17th century farmstead within the parish of Hullavington. This farmstead in particular is noted as having retained all components of its historic form, with minimal apparent alteration. This asset also derives some historic interest due to its relationship with Joseph Neeld. A prominent 19th century landowner, Neeld is recorded as the owner of Farleaze Farm within the 1841 Hullavington Tithe Apportionment. **Associative Value** The Listed Farmhouse derives significance due to its relationship with the non-designated structures which comprise the Farleaze Farm complex, as well as from its relationship to the wider parish of Hullavington.	house, with additional ornamental planting present along all sides of the complex. Further to the north, west and south of the farmstead are larger areas of planting, including a large area of plantation to the south, as well as a substantial belt of woodland which lines the northern embankment of the Bristol and South Wales Direct Railway (HER MWI1360154) approximately 300m south of the farmstead (**Plate 12.1-40**). **Experience of the Assets** This asset is best defined and experienced from within the farmstead itself, with the surrounding farm buildings largely focussing the views of the property inwards. Views of the southern, primary elevation of the Farmhouse include farm buildings to the east and west, whilst views outwards from this elevation are restricted by other farm buildings to the south-west and south-east. The views south are entirely restricted by extensive woodland planting. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** The asset had a historic relationship with some of the land within Lime Down C (Fields C24-C26), with these fields forming part of the landholdings of Farleaze Farm in the early-19th century. However, these fields are no longer held by the farmstead.	Lime Down C within which panels will be constructed include Field C23, approximately 340m to the west (west of Fosse Way) and Field C14 approximately 270m to the south, south of the railway. Throughout Lime Down C, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout. Belts of vegetation are present immediately to the north, north-west and south of the farmstead, in addition to extensive vegetation present along the northern embankment of the railway line, all of which provide screening forwards Lime Down C. It is therefore considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance and setting of the Farleaze Farm complex.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Table 15 Hullavington Non-Designated Heritage Assets

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
MWI65981		Townleaze Barn	Townleaze Barn is a 19th century outfarm situated approximately 2km north-west of Hullavington, with the property now known as Townleaze Farm. This outfarm has been entirely altered from its historic form, with only one 19th century building surviving within the farmstead today, though heavily altered. **Architectural and Historic Interest** Townleaze Barn is of historic interest as the surviving 19th century farm building within the hinterland of Hullavington. Built of rubble stone with red brick dressing, the Barn has been extensively altered from its original form, possessing new windows and an entirely new roof structure. As such, it possesses very limited architectural interest. **Associative Value** The asset shares associative value with the other buildings within the Townleaze Farm complex.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** This Barn is situated within a defined plot west of a narrow country road, approximately 200m north of the railway. The Barn is positioned within the centre of the farmstead, bounded to the north-east by a modern farm building. Further modern buildings are present to the west and north, with a stable yard present to the south. A separate farmhouse is positioned within a small plot to the north of these outbuildings. Trees and hedges line the field to the south of the complex. The wider landscape is formed of agricultural fields, with a small area of woodland present to the west, as well as extensive planting along the railway embankment to the south. **Experience of the Assets** The asset is currently defined and experienced as a farm building within Townleaze Farm, an isolated farmstead within a wider agricultural landscape. The Barn is almost entirely hidden from view by modern farm buildings within the plot, with only the southern elevation visible from the adjacent country road in glimpsed views through gaps in the vegetation. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** Townleaze Barn does not derive any particular significance from the land within the Scheme, though due to its proximity to Lime Down D to the east (approximately 300m), it does share a limited visual relationship.	The alignment of the Cable Route Corridor passes to the north-east of Townleaze Barn (Fields F132-F136), on the opposite side of its narrow country road. Construction works associated with the installation of the cables will result in some limited impact to the significance and setting of Townleaze Barn, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. However, these impacts are considered to be temporary in nature. Townleaze Barn is situated approximately 175m north of Lime Down C and approximately 260m west of Lime Down D at their nearest points, with the topography of the landscape from Townleaze Barn rising slightly to both areas of the Scheme. The nearest field within Lime Down C within which Solar PV Panels will be constructed are Fields C17-C18 to the south of the Bristol and South West Direct Railway. Due to the extensive planting along the northern railway embankment, there is no intervisibility with this asset and these areas of Lime Down C. Solar PV Panels will also be present within Field D24 to the east of Townleaze Barn, and the BESS Area and a 400 kV Substation will also be located within Fields D1 and D22 to the east respectively. Throughout Lime Down D, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout, including along the western boundary of Field D24. An extensive area of woodland is presently located north of the railway, west of Fields D1 and D22, which provides additional screening of the Fields. It is considered that there will be **less than substantial harm** to the significance and setting of Townleaze Barn. Due to the mitigation implemented within the project design, this is assessed **at the lower end of the scale**.
MWI66114		New Barn	New Barn, also known as Kingsway Barn, is a 19th century outfarm which was later converted entirely into a residential dwelling. Originally within an isolated location, it now situated adjacent the Kingsway Nursery complex, as well as Kingsway Bungalows, all positioned west of the A429. **Architectural and Historic Interest** This asset is of some historic interest as a former outfarm within the hinterland of Hullavington, with this outfarm having retained all components of its historic form. It also derives some limited architectural interest due to its design, being built of red brick with stone and a slate hipped/mansard roof. **Associative Value**	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** New Barn/Kingsway Barn is situated to the west of the A429, accessed via a private tree-lined drive adjacent to Kingsway Nurseries. Several small outbuildings and amenity spaces are present to the south and north of the building, with the wider plot surrounded by dense belts of plantation to the west, south and east. To the east of the complex is the Kingsway Nurseries complex, while to the south is the wooded embankment of the Bristol and South Wales Railway. The wider landscape is formed of agricultural fields. **Experience of the Assets** The asset is best experienced from within its secluded plot west of Kingsway Nurseries, with little appreciation of the site from the A429.	The alignment of the Cable Route Corridor passes through Fields F151-F153 approximately 225m north of New Barn at their nearest points. Construction works associated with the installation of the cables will result in some limited impact to the significance and setting of New Barn, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. However, these impacts are considered to be temporary in nature. New Barn is situated approximately 450m south-east of Lime Down D at its nearest points. Solar PV Panels will be installed within Field D16, approximately 675m to the north-west, with the site of a 400kV Substation located within Field D18, approximately 450m north-west. Throughout Lime Down D, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
			The asset shares associative value to the wider parish of Hullavington.	**Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** The asset does not derive any particular significance from the Lime Down D or share any particular visual relationship with the land within the Scheme.	hedgerows throughout, including along the southern and western boundary of Field D18. These proposals do not undermine the historic or architectural significance of New Barn, and the asset maintains its prominence within its secluded grounds. It is therefore considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance and setting of New Barn.
ST98SW525	1398279	Hullavington Airfield	Hullavington Airfield is the former site of RAF Hullavington, which was formally opened 6th June 1937. The airfield itself is relatively well preserved, and includes a central airfield comprising two runways, the former HQ Site (now known as Buckley Barracks) in the south-east, and a series of former hangers present around the perimeter of the airfield. The former HQ site was transferred to the British Military in 1992, with the majority of the former airbase sold to Dyson in 2016 for use as their second UK Technology Campus. A number of the structures within Buckley Barracks are separately Grade II Listed, with others also considered separate non-designated built-heritage assets. **Architectural and Historic Interest** This heritage asset is of considerable historic interest as a relatively well-preserved Second World War Airfield, with the asset deriving much of its significance from its historic and current military use. Hullavington Airfield was bult as part of the RAF's Expansion Scheme, which called for military buildings within rural sites to be designed by modern architects utilised local materials, in order to better blend in military sites with their rural surroundings. The buildings within Buckley Barracks were largely built between 1935-38 to the designs of A. Bulloch, architectural adviser to the Air Ministry's Directorate of Works and Buildings. These military structures are largely cohesive in design, constructed of local Bath stone ashlar on brick walls and with profiled tile roofing, and are noted as being representative of the improved architectural quality of post-1934 expansion airfields (Historic England 2016). **Associative Value** The asset shares associative value with the neighbouring villages of Hullavington, Lower Stanton St. Quinton and Stanton St. Quinton.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** Hullavington Airfield is bounded to the north-west by Hullavington, to the east by Lower Stanton St Quintin, and to the south by Stanton St Quintin, with the A429 forming part of the eastern boundary of the Airfield, with this roadway heavily lined with trees along its boundary with Buckley Barracks. Parts of several other tree and hedge-lined roads mark the northern and southern extent of the Airfield, with the remaining boundaries largely following the extent of the airfield footprint in the 1940s, many of which are surrounded by barbed wire or other protective fencing. The topography of the Airfield gently rises from approximately 91-92m aOD in the north/north-east to approximately 105-106m aOD in the south/south-west adjacent Stack Wood. The wider landscape around Hullavington Airfield is formed primarily of large agricultural fields, the boundaries of which are lined variously by trees, hedges, low stone walls, and modern wire fencing. The landscape drops in elevation to the north, towards the Bristol and South Wales Direct Railway line, and also drops in elevation to the north-east, towards Lime Down E (**Plate 12.1-30 - Plate 12.1-33**). **Experience of the Assets** The Airfield is defined and experienced by the historical development of the Airbase before and during the Second World War. This is best experienced from within the boundaries of the Airfield itself, where the various surviving elements of the former military base can be appreciated as a whole. Large parts of the Airfield are currently within military (e.g. Buckley Barracks) or private (Dyson) ownership, and it is not possible to publicly access the majority of the site. The Airfield has a largely enclosed setting, owning to the inherent private nature of a military site. Extensive planting along the roadways and boundaries shared with Hullavington and Lower Stanton St. Quintin means that there is very little appreciation of the Airfield from outside its boundary, with the views of the hangers on the outskirts of the airfield itself appearing as largely isolated features within a more agrarian landscape. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** Hullavington Airfield does not derive any particular significance from the land within the Order Limits, nor does it share any specifical historical or visual relationship with the it.	The south-western boundary of Lime Down E is located approximately 750m north-east of Hullavington Airfield at their nearest points, with Solar PV Panels proposed within Fields E18-E21 and Fields E26-E27. There is no intervisibility with Lime Down E from within the Airfield or along its boundaries, due to the enclosed nature of the Airfield and Buckley Barracks, and the Scheme would not undermine the character and appearance of the Airfield, its historic importance as a relatively well-preserved Airbase, nor the architectural importance of the buildings within Buckley Barracks. Other areas of the Scheme are situated to the north of the Bristol and South Wales Direct Railway Line, falling within approximately 950m of Hullavington Airfield boundary; however, it is considered that the railway embankment provides a landscape buffer between Hullavington Airbase and these areas of the Scheme, and are not considered within this impact assessment. It is therefore considered that there will be **no harm** to Hullavington Airfield.

5.11 Hullavington – Bradfield

Introduction

5.11.1 Bradfield Manor Farm (HER MWI66052) forms part of the parish of Hullavington and is situated approximately 450m north of the village (**Annex A Figure 12-1.9**). It is formed from a mixture of historic and modern buildings split amongst two different properties. The eastern part of Bradfield Manor Farm comprises the premises of Flying Monk Brewery and includes a Grade II Listed Barn (NHLE 1356036) which was converted into a café and tap in 2021. The western part of Bradfield Manor Farm comprises the Grade I Listed Bradfield Manor Farmhouse (NHLE 1198808) as well as two adjacent barns (NHLE 1023202; 1198869).

5.11.2 Bradfield Manor Farm is situated approximately 40m north of the South Wales Main Line railway, with the land along the railway boundary heavily wooded. Various belts and clumps of woodland are also present to the north of the complex.

5.11.3 It is situated c.170m south of Lime Down D at its nearest point.

Historical Background

5.11.4 Settlement at Bradfield is first recorded in the 1086 Domesday Survey as *Bradefelde,* a small settlement, forming part of the holdings of Ralf de Mortimer, in addition to neighbouring Hullavington (Ref 18, p.187).

5.11.5 Bradfield appears to have been a small hamlet throughout the medieval period; however, by the late-15th century, the farmhouse and associated farmstead were the only buildings surviving of this small medieval manor. It is speculated that Bradfield may have been the site of a former medieval Priory, with the settlement also thought to be the site of a Chapel. However, there is no record of any religious house being established at Bradfield, though it is documented a possible cell of the Abbey of St Victor-en-Caux in France may have been established at neighbouring Hullavington in the 12th century.

5.11.6 A series of earthworks have been recorded within the field north of Bradfield Manor Farmhouse (HER ST88SE455), which were originally interpreted as a deserted medieval village or priory associated with Bradfield. Excavations across part of these earthworks in 2000 revealed two wall footings which correlated with visible earthworks in the field, and it was thought that these walls and their corresponding earthworks represented a boundary. The earthworks beyond this boundary were also noted at the time of excavation as possibly more indicative of a ridge and furrow field system rather than an area of previous settlement (CA 2000) (Ref 25).

5.11.7 References to the land at Bradfield during the medieval period as yardlands suggest that it was surrounded by the typical medieval open-fields (Ref 23).

However, by the late-16th century, the whole manor of Bradfield appears to have been enclosed, with two of the larger arable closes, East field and West field, likely echoing those of earlier open fields.

5.11.8 Bradfield Manor Farmhouse is thought to date to the 15th century, as does the barn situated within the courtyard to the south-east. A late-17th century visit by noted antiquary John Aubrey to the estate noted that *'the House is of the old gothic fashion, with the barne within the court, which was the general way of building the Mansion howses of the Lords of the Mannors. Here is a good fair Gate-house and Hall of the old way'* (Ref 20).

5.11.9 An accompanying illustration notes that the house has a main east-west range of six bays, formerly with a two-storeyed porch near the centre of the south side, giving access to a cross passage. East of the passage is a two-bayed hall with traceried two-light windows. Whilst not included by Aubrey on his illustration, it is noted by Jackson that a "*large pile of irregular building of James I. date [early-17th century] rises above the rest, but does not appear in the sketch."* This building appears to represent a chimney stack built behind the hall, in addition to a large four-storeyed parlour block built at the north-east corner.

5.11.10 In the 18th century, a two-storeyed north-kitchen wing was built at the west end of the main range, with an L-shaped Barn constructed to the south-west of the main house.

5.11.11 The manor and estate continued to change hands until late-18th century, when it was purchased in approximately 1771 by John Hooper, Lord of North Stoke manor. The land remained in the Hooper family throughout the 19th and early-20th centuries, with a William Hooper recorded in the 1841 Hullavington Tithe Apportionment (**ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-2: Solar Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments [EN010168/APP/6.3]**) as being the landowner, though the property and surrounding land was let to a John Hatherhill. The lands under Hooper ownership totalled approximately 425 acres, with many of the field names recorded on the tithe corresponding to field names recorded in a 1583 deed of land within the "*manner of Bradfeylde"* (Lyte 1906; A 12822) (Ref 26).

5.11.12 The Hooper family carried out some alterations to Bradfield during their ownership, with a new barn built on the eastern side of the farm in the early-19th century. By the mid-19th century, it is also noted that a number of buildings depicted on Aubrey's 17th century illustration of Bradfield House are no longer present within the site by the mid-19th century, including the gatehouse and west range.

5.11.13 The Bristol and South Wales Direct Railway (NRHE 1360154) was completed in 1903, with a railway station (HER MWI77313) constructed c.400m to the south-west. The route of the railway passes immediately south of Bradfield Manor Farm.

In the early-20th century, the Bradfield lands, then advertised as approximately 423 acres, were sold off, with a number of owners documented throughout the 20th and 21st centuries.

Designated Heritage Assets

Table 16 Bradfield Manor Listed Buildings

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
1198808	Bradfield Manor Farmhouse Grade I Listed	The Grade I Listed former medieval Hall, now farmhouse was first designated in 1951, with the entry amended in 1986, and forms one element of the wider Bradfield Manor Farm complex (HER MWI66052). The Farmhouse has been constructed in phases, with the earliest part dating to the 15th century. The east block was added in the early-17th century, with a later extension to north wing carried out in the 19th century. It is built of coursed rubble with ashlar flush rusticated quoins and copings, ashlar buttresses, stone dressings and stone slate roofs. Stone and brick stacks surmount the gabled and hipped roofs. The Farmhouse ranges in height from 2-3 storeys. **Architectural Interest** As a Grade I Listed asset, Bradfield Manor Farmhouse is considered to be of high architectural interest. Details present include 2-light pointed-arched Perpendicular windows with cinquefoil-cusped heads and quatefroils above, as well as a 4-light ground floor Perpendicular chamfered-mullion window. Internally, the Farmhouse possesses a 6-bay roof structure of through purlins and soot blackened arched braces to collars, denoting the spaces former use as an open hall which was later subdivided. The building still possesses complex moulded late-17th century cornicing and an oak staircase with turned balusters; however, many of the original internal features (including pine panelling and chimneypieces) appear to have been lost. **Historic Interest** This building derives historic interest as a surviving element of the medieval settlement at Bradfield, and despite alterations to the estate, still maintains its principal historic relationship with its surrounding buildings: the Grade II Listed Barn in Courtyard (NHLE 1023202) and Barn to the South West (NHLE 1198869). **Associative Value** The Farmhouse shares associative value with the three Listed Barns within the wider Bradfield Manor Farm complex.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** The asset is accessed from a tree-line drive leading west from Bradfield Cottages, with the former medieval Hall situated at the end of the drive. The building forms the northernmost structure within the farmstead, with walled grounds extending south and west of the building. The Grade II Listed Barn in Courtyard to the South East of Bradfield Manor Farmhouse (NHLE 1023202) forms the eastern extent of these walled grounds, which include a courtyard immediately to the south of the Farmhouse, and tree-lined lawns and a tennis court to the west. The walls surrounding the tennis court are further externally bounded on their western and northern extents by a large hedge. To the north of the Farmhouse are agricultural fields, with the field closest to the Farmhouse scattered with various clumps of trees. Additional trees are present along the eastern and western boundaries of this field, with this vegetation denoting a former tract of woodland present within this field, as recorded on the 1841 Hullavington Tithe. South of the walled grounds is a farmyard, which includes the Grade II Listed Barn to South West of Bradfield Manor Farmhouse (NHLE 1198869) as well as a small garden which backs onto the western elevation of this Barn. A large tract of woodland demarcates the southern boundary of the farmstead, which lines the northern boundary of the Bristol and South Wales Direct Railway (**Plate 12.1-41 - Plate 12.1-48**). **Experience of the Assets** The asset is defined and experienced largely from within the Bradfield Manor Farm grounds. From within the main farmyard to the south, the Farmhouse can be seen in conjunction with the Listed Barn to the south-east. However, the asset is best appreciated from within the walled courtyard itself, where the full architectural interest of its south-facing primary elevation can be appreciated fully and in conjunction with the adjacent Listed Barn. These architectural interests are also appreciated from within the more formal gardens to the west of the Farmhouse, as well as the larger, open gardens to the north and east. This structure is also experienced in views along the Public Right of Way (PRoW), which extends south-east from Norton between Fields D20/D19, D4, and D3/D5 within Lime Down D, and continues along the western boundary of the Bradfield Manor to a pathway extending beneath the Bristol and South Wales Direct Railway to the south-west. Views along this pathway to the south include glimpses of the northern elevation of Bradfield Manor Farmhouse	The alignment of the Cable Route Corridor passes approximately 400m west/north-west of Bradfield Manor Farm, along the length of the Bristol and South Wales Direct Railway north of Hullavington Solar Park. Cables are to be passed below the rail line using horizontal directional drilling (HDD). A temporary construction compound will be established within Field D5, c.420m north of Bradfield Manor Farm. Construction works will result in some limited impact to the significance and setting of Bradfield Manor Farm, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. However, these impacts are considered to be temporary in nature, and the compound will be removed on the installation works are completed. Bradfield Manor Farmhouse is situated approximately 180m south of Lime Down D at their nearest points. The topography of the land rises gently in elevation to the north-west, north and north-east of Bradfield Manor Farm, and, at present, there is intervisibility between Bradfield Manor Farm and Lime Down D, though intervisibility is restricted at ground level in areas due to existing vegetation present within and immediately adjacent the Bradfield Manor Farm complex itself. Since the design presented at PEIR stage, Solar PV Panels have been removed entirely from the southernmost part of Field D5, the Field nearest Bradfield Manor Farm. Solar PV Panels will be present throughout the remainder of Lime Down D to the north-west, north and north-east, though there have been offsets established along the PRoW, as well as along Bradfield Cottages in the east, as well as the establishment of a wildflower meadow within the western part of Field D6, adjacent this road. The BESS Area and a 400 kV Substation will be situated within Fields D1 and D22, approximately 790m and approximately 950m to the west and west-north-west respectively. Throughout Lime Down D, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout. Along the southern and south-eastern boundaries of Fields D1-D3, a new woodland belt will be established. Within the southernmost part of Field D5, a new native woodland block will also be created, which recreates a former woodland block which was once present within this area, as illustrated on the 1841 Hullavington Tithe Plan. From ground level, the proposed mitigation will provide further screening, in addition to the existing coverage provided by trees within and adjacent the property, between Bradfield Manor Farmhouse and Lime Down D. However, views from the 3-storey parlour block appear to have been designed to provide views of the surrounding agrarian landscape, and the erection of Solar PV Panels

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
			within their extent, where not screened by vegetation along the PRoW and within the landscape immediately north of the farm complex. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** Bradfield Manor has a historic relationship with much of the land within Lime Down D.	within areas further north and north-east of Lime Down D are likely to be partially visible from this part of the farmhouse, due to the gentle rising in the landscape within these directions and, as a result, changing the wider agricultural setting of this asset. However, this intervisibility is likely to be reduced upon the implementation of the proposed mitigation, largely due to the proposed new woodland belts and blocks within Lime Down D, as well as the enhancement of existing hedgerows across the Scheme. Views of the proposed BESS and 400 kV Substation from Bradfield Manor Farmhouse will be largely mitigated by the proposed new woodland belt along the south-eastern boundary of Field D3 which, in combination with the existing woodland block west of D1 and south of D22, provides extensive screening in views to and from Bradfield Manor Farmhouse (**Annex F**). It is therefore considered that there will be **less than substantial harm** to the significance and setting of Bradfield Manor Farmhouse. Due to the mitigation implemented within the project design, this is assessed **at the lower end of the scale**.
1023202	Barn in Courtyard to the South East of Bradfield Manor Farmhouse Grade II Listed	This Grade II Listed barn was first designated in 1986 and is thought to date to the 15th century, though it was restructured in the 19th century. The linear structure is built of coursed rubble, with a gabled corrugated asbestos roof which rests on an early-19th century collar and tie-beam roof structure. It forms one element of the wider Bradfield Manor Farm (HER MWI66052). **Architectural Interest** This barn derives much of its architectural interest from its scale and massing as a barn. It possesses details including flush dressed stone quoins, wooden lintels and plank doors, and exterior steps along its eastern elevation leading to the barn's loft. **Historic Interest** This asset derives significance as a representation of a partially extant medieval farmstead. This asset is thought to date to the 15th century and was likely built concurrently with the adjacent medieval Hall. **Associative Value** The Historic England listing description for this asset notes that this asset was listed principally due to its group value with Bradfield Manor Farmhouse. It is considered that this assess further possesses associative group value due to its relationship with the other designated Barns at Bradfield Manor Farm.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** This barn forms the easternmost extent of the walled grounds which extend to the south and west of Bradfield Manor, with associated stone walls extending from the buildings northern and western elevations. To the south of the barn is an open farmyard, which leads to the Grade II Listed Barn to the South West of Bradfield Manor Farmhouse (NHLE 1198869). South-east of the barn is a large hedgerow, which separates the present Bradfield Manor complex from the neighbouring Flying Monk Brewery (**Plate 12.1-49**). **Experience of the Assets** The asset is defined and experienced entirely within the Bradfield Manor Farm grounds. From within the main farmyard to the south, the barn can be seen in conjunction with the upper portions of Bradfield Manor, visible above the courtyards stone walling. This asset is also experienced from within the walled courtyard itself, where this relationship can be better appreciated. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** Bradfield Manor has a historic relationship with much of the land within Lime Down D. This land is still under the ownership of Bradfield Manor.	The alignment of the Cable Route Corridor passes approximately 400m west/north-west of Bradfield Manor Farm, along the length of the Bristol and South Wales Direct Railway north of Hullavington Solar Park. Cables are to be passed below the rail line using horizontal directional drilling (HDD). A temporary construction compound will be established within Field D5, c.420m north of Bradfield Manor Farm. Construction works will result in some limited impact to the significance and setting of Bradfield Manor Farm, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. However, these impacts are considered to be temporary in nature, and the compound will be removed on the installation works are completed. This Barn is situated approximately 210m south of Lime Down D at their nearest points. The topography of the land rises gently in elevation to the north-west, north and north-east of Bradfield Manor Farm, and, at present, there is intervisibility between Bradfield Manor Farm and Lime Down D, though intervisibility is restricted at ground level in areas due to existing vegetation present within and immediately adjacent the Bradfield Manor Farm complex itself. The Barn itself is largely screened from view to the north and west by Bradfield Manor Farmhouse and other buildings and landscape features within the property itself. Since the design presented at PEIR stage, Solar PV Panels have been removed entirely from the southernmost part of Field D5, the Field nearest Bradfield Manor Farm. Solar PV Panels will be present throughout the remainder of Lime Down D to the north-west, north and north-east, though there have been offsets established along the PRoW, as well as along Bradfield Cottages in the east, as well as the establishment of a wildflower meadow within

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
				the western part of Field D6, adjacent this road. The BESS Area and a 400 kV Substation will be situated within Fields D1 and D22, approximately 800m and approximately 960m to the west and west-north-west respectively. Throughout Lime Down D, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout. Along the southern and south-eastern boundaries of Fields D1-D3, a new woodland belt will be established. Within the southernmost part of Field D5, a new native woodland block will also be created, which recreates a former woodland block which was once present within this area, as illustrated on the 1841 Hullavington Tithe Plan. From ground level, the proposed mitigation will provide further screening, in addition to the existing coverage provided by trees within and adjacent the property, between the Barn and Lime Down D. Views of the proposed BESS and 400 kV Substation from the Barn will be mitigated by the proposed new woodland belt along the south-eastern boundary of Field D3 which, in combination with the existing woodland block west of D1 and south of D22, provides extensive screening in views to and from Bradfield Manor Farm. It is therefore considered that there will be **no harm** to the setting and significance of the Barn in Courtyard to the South East of Bradfield Manor Farmhouse.
1198869	Barn to the South West of Bradfield Manor Farmhouse Grade II Listed	This Grade II Listed barn was first designated in 1986. Thought to date from the 18th century, the structure was also altered in both the 19th and 20th centuries. L-shaped in plan with a 7-bay barn and projecting stable range, the structure is built of coursed rubble with flush rusticated dressed stone quoins and a gabled corrugated asbestos roof. Internally, it possesses a simple butt-purlin collar and tie-beam roof structure. It forms one element of the wider Bradfield Manor Farm (HER MWI66052). **Architectural Interest** This barn derives much of its architectural interest from its scale and massing as both a barn and stable. It possesses details including flush rusticated dressed stone quoins and wooden lintels, with midstreys present along the barn, though one is in a poor state of repair. **Historic Interest** This asset derives significance as a representation of a partially extant medieval farmstead, though this asset was a later, post-medieval addition to the estate. **Associative Value** This barn shares associative value with the other Listed Buildings within Bradfield Manor Farm.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** The barn and stable are situated south-west of the walled grounds of Bradfield Manor, which sits to the north. To the east is open farmyard, which is utilised as parking for the Manor House to the north. To the west of the building is a small walled garden, which extends up to the western elevation of the Barn and includes several small glass houses within. Extensive planting is present to the south of this structure, which visually and physically separates the complex from the rail line. Further to the east is a large hedgerow and a small, low outbuilding, which separates the property from the neighbouring Flying Monk Brewery (**Plate 12.1-50 - Plate 12.1-51**). **Experience of the Assets** The asset is defined and experienced entirely within the Bradfield Manor Farm grounds. From within the main farmyard to the east, both the Barn and attached Stables can be seen in full. This asset is not appreciable from within the walled grounds of Bradfield Manor of the north, due to the high walls, though views of the structure are likely possible from the upper storeys of the Manor House itself. Finally, part of the western elevation of the building can be seen from the Public Right of Way (PRoW) which runs approximately 50m west of the barn. This asset is only viewed in conjunction with the neighbouring vegetation to	The alignment of the Cable Route Corridor passes approximately 400m west/north-west of Bradfield Manor Farm, along the length of the Bristol and South Wales Direct Railway north of Hullavington Solar Park. Cables are to be passed below the rail line using horizontal directional drilling (HDD). A temporary construction compound will be established within Field D5, c.420m north of Bradfield Manor Farm. Construction works will result in some limited impact to the significance and setting of Bradfield Manor Farm, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. However, these impacts are considered to be temporary in nature, and the compound will be removed on the installation works are completed. This Barn is situated approximately 220m south of Lime Down D at their nearest points. The topography of the land rises gently in elevation to the north-west, north and north-east of Bradfield Manor Farm, and, at present, there is intervisibility between Bradfield Manor Farm and Lime Down D, though intervisibility is restricted at ground level in areas due to existing vegetation present within and immediately adjacent the Bradfield Manor Farm complex itself. The Barn itself is largely screened from view to the north by Bradfield Manor Farmhouse and in views to the west by a belt of woodland present north of the Bristol and South Wales Direct Railway line. Views to the east are also screened by the buildings of Flying Monk Brewery, as well as additional planting.

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
			the south and the high garden wall to the north, with no other assets within the complex visible from this point. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** Bradfield Manor has a historic relationship with much of the land within Lime Down D. This land is still under the ownership of Bradfield Manor.	Since the design presented at PEIR stage, Solar PV Panels have been removed entirely from the southernmost part of Field D5, the Field nearest Bradfield Manor Farm. Solar PV Panels will be present throughout the remainder of Lime Down D to the north-west, north and north-east, though there have been offsets established along the PRoW, as well as along Bradfield Cottages in the east, as well as the establishment of a wildflower meadow within the western part of Field D6, adjacent this road. The BESS Area and a 400 kV Substation will be situated within Fields D1 and D22, approximately 785m and approximately 945m to the west and west-north-west respectively. Throughout Lime Down D, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout. Along the southern and south-eastern boundaries of Fields D1-D3, a new woodland belt will be established. Within the southernmost part of Field D5, a new native woodland block will also be created, which recreates a former woodland block which was once present within this area, as illustrated on the 1841 Hullavington Tithe Plan. From ground level, the proposed mitigation will provide further screening, in addition to the existing coverage provided by trees within and adjacent the property, between the Barn and Lime Down D. Views of the proposed BESS and 400 kV Substation are not possible from this area, and will be further screened by the establishment of the proposed new woodland belt along the south-eastern boundary of Field D3. It is therefore considered that there will be **no harm** to the setting and significance of the Barn to the South West of Bradfield Manor Farmhouse.
1356036	Barn to East of Bradfield Manor Farmhouse Grade II Listed	This Grade II Listed barn was first designated in 1986. Thought to date to the early-19th century, this structure was altered in the 21st century and is now utilised as a café and tap for Flying Monk Brewery. This linear structure is built of coursed rubble and a gabled corrugated asbestos roof resting atop a simple through-purlin collar and tie-beam roof structure. It historically formed one element of the wider Bradfield Manor Farm (HER MWI66052). **Architectural Interest** Whilst this asset has been converted into a café and tap, this barn still derives some architectural interest from its scale and massing. The barn possesses central midstreys along its eastern and western elevations, flush rusticated dressed stone quoins and wooden lintels. **Historic Interest** This asset derives significance as a representation of a partially extant medieval farmstead, though this asset was a later, post-medieval addition to the estate. This historic relationship has been slightly severed, with the complex physically and visually separated from Bradfield	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** This former barn is situated within the centre of Flying Monk Brewery, with modern metal, concrete and wooden buildings present to the east, south and west of the structure. A large belt of vegetation is present to the north of the barn, making the main access road to Bradfield Manor to the north-west. South of the brewery complex, the land slopes to the south/south-east across open field to Gauze Brook, a small residential area known as Brookside, and the tree-line railway embankment. The barn is both visually and physically separated from the neighbouring Bradfield Manor by the buildings and vegetation to the west of the structure (**Plate 12.1-52**). **Experience of the Assets** The asset is defined and experienced largely within the Brewery complex itself, where the scale, massing and details of the building can be experienced. The building is only seen in conjunction with the other modern structures of Flying Monk Brewery, with no visible or physical relationship between this structure and the neighbouring Bradfield Manor at present.	The alignment of the Cable Route Corridor passes approximately 400m west/north-west of Bradfield Manor Farm, along the length of the Bristol and South Wales Direct Railway north of Hullavington Solar Park. Cables are to be passed below the rail line using horizontal directional drilling (HDD). A temporary construction compound will be established within Field D5, c.420m north of Bradfield Manor Farm. Construction works will result in some limited impact to the significance and setting of Bradfield Manor Farm, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. However, these impacts are considered to be temporary in nature, and the compound will be removed on the installation works are completed. This Barn is situated approximately 250m south of Lime Down D at their nearest points. The topography of the land rises gently in elevation to the north-west, north and north-east of Bradfield Manor Farm, and, at present, there is intervisibility between Bradfield Manor Farm and Lime Down D, though intervisibility is restricted at ground level in areas due to existing vegetation present within and immediately adjacent the Bradfield Manor Farm complex itself. The Barn itself is largely screened from view to the

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
		Manor to the west by modern buildings and a substantial hedgerow. **Associative Value** The Historic England listing description for this asset notes that this asset was listed principally due to its group value with Bradfield Manor Farmhouse. It is considered that this asset further possesses associative group value due to its historic relationship with the other designated barns at Bradfield Manor Farm. Finally, this asset derives significance due to its relationship with the other buildings which form Flying Monk Brewery.	**Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** Bradfield Manor has a historic relationship with much of the land within Lime Down D. This land is still under the ownership of Bradfield manor. However, the land within the Brewery, whilst historically forming part of Bradfield Manor, is now under separate ownership, with this relationship having been severed.	west and north-west by Bradfield Manor Farmhouse and associated Barns, and in views to the north by a row of trees along the Bradfield Manor Farm entrance drive. Since the design presented at PEIR stage, Solar PV Panels have been removed entirely from the southernmost part of Field D5, the Field nearest Bradfield Manor Farm. Solar PV Panels will be present throughout the remainder of Lime Down D to the north-west, north and north-east, though there have been offsets established along the PRoW, as well as along Bradfield Cottages in the east, as well as the establishment of a wildflower meadow within the western part of Field D6, adjacent this road. The BESS Area and a 400 kV Substation will be situated within Fields D1 and D22, approximately 900m and approximately 1.1km to the west and west-north-west respectively. Throughout Lime Down D, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout. Along the southern and south-eastern boundaries of Fields D1-D3, a new woodland belt will be established. Within the southernmost part of Field D5, a new native woodland block will also be created, which recreates a former woodland block which was once present within this area, as illustrated on the 1841 Hullavington Tithe Plan. From ground level, the proposed mitigation will provide further screening, in addition to the existing coverage provided by trees within and adjacent the property, between the Barn and Lime Down D. Views of the proposed BESS and 400 kV Substation are not possible from this area, and will be further screened by the establishment of the proposed new woodland belt along the south-eastern boundary of Field D3. It is considered that there will be **no harm** to the setting and significance of the Barn to East of Bradfield Manor Farmhouse.

5.12 Lower Stanton St Quintin

Introduction

5.12.1 Lower Stanton St Quintin is a small hamlet within the parish of Stanton St Quintin, situated 1.4km north-east of Stanton St Quintin. This hamlet is located immediately east of Hullavington Airfield and Buckley Barracks (see section 5.11: Hullavington), separated from these assets by the A429 (**Annex A Figure 12-1.10**).

5.12.2 The majority of settlement within the hamlet is focussed immediately east of the A429, along Seagry Road and Avil's Lane, with several farmsteads and cottages situated east of the core of the hamlet, including Avil's Farm approximately 1.4km to the east. The topography of the hamlet is approximately 93m aOD at the junction of Seagry Road and the A429, and drops gently to the east, ranging between approximately 85-87m aOD near Glebe Farm (HER MWI66119). The landscape continues to drop in elevation to the east and north-east, before beginning to rise again approximately 500m to the east of the hamlet. The wider landscape to the north, east and south of Lower Stanton St Quintin is composed of open agricultural fields, which are lined by hedges and trees, in addition to several areas of plantation woodland.

5.12.3 Lower Stanton St Quintin is situated approximately 500m south-west of Lime Down E at their nearest points.

Historical Background

5.12.4 Stanton is first recorded in the 1086 Domesday Survey as *Stantone,* a moderately-sized settlement of 19 households (Ref 18). The addition of 'St Quintin' to the village names does not appear until 13th century, a manorial suffix derived from the *de St Quintin* family, lords of the manor from the 12th – late-14th century (Ref 21, p.433).

5.12.5 From the early-13th century, the manor included two separate settlements, with the primary settlement being situated at Stanton (later Upper Stanton/Stanton St Quintin). Within this village is the Grade II* Listed Church of St Giles (NHLE 1200437), which was established in the 12th century, in addition to a former rectory Stanton Court (NHLE 1253946) which dates to the 18th century. A medieval manor house was once situated to the west of the church, though this was entirely demolished in the 19th century, with the only surviving structures of this complex being a 17th century dovecote (NHLE 1200472) and 18th century barn (NHLE 1022399).

5.12.6 Glebe Farm (HER MWI66119), which dates to the late-16th/early-17th century, is the oldest farmstead within the village. By the 18th century, Lower Stanton St Quintin was the site of approximately 7 farmsteads and 10 cottages, including

Avil's Farm (HER MWI66201) to the north-east, which was built in the early/mid-18th century.

5.12.7 The land within the manor of Stanton during the medieval period included open fields including arable land, though much of the manor appears to have been composed of uncultivated demesne and common pasture. Enclosure appears to have been carried out piecemeal throughout the 17th-18th century, with the parish equally divided between arable and grassland by the end of the 18th century. Throughout the later-19th and early-20th century, much of the land within the parish was laid to grass, with the principal occupation being sheep farming.

5.12.8 In the mid-20th century, Hullavington Airfield was established to the west of Lower Stanton St Quintin and, as a result, there was an increase in the population, which included the construction of a series of new dwellings within the northern part of the hamlet (see section 5.10: Hullavington).

Designated Heritage Assets

Table 17 Lower Stanton St Quintin Listed Buildings

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
1022396 1022397	**Avil's Farm:** Avil's Farmhouse Barn at Avil's Farm Grade II Listed	These Grade II Listed Buildings were designated in 1986 and comprise the only two Listed structures within the wider Avil's Farm complex (HER MWI66201). Both assets were designated in 1986. Avil's Farmhouse was built in the early-mid 18th century with 19th and 20th century alterations and additions. Originally square in plan, this structure is two storeys and attic in height, built of roughcast rubble stone with hipped stone slate roods and rebuilt stacks. The Barn to the south dates to the 18th century, appears to have been utilised for threshing, and includes both a cart shed and loft. At its listing date, the structure was constructed of rubble stone with a five-bay double purlin roof overlain with corrugated iron. The Barn was converted for residential use in the 21st century, with internal and external alterations carried out. **Architectural Interest** These structures derive architectural interest as individual assets through their decorative architectural details. Avil's Farmhouse possesses features such as flush quoins and 16-pane sash windows, some of which are of an early-19th century type. Whilst the Barn has been remodelled, it still possesses features (e.g. scale and massing) identifying its former agricultural use, including cart doors along the eastern and western elevations and half-hipped gabled roofs. **Historic Interest** Collectively, these assets derive significance as a representation of a partially extant 18th century farmstead. There has been some loss to historic buildings, as well as alterations and additions to surviving structures within the farm complex. Once positioned within an isolated location on the outskirts of Lower Stanton St. Quintin, the primary route to the farmstead, Avil's Lane, a number of new farmsteads and residential dwellings line this route. **Associative Value** These assets share associative value with one another, as well as the other non-designated farm buildings which form the wider Avil's Farm complex.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** Avil's Farm is situated on the border of the parishes of Stanton St. Quintin and Malmsbury, approximately 1.4km east of the village of Lower Stanton St. Quinton. Accessed via Avil's Lane from the west, the farmstead as a whole is situated on a relatively flat area of land. Avil's Farmhouse is the northernmost building within the farm complex, accessed via a separate tree-line drive from Avil's Lane. Set within an enclosed plot north of this access drive, it has a northern garden lined with trees. The Barn and other outbuildings within the farmstead are accessed via a separate drive from Avil's Lane, with the Listed Barn located within the north-eastern part of this grouping of farm buildings, bounded to the north and south by structures, with larger sheds present to the west and south-west, across a farmyard. A small, enclosed garden is present to the east, which is lined to the north by trees. The wider farmstead includes small paddocks and a horse canter track to the south and east. Clumps and belts of vegetation are present across the farmstead, including to the west of Avil's Farm, and a long rectangular belt approximately 40m north of Avil's Farmhouse. Avil's Farm is bounded to the north, east and south by agricultural fields, as well as Seagry Wood to the west, with the topography of the landscape dropping in elevation along all sides of the farmstead (**Plate 12.1-53 - Plate 12.1-54**). **Experience of the Assets** The assets are defined and experienced largely from within the Avil's Farm complex itself, where the scale, massing and detailing of the Listed Buildings can be appreciated cohesively. This also allows for the relationship between these Listed assets, as well as the other non-designated structures within the farmstead, to also be appreciated together. A Public Right of Way (PRoW) runs along the southern and western boundary of Avil's Farm, with views from the southern extent of the farmyard north including partial views of both the Listed Barn and Farmhouse, though these views are restricted by other farm buildings and walling present within the complex. Due to their positioning within the complex, views along the PRoW in the east do not include either Listed structure, due to the presence of vegetation along the eastern farmstead boundary. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** Avil's Farm does not appear to have a historic relationship with the land within Lime Down E, though due to their proximity to one another, there is a minor shared spatial	Avil's Farm is situated approximately 245m south of Lime Down E at their nearest points, with the topography of the landscape dropping in elevation from Avil's Farm to Lime Down E. Since the design presented at PEIR stage, Field E30 has been removed entirely from the Order Limits. Solar PV Panels will be introduced within Fields E25, E27, E31-E32 and E34 within the southern part of Lime Down E. Throughout Lime Down E, the enhanced screening of existing hedgerows has been proposed, including along the southern boundaries of Fields E32 and E24, as well as the establishment of grassland margins and diverse wildflower meadows. Screening, in the form of clumps and belts of woodland, are present around Avil's Farm, including to the west of the farmstead, as well as a long, rectangular belt approximately 40m to the north of the Farmhouse. The existing and proposed screening, in addition to the topography, will entirely prevent intervisibility between these assets this group of heritage assets will retain their historic or architectural interests. Whilst there is a minor shared spatial relationship between Lime Down E and Avil's Farm, the proposed Scheme would not undermine its appreciation as an 18th century Farmstead within a wider agrarian landscape on the outskirts of Lower Stanton St. Quintin. It is therefore considered that there will be **no harm** to the setting and significance of the group of assets at Avil's Farm.

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
			relationship. The rectangular belt of woodland north of Avil's Farmhouse is a 20th century addition to the landscape, so historically, views between Avil's Farm and Lime Down E would have existed.	
1022395	Lower Stanton Farmhouse Grade II Listed	This Grade II Listed Farmhouse was designated in 1988 and is the only designated asset within the wider Lower Stanton Farm complex (HER MWI66120). This early-19th century farmhouse is composed of two parallel ranges two-storeys in height, built of squared rubble stone with slate roofs and end stacks. **Architectural Interest** This asset is of some architectural interest due to its decorative architectural details. It possesses a 3-window south front of 16-pane sashes and central door, with both ranges possessing coped gables. **Historic Interest** Lower Stanton Farm derives interest as an example of a partially extant 19th century farmstead, situated on the outer edge of the hamlet of Lower Stanton St. Quintin. **Associative Value** This asset shares associated value with the other non-designated buildings which form the wider Lower Stanton Farm complex.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** Lower Stanton Farmhouse is located within the hamlet of Lower Stanton St. Quintin, situated within a small plot north of Avil's Lane. The farmstead is accessed from two different points north of Avil's Lane, with the western entrance providing access to the Farmhouse, and the eastern entrance providing access to the outbuildings at the rear. The Farmhouse is the southernmost building within the farmstead, separated from Avil's Lane by a tall stone wall backed with extensive planting, affording the complex a great deal of privacy from the main road. A large tree-covered front lawn separates the farmhouse from the boundary wall to the south. To the rear of the Farmhouse, a series of outbuildings are present, which form a small courtyard. The farmstead is bounded to the south and west by other residential properties within Lower Stanton St. Quintin, with agricultural fields present to the north and east. The landscape to the east of the farmstead drops in elevation towards Rowden Wood, approximately 460m to the north-east (**Plate 12.1-55 - Plate 12.1-56**). **Experience of the Assets** Due to the extensive vegetation around the southern boundary of the farmstead, the Farmhouse is largely screed from views along Avil's Lane and from within Lower Stanton St. Quintin itself, though some glimpsed views of the building are possible further east along Avil's Lane, where the vegetation along the road is thinner. Due to a lack of screening to the north and north-east, the farmstead is relatively open, with its wider agricultural setting can be understood. Despite these views, the Farmhouse is best defined and experienced from within the farmstead itself, where its architectural details can be appreciated, as well as its relationship with the other non-designated structures within the farmstead. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** This asset does not derive any particular significance from Lime Down E or share any specific historical or visual relationship with the land within the Scheme.	Lower Stanton Farm is situated approximately 590m south-west of Lime Down E at their nearest points. Solar PV Panels will be introduced within Fields E19-E21, and E26-E27 along the south-western part of Lime Down E. Throughout Lime Down E, the enhanced screening of existing hedgerow has been proposed, as well as the addition of native woodland belts along the western boundaries of Fields E19-E21 and E26. Due to the existing and proposed screening within Lime Down E, as well as within the landscape between Lower Stanton Farm and Lime Down E (including Rowden Wood), there will be no intervisibility between these two areas. Lower Stanton Farm will retain its historic and architectural interests and still be legible as an early-19th century farmstead on the outer edge of the hamlet of Lower Stanton St. Quintin, set within a wider agrarian landscape. It is therefore considered that there will be **no harm** to the setting and significance of the group of assets at Lower Stanton Farm.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Table 18 Lower Stanton St Quintin Non-Designated Heritage Assets

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
MWI66202		Outfarm, North-northwest of Avil's Farm	The Outfarm North-northwest of Avil's Farm is a 19th century farm building located among agricultural fields approximately 1.3km north-east of Lower Stanton St. Quintin. **Architectural and Historic Interest** This asset has architectural and historic interest as a farm building within the rural hinterland of Lower Stanton St. Quinton and Rodbourne. The asset derives significance from this interest despite having been modified since its initial construction, as well as the loss of other associated outbuildings within this small plot. **Associative Value** The asset shares associative value with Rodbourne Cliffe Farm (HER MWI66203), with this small outfarm forming part of this farmsteads wider landholdings. It also derives interest from its relationship within the villages of Lower Stanton St. Quintin and Rodbourne.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** The asset is located within a small plot of land at the north-western corner of Field E32, which is partially lined by trees and other vegetation. Situated approximately 1.3km north-east of Lower Stanton St. Quintin, the plot is bounded on all sides by agricultural fields (**Plate 12.1-57**). **Experience of the Assets** The asset is defined and experienced as a farm building in the hinterland of Lower Stanton St. Quintin and Rodbourne. The asset is experienced in views looking eastwards from an unnamed roadway approximately 380m to the west, where the building can be seen in glimpsed views through the vegetation around the outfarm and lining the intervening fields. Here, the agricultural fields which surround it enhance the appreciation of the asset as a farm building. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** This asset is situated within the boundaries of Lime Down E and shares a visual relationship with the surrounding fields, though the outfarm plot itself is excluded from the Scheme. The outfarm has a historic relationship with the surrounding fields of Lime Down E, having been built as an ancillary building for Rodbourne Cliffe Farm, which worked the surrounding lands.	This small outfarm is situated within the north-western corner of Field E32 within the southern part of Lime Down E. While the outfarm itself is not included within the Scheme design, and a small offset has been included around this structure, Solar PV Panels will be constructed within Fields E29, E31, E32 and E33, all of which surround this outfarm. The Scheme will result in **less than substantial harm** to the significance and setting of this asset, as the installation of the Solar PV Panels within these fields will result in losing the ability to read this asset as an agricultural building within a wider agrarian landscape. However, due to the overall significance of this asset, being of very low historic and architectural interest, this level of impact is assessed **at the lower end of the scale**.

5.13 Luckington

Introduction

5.13.1 Luckington is a village situated within the eastern extent of the parish of Luckington, approximately 700m north-west of the village of Alderton and approximately 2.7km north-east of Badminton (**Annex A Figure 12-1.11**).

5.13.2 The village itself is relatively compact in layout, situated along the B4040 (Sherston Road) linking Old Sodbury and Malmesbury. Within the core of the village five roads meet, forming a series of small greens and pockets of development, with the oldest structures within the village, the Grade I Listed Church of Saint Mary and Saint Ethelbert and the Grade II* Luckington Court, situated within a small grouping to the east of the village. The landscape within the village is relatively level at approximately 122m aOD, dropping to the east towards Luckington Brook at approximately 102m aOD south-east of the Church.

5.13.3 Luckington is situated approximately 780m north-west of Lime Down C at their nearest points.

Historical Background

5.13.4 Settlement at Luckington is first recorded in the 1086 Domesday Survey as *Lochintone,* with records indicating Luckington was a substantial settlement during the medieval period, with 21 households recorded, in addition to a mill, surrounded by the typical medieval open-fields (Ref 18).

5.13.5 Throughout much of the medieval period, the manor of Luckington was held by the Earls of Hereford. The Grade I Listed Church of Saint Mary and Saint Ethelbert (NHLE 1199767) was established on the eastern outskirts of the village in the early-13th century, with Luckington Court Farm (HER MWI64794) to the north thought to have medieval origins.

5.13.6 The manor of Luckington was acquired by the Fitzherbert family in the 17th century, who retained ownership of the manor until the early-19th century. Throughout this period, the Fitzherbert family were prominent landowners within the area, residing at the Grade II* Listed Luckington Court (NHLE 1022373), west of the Church. This house was built approximately 1700 for the Fitzherbert and includes a 16th century (or earlier) core. The neighbouring Church contains a series of plaques to the Fitzherbert family. Luckington Court also possesses several other structures within 16th/17th century origins, including a Barn and Stable Range (NHLE 1363808) and Dovecote (NHLE 1022375).

5.13.7 Five roads meet within the centre of Luckington, with the core of the village itself relatively compact around this junction. Nearly half of the buildings within the village are Grade II Listed, with many of these structures built between the 17th-19th centuries. The wider landscape around Luckington comprises both arable

and pastureland, dotted with isolated farmsteads, a number of which form part of the Badminton Estate holdings (see section 5.6: Badminton).

Designated Heritage Assets

Table 19 Luckington Listed Buildings

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
1199767 1022376 1022377 1199776 1199782 1363809	Church of St Mary and Saint Ethelbert Grade I Listed Two Unidentified Monuments in Churchyard about 4 metres West of Church of Saint Mary and Saint Ethelbert EC Hill Monument in Churchyard about 4 metres East of Chancel of Church of St Mary and Saint Ethelbert Group of Four Bell Monuments in Churchyard West of North West Angle of Church of Saint Mary and Saint Ethelbert Two Monuments in Churchyard South of South Aisle of Church of Saint Mary and Saint Ethelbert Ayliffe Monument in Churchyard about 6 metres South West of Porch of Church of Saint Mary and Saint Ethelbert Grade II Listed	The Grade I Listed Anglican Parish Church of St Mary and Saint Ethelbert was first designated in 1959. Built between 13th – 15th century, it was restored and sections partially rebuilt in the late-19th century. It is largely built of rubble stone with stone slate roofs and coped gables, with some areas rebuilt in the 19th century built of ashlar. The Church has a four-stage north tower which is surmounted with battlements and truncated angle pinnacles. Internally, features range between 13th-19th century, including various fittings and monuments. Within its associated churchyard, there are ten monuments which are also Grade II Listed. **Architectural Interest** The Church of St Mary and Saint Ethelbert derives much of its architectural interest from its decorative masonry construction as well as a variety of decorative elements which date to the medieval period. These includes 15th century fenestration to the nave and aisle, with a 14th century door, as well as the tower itself, which dates largely to the 13th century, although the top bell-stage is 15th century in date. Internally, there is a restored 13th century arcade, with the nave and aisle possessing a 15th century arch-brace collar rafter roof. **Historic Interest** The asset has historic interest as the parish Church for both Luckington and the hamlet of Brook End, with the Church positioned between the two settlements. This historic interest is enhanced by the asset's relationship to noted English architect A.W. Blomfield, who carried out the 19th century remodels to the building. There is additional interest derived from its relationship with the Fitzherbert family, who resided at neighbouring Luckington Court from the 17th – early-19th century. Within the Church itself are a series of monuments and plaques dedicated to the Fitzherbert family. **Associative Value** The asset shares associative values with the ten Grade II Listed monuments within its surrounding churchyard, as well as the neighbouring Grade II* Listed Luckington Court (NHLE 1022373) and Grade II Listed Old Rectory (NHLE 1363811), all of which are located in a small grouping on the outskirts of the village of Luckington.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** The asset is situated on the outskirts of the village of Luckington and, in addition to Luckington Court and the Old Rectory, forms a distinct group of buildings separate from the main core of the village. The Church itself is positioned within a small, enclosed churchyard, which is bounded by low stone walls, and lined in various areas by trees and other vegetation, as well as small outbuildings in the east. The churchyard itself, as well as the fields to the south and east of the church, are lined with belts of trees. This group of buildings is positioned within a low area of Luckington, situated west of Luckington Brook, with the landscape rising to the west into the core of Luckington, and east towards Lime Down C (**Plate 12.1-58**). **Experience of the Assets** The asset is best experienced from within the churchyard itself, where the decorative elements of the building can be appreciated, as well the ability to appreciate its immediate relationship within the Grade II Listed monuments within the churchyard. From the churchyard, it is also possible to see Luckington Court and its various outbuildings to the west, as well as the Old Rectory to the north-east. The asset can be experienced from Church Road to the south, with the open fields to the south of the church providing views north to the Church itself. These views are largely restricted to a relatively small stretch of Church Road, due to the presents of vegetation along the main entrance to Luckington Court to the east, along Luckington Brook to the west, and along Church Road itself, which prevent anything apart from glimpsed views of the Church beyond this area. However, due to the scale of the Church tower itself, this part of the building is experienced more widely within the landscape, with the tower visible in a gap in the trees from the northern edge of Alderton, as well as some glimpsed views of the tower from along the road which forms the western boundary of Lime Down C. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** The asset does not derive any particular significance from the land within Lime Down A or C, nor does it share any specific historical or visual relationship with them.	The Church of St Mary and Saint Ethelbert is situated approximately 790m north-west of Lime Down C at their nearest points. Since the design presented at PEIR stage, Solar PV Panels have been removed entirely from within Fields C1, C6 and C8 along the western boundary of Lime Down C. The nearest panels within Lime Down C will be within Field C5, approximately 1.3km south-east of the Church, with this field situated east of the small ridge within Field C6. The topography within the western part of Lime Down C largely restricts intervisibility between the Solar PV Panels and the Church and surrounding churchyard. Throughout Lime Down C, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout, and in particular along the western boundary of Fields C1, C6, and C8. It is considered that there will be **no harm** to the setting and significance of the Church of St Mary and Saint Ethelbert and its associated churchyard monuments.

5.14 Norton

Introduction

5.14.1 Norton is a small, nucleated village located within the centre of the parish of Norton, approximately 2.5km south-west of Malmesbury (**Annex A Figure 12-1.12**). Settlement is focussed to the north and south of Sherston Road, which runs through the centre of the village, with several 19th-20th century cottages fronting Church Lane, which extents south-west from Sherston Road, south of its junction with Honey Lane to the north.

5.14.2 The topography of the village rises from approximately 94m aOD from its eastern entrance to approximately 100m aOD adjacent Norton Manor, where the landscape levels out westwards beyond the village. Extensive clumps of woodland are present to the north and south of the village, providing this settlement with a high degree of privacy from the surrounding landscape.

5.14.3 Norton is situated approximately 270m south and approximately 750m west of Lime Down B, approximately 1km north-east of Lime Down C, and approximately 200m north of Lime Down D and its nearest points. The Cable Route Corridor also passes within 720m south-west and approximately 825m north-west of Norton.

Historical Background

5.14.4 Norton is first recorded in an Anglo-Saxon charter from 931 as *Northun*, with its name deriving from the OE *north* + *tūn*, or 'north farmstead', potentially referencing its proximity approximately 2.2km north of the large settlement at Hullavington (Ref 21, p.349). At the time of the 1086 Domesday Survey, the small settlement of Norton formed part of the lands of Malmesbury Abbey (Ref 18, p.199).

5.14.5 A chapel is recorded in Norton in the 12th century, with the present Grade II Listed Church of All Saints (NHLE 1023214) probably of 13th century origin, rebuilt in the 15th century and restored in the mid-19th century. Though settlement during the medieval period, the buildings within the village largely date between the 17th-20th century.

5.14.6 The settlement remained a part of the holdings of Malmesbury Abbey until the Dissolution, when it passed to the Crown, with later ownership passing through a number of families throughout the post-medieval period, including the Baron Hollands of Foxley in the 18th-19th century (see section 5.8: Foxley). All of Norton's lands lay in closes during this period, mostly meadow and pasture, with the primary activity within the area being cattle rearing.

5.14.7 Norton Manor (NHLE 1023215) was built in the early-17th century and was one of the primary farmsteads within the village during this period, in addition to

Buckland's Farm (HER MWI66021), Manor Farm (HER MWI66023) and Maidford (HER MWI66042), amongst several others.

5.14.8 The village underwent alterations in the 19th and early-20th centuries, with several of the farmsteads within the parish purchased by Joseph Neeld of Grittleton (see section 5.9: Grittleton). Neeld also paid for the restoration of the Church of All Saints in 1854, which included the addition of a bellcote atop the church roof, which was originally constructed as a turret for Grittleton House. In the early-20th century, Captain C.H. Fenwick and the Wilson family, both owners of Norton Manor, carried out a number of improvements of the wider estate, including the establishment of the gardens south of Sherston Road, the realignment of the 17th century gateway to Norton Manor, and establishment of an identical garden gateway, with both gateways forming important visual elements within the streetscape of Norton.

Designated Heritage Assets

Table 20 Norton Listed Buildings

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
1023215	**Norton Farm:** Norton Manor Grade II* Listed	The Grade II* Listed Norton Manor represent one of the four designated assets of the wider Norton Farm complex (HER MWI66022). Norton Manor was designated in 1951. Norton Manor dates to the early-17th century, with a 1623 south addition (porch datestone), 1850's re-ordering, 1901 extensions and further addition in 1925. T-shaped in plan, the structure is built of coursed rubble with flush rusticated dressed stone quoins, ashlar trim, with hipped and gabled stone slate roofs surmounted by tall stacks rebuilt in 1901. **Architectural Interest** Norton Manor is of architectural interest, containing a range of detailing dating between the 17th-20th century. Its southern elevation with Sherton Road includes a central 2-storey gabled porch with Roman and Ionic columns. A similar porch is also present along its western elevation, though this was a later 1925 addition to the building. Other features include attenuated gables and ovolo mullion fenestration. Internally, it possesses a Jacobean style staircase of 1850s, with early-17th century panelling inserted in 1901-9. **Historic Interest** This structure is also of considerable historic interest, being one of the earliest structures within the village of Norton. Norton Farm has had a number of owners since the 17th century, including the Vassall-Fox, Barons Holland family, who also owned lands and estates in neighbouring Foxley. Captain C.H.Fenwick and the Wilson family, both owners of the estate in the early-20th century, carried out a number of improvements to the farmstead, including alterations to the house itself, as well as the addition of new elements to the wider estate, including the gardens south and west of the Manor House. **Associative Value** This asset derives associative value from its relationship with the other designated and non-designated structures within the Norton Farm complex, with all of these structures collectively representing a partially extant 17th century farmstead dispersed across multiple yards. Norton Manor, as well as Norton Farm, derive significance due to its relationship with the neighbouring Buckland Farm complex, with both estates joined together in the early-20th century.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** Norton Manor is situated north of Sherston Road and is accessed from a gated entrance off the road, positioned between the former farmhouse to the west and various outbuildings to the east. The southern, 17th century elevation of the house is set back approximately 30m from Sherston Road, accessed via a hedged path through the Grade II Listed Gateway Boundary Wall to the South of Norton Manor (NHLE 1023216). Views of the assets eastern and western elevations are largely screened by the stone wall and trees which form the northern boundary of Sherston Road. Additional screening is present to the east of the main entrance, where a small belt of trees is present, as well as to the north of Norton Manor, where a substantial clump of trees extends close to the building's northern elevation. To the east of Norton Manor, separated by a wide entrance courtyard centred around the Grade II Listed Wellhead (NHLE 1199011), are a series of outbuildings which are partially screened from Norton Manor by aforementioned vegetation. Views from the asset to the west, north and east are largely restricted by the presence of extensive woodland clumps, which afford this asset much privacy from the surrounding landscape (**Plate 12.1-59**). **Experience of the Assets** The asset is defined and experienced primarily from within the complex itself, where the scale and details of Norton Manor can be best appreciated from its adjacent courtyard to the east, as well as from the landscaped lawn to the west, which afford views of its eastern and western elevations respectively. This asset is also appreciated from Sherston Road, looking north through its Listed Gates along the hedged path towards the southern façade of Norton Manor. This view highlights one of the oldest and most architecturally interesting parts of the building, though this view does not incorporate any other internal elements of Norton Farm (e.g. outbuildings, courtyard, etc.) **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** These assets derive some significance from the land within Lime Down B, as historically several of the fields within Lime Down B formed part of the wider landholdings of Norton Farm (Fields B1-B5).	Norton Manor is situated approximately 280m south and approximately 860m east of Lime Down B at its nearest points, and approximately 380m north of Lime Down D at its nearest points. Since the design presented at PEIR stage, Solar PV Panels have been removed entirely from within Fields B1-B5, with the nearest panels situated within Fields B9 and B10 to the north and Fields D19-D21 to the south. Throughout Lime Down B and D, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedge throughout, and in particular along the southern boundary of Lime Down B and the northern boundary of Lime Down D. Norton as a whole is very well screened from the surrounding landscape, with a substantial clump of trees present to the north and north-east of Norton Farm, with additional planting present to the south of Norton, adjacent Manor Farm. This existing screening, in addition to the proposed screening within both Lime Down B and D, will prevent any intervisibility between Norton Manor and the Solar PV Panels within the Scheme. The approaches into Norton highlight the village's wider agrarian landscape. As part of the evolution of the design since PEIR stage, offsets have been included within the design along all the access routes into Norton, with the existing hedgerow boundaries along these offsets to be enhanced by further planting. This mitigation will allow for the agrarian setting of Norton to be largely sustained by the Scheme. Norton Farm has a historic connection with a number of fields within Lime Down B; however, Solar PV Panels have been entirely removed from within Fields B1-B5, the Fields which have a historic connection with this farmstead. Instead, the alignment of the Cable Route Corridor will pass through these fields. Construction works associated with the installation of the cables will result in some limited impact to the historic significance Norton Farm, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. However, these impacts are considered to be temporary in nature, as the land will be reinstated. It is therefore considered that there will be **no harm** to the setting and significance of Norton Manor.
	Norton Farm:	The Grade II Listed Gateway Boundary Wall to the South of Norton Manor, Gateway and Boundary Wall to	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets**	This group of assets associated with Norton Farm are situated approximately 290m south and approximately

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
1023216 1023218 1199011	Gateway Boundary Wall to the South of Norton Manor Gateway and Boundary Wall to Kitchen Garden, South of Norton Manor Wellhead in Courtyard to the East of Norton Manor Grade II Listed	Kitchen Garden, South of Norton Manor, and Wellhead in Courtyard to the East of Norton Manor represent three of the four designated assets of the wider Norton Farm complex (HER MWI66022). These assets were designated in 1986. The Gateway Boundary Wall to the South of Norton Manor is situated approximately 30m south of Norton Manor and comprises a gateway dated to 1623 which was re-erected and set in a new boundary wall in 1901. The low boundary wall is built of coursed rubble with simple lance railings, with the round-arched gateway possessing a wrought iron gate. The Gateway and Boundary Wall to Kitchen Garden, South of Norton Manor is situated to the south of Sherston Road, immediately opposite the Listed gates to Norton Manor. This set of assets were built in 1901 and constructed in the same style and materials of the opposite Listed 1623 gateway. The Grade II Listed Ornamental Wellhead is situated within the courtyard of Norton Manor, and is Venetian, dating to the 16th century, though it wasn't erected within its present location until 1925. It is built of marble in the form of a large classical capital with a wrought iron post with pulley and chain. **Architectural Interest** Both Listed Gateways and Boundary Walls are of some architectural interest, due to their design. Both ashlar gateways possess moulded jambs, bracketed keystones, coved spandrels with roundel decorations and gabled lintels with ball finials to ends. The adjoining coursed rubble walls with flush rusticated dressed stone quoins and ashlar copings ramp up to the gateway itself, with the ends of the walls finished with ball finials as well as the simple lance railings. Whilst the gateway north of Sherston Road dates to 1623, the design has been replicated well in the 1901 gateway to the south of Sherston Road. The Wellhead within the Norton Manor courtyard is also of architectural interest, with this capital decorated with acanthus leaf in the corners, lions' heads and winged putti in roundels to each site. Its square base stone also possesses floral scroll patterns to sides, with the cruciform Pennant flag platform of two tiers with semi-circular projections to each side. **Historic Interest** Norton Farm has had a number of owners since the 17th century, including the Vassall-Fox, Barons Holland family, who also owned lands and estates in neighbouring Foxley. Captain C.H.Fenwick and the Wilson family, both owners of the estate in the early-20th century, carried out a number of improvements to the farmstead, including alterations to the house itself, as well as the addition of new elements to the wider estate,	The main core of Norton Farm is situated to the north of Sherston Road, with the Gateway Boundary Wall to the South of Norton Manor and Wellhead in Courtyard to the East of Norton Manor both forming part of this core. The gardens to the south of Sherston Road were laid out in the early-20th century, with the associated Gateway and Boundary Wall built as part of the later expansion of the Norton Farm. The pair of Gateways and Boundary Walls are defined by Sherston Road, as well as Norton Manor to the north and the Kitchen Gardens to the south. The Ornamental Wellhead is situated within the courtyard of Norton Farm itself, bounded to the west by Norton Manor and to the east by various outbuildings within the complex (**Plate 12.1-59**). **Experience of the Assets** The pair of Listed Gateways and Boundary Walls are both experienced primarily from along Sherston Road, with both assets providing symmetrical and cohesive features within the streetscape of Norton. Views of these assets from Sherston Road include other lengths of boundary walls which are not Listed, as well as the southern elevation of the nearby Grade II Listed Barn to the South West of Norton Manor (NHLE 1199030). These assets are also experienced individually from within the two complexes they provide entrances for. The northern 1623 Gateway provides access to the southern elevation of Norton Manor, accessible via a hedged pathway. The southern, 1901 Gateway, provides access into the early-20th century Kitchen Gardens, which form a later addition to the Norton Farm estate. Finally, the Listed Wellhead is entirely experienced from within the Norton Farm estate, where it is appreciated best from the courtyard, where it can be seen in conjunction with the 1901 eastern elevation entrance front. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** It is considered that whilst there may be a wider historic association between the Norton Farm complex and the Scheme, there is no visual relationship between these particular assets and the Scheme, nor does the scheme contribute to the setting of these assets.	890m east of Lime Down B at its nearest points, and approximately 340m north of Lime Down D at its nearest points. Since the design presented at PEIR stage, Solar PV Panels have been removed entirely from within Fields B1-B5, with the nearest panels situated within Fields B9 and B10 to the north and Fields D19-D21 to the south. Throughout Lime Down B and D, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedge throughout, and in particular along the southern boundary of Lime Down B and the northern boundary of Lime Down D. Norton as a whole is very well screened from the surrounding landscape, with a substantial clump of trees present to the north and north-east of Norton Farm, with additional planting present to the south of Norton, adjacent Manor Farm. This existing screening, in addition to the proposed screening within both Lime Down B and D, will prevent any intervisibility between the Barn and the Solar PV Panels within the Scheme. The approaches into Norton highlight the village's wider agrarian landscape. As part of the evolution of the design since PEIR stage, offsets have been included within the design along all the access routes into Norton, with the existing hedgerow boundaries along these offsets to be enhanced by further planting. This mitigation will allow for the agrarian setting of Norton to be largely sustained by the Scheme. Norton Farm has a historic connection with a number of fields within Lime Down B; however, Solar PV Panels have been entirely removed from within Fields B1-B5, the Fields which have a historic connection with this farmstead. Instead, the alignment of the Cable Route Corridor will pass through these fields. Construction works associated with the installation of the cables will result in some limited impact to the historic significance Norton Farm, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. However, these impacts are considered to be temporary in nature, as the land will be reinstated. It is therefore considered that there will be **no harm** to the setting and significance of this group of designated assets at Norton Farm.

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
		including the gardens south and west of the Manor House. **Associative Value** These assets derive associative value from their relationship the other designated and non-designated structures within the Norton Farm complex, with all of these structures collectively representing a partially extant 17th century farmstead dispersed across multiple yards. Norton Farm as a whole derives significance due to its relationship with the neighbouring Buckland Farm complex, with both estates joined together in the early-20th century.		
1199030	Barn to the South West of Norton Manor Grade II Listed	This Grade II Listed Barn was first designated in 1986. The Barn is thought to be 17th century in origin, though it was re-roofed in the late-18th century and re-ordered in the early-20th century, with the Barn now a private residence. It is built of coursed rubble with wooden lintels, plank doors and gates with a steeply pitched gabled stone slate roof surmounted by a single brick stack. Internally, it possesses a butt-purlin, collar and tie-beam roof structure. **Architectural Interest** The Barn derives much of its architectural interest largely from its scale and massing as a former Barn. Despite having been converted into a private residence, the structure still possesses features which indicate its former agricultural use, including two cart entrances along its eastern elevation, as well as a loft elevation along its southern façade. **Historic Interest** This Listed Barn derives historic interest from its role as a former farm building within Norton, built in the 17th century when a number of other farmsteads were also established within Norton when the village was developing around its agricultural industries. **Associative Value** This asset shares associative values with both the neighbouring Buckland's Farm and Norton Manor, as the Barn may have historically formed part of their larger holdings.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** The asset is set at a right-angle with Sherston Road to the south, with the southern elevation of this building extending right up to the roadway. A low stone wall extends to the east of the asset, whilst a hedgerow defines the eastern boundary of the Barns wider plot. The south-eastern and eastern boundaries further lined with trees, with a large clump of woodland present to the north of the Barn. Immediately to the west of the asset is the front garden and eastern elevation of the Grade II Listed Buckland House (NHLE 1023217) (**Plate 12.1-60**). **Experience of the Assets** As noted within its Historic England listing description, this asset is considered to be an 'important visual element in the streetscape between Bucklands Farmhouse and Norton Manor.' This asset is experienced largely when travelling east and west along Sherston Road, as its location immediately adjacent the roadway makes it a prominent feature within the streetscape of Norton. Views from within the wider plot within the Barn now currently sits, views are largely restricted due to the narrowness of this plot, though one is able to appreciate some of the architectural detailing of the Barn in more depth from within this area. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** The asset does not derive any particular significance from Lime Down B or Lime Down C. It may have once shared a historic relationship with the land within the Scheme, if it was utilised by neighbouring Norton Manor, though this cannot be determined with any certainty.	The Barn to the South West of Norton Manor is situated approximately 350m south and approximately 830m east of Lime Down B at its nearest points, and approximately 350m north of Lime Down D at its nearest points. Since the design presented at PEIR stage, Solar PV Panels have been removed entirely from within Fields B1-B5, with the nearest panels situated within Fields B9 and B10 to the north and Fields D19-D21 to the south. Throughout Lime Down B and D, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedge throughout, and in particular along the southern boundary of Lime Down B and the northern boundary of Lime Down D. Norton as a whole is very well screened from the surrounding landscape, with a substantial clump of trees present to the north and north-east of Norton Farm, with additional planting present to the south of Norton, adjacent Manor Farm. This existing screening, in addition to the proposed screening within both Lime Down B and D, will prevent any intervisibility between the Barn and the Solar PV Panels within the Scheme. The approaches into Norton highlight the village's wider agrarian landscape. As part of the evolution of the design since PEIR stage, offsets have been included within the design along all the access routes into Norton, with the existing hedgerow boundaries along these offsets to be enhanced by further planting. This mitigation will allow for the agrarian setting of Norton to be largely sustained by the Scheme. It is therefore considered that there will be **no harm** to the setting and significance of the Barn to the South West of Norton Manor.
1023214 1199000	Church of All Saints Unidentified Monument in the Churchyard, 3 Metres North of Porch, Church of All Saints Grade II Listed	Both of these Grade II Listed Assets are situated within a small churchyard south of Sherston Road within Norton. The Anglican Parish Church was designated in 1959. Thought to have 13th century origins, the Church was rebuilt in the 15th century and restored in 1854, likely for Joseph Neeld of Grittleton House. It is composed of a nave, chancel, north porch and west bellcote and is built	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** The assets are situated within a small stone-walled churchyard, accessible from Church Lane to north-east. The churchyard itself is bounded to the east and north by mature trees, with additional trees and vegetation present across the northern part of the churchyard. The churchyard is positioned immediately north-east of Manor Farm, with a number of working farm buildings	The Church of All Saints is situated approximately 440m south and approximately 880m east of Lime Down B at its nearest points, and approximately 250m north of Lime Down D at its nearest points. Since the design presented at PEIR stage, Solar PV Panels have been removed entirely from within Fields B1-B5, with the nearest panels situated within Fields B9 and B10 to the north and Fields D19-D21 to the south. Throughout Lime Down B and D, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
		of coursed rubble with some render with open rafter roof surmounted by stone slates. The Unidentified Monument in the Churchyard, 3 Metres North of Porch was designated in 1986. It comprises mid-18th century chest tomb, built of limestone. **Architectural Interest** The Church is of some interest largely due to its architectural detailing. Ashlar has been used in window surroundings, copings and bellcote, with a series of windows dating between 15th-19th century. A blocked 13th century doorway is present along its southern elevation. Of particular interest to the structure is its bellcote. Originally built as a turret on Grittleton House, it is in a Romanesque-style with 2-arched openings to each site and a pyramidal roof with weathervane dated '1854'. Internally, the Church has an early-13th century font, a Jacobean pulpit, and a number of monuments and plaques throughout. The Listed Chest Tomb also possess some detailing, including cartouches to east and west ends, moulded cornice and deeply projecting cyma recta moulded slab. **Historic Interest** The Church has historic interest within Norton itself, having been established when Norton was an even smaller settlement than it presently is. Despite being a small parish, the Church would have been the centrepiece of the community's religious history for centuries, including christenings, weddings and funerals The Church is of some historic interest, largely due to the surviving medieval fabric present throughout the building, as well as its surviving 13th century font. It further derives its historic interest from the bellcote which tops the Church roof, which was dismantled and re-sited at Grittleton House in the mid-19th century at the behest of Joseph Neeld during the refurbishment of the Church. **Associative Value** The church derives some significance due to its incidental relationship with Grittleton House and, in turn, with Joseph Neeld. Both assets derive some associate value due to its spatial relationship with Manor Farm to the south, with Manor Farm once known as 'Church Farm'.	positioned close to the churchyard. Extensive areas of planting are present further north and south of the churchyard, providing this asset with a high level of screening from the surrounding agricultural landscape (**Plate 12.1-61 - Plate 12.1-62**). **Experience of the Assets** Due to the extensive screening present within this part of Norton, as well as the presence of the extensive Manor Farm complex, it is only possible to experience the Church and its associated monuments from either within the churchyard itself, or from immediately to the south and west, along the main drive to Manor Farm and the western extent of Church Lane. From these areas, the massing and decorative elements of the Church and monuments are appreciable. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** The asset does not derive any particular significance from the land within the Scheme, nor does the land within the Scheme contribute to the setting of this asset.	of existing hedge throughout, and in particular along the southern boundary of Lime Down B and the northern boundary of Lime Down D. Norton as a whole is very well screened from the surrounding landscape, with a substantial clump of trees present to the north and north-east of Norton Farm, with additional planting present to the south of Norton, adjacent Manor Farm. This existing screening, in addition to the proposed screening within both Lime Down B and D, will prevent any intervisibility between the Church and churchyard and the Solar PV Panels within the Scheme. The approaches into Norton highlight the village's wider agrarian landscape. As part of the evolution of the design since PEIR stage, offsets have been included within the design along all the access routes into Norton, with the existing hedgerow boundaries along these offsets to be enhanced by further planting. This mitigation will allow for the agrarian setting of Norton to be largely sustained by the Scheme. It is therefore considered that there will be **no harm** to the setting and significance of the Church of All Saints nor its associated churchyard monuments.
1023217 1199038	**Buckland's Farm:** Buckland House Cowbyres and Stable to the North West of Bucklands Farmhouse Grade II Listed	These Grade II Listed Buildings were designated in 1951 and represent the only two Listed structures within the Buckland's Farm complex (HER MWI66021). Buckland House was built in the late-17th century, with later additions and 20th century alterations. This L-shaped range is two-storeys with ab attic in height and is built of coursed rubble with stone dressings, with a stone slate roof with east end paired stone stack. The Cowbyres and Stable to the North West of Buckland House dates to the late-18th century and comprises a	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** Buckland's Farm is situated to the north of Sherston Road, within the western part of the village of Norton. Buckland House is slightly set back from Sherston Road, with a small stone-lined garden separating the building from the road itself. The Listed Cowbyres and Stable are positioned North West of Buckland House, with low stone walls separating this asset from the neighbouring Listed farmhouse.	Buckland's Farm is situated approximately 350m south and approximately 740m east of Lime Down B at its nearest points, and approximately 350m north of Lime Down D at its nearest points. Since the design presented at PEIR stage, Solar PV Panels have been removed entirely from within Fields B1-B5, with the nearest panels situated within Fields B9 and B10 to the north and Fields D19-D21 to the south. Throughout Lime Down B and D, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedge throughout, and in particular along the southern

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
		cowbyre, hayloft and stable in one long range. Originally constructed of coursed rubble with wooden lintels, and gabled stone slate roofs, this range was extensively renovated in the late-20th century and is now in residential use. **Architectural Interest** These structures derive architectural interest as individual assets through their decorative architectural details. The 17th century part of Buckland House (its south-eastern extent) possesses three-light ovolo mullions to ground and first floors, with two-light ovolo to attic under gable through eaves line. The elevations of the later sections of the house possess 16-pane timber sash windows. Its southern elevation has a central doorway with stone slate gabled roof on wooden posts. The house as a whole also possesses stone dressings and wooden lintels. The Cowbyres and Stable, in turn, derive its interest largely from its scale and massing as a former working farm building. The eight-bay cowbyre range still possesses circular stone piers, whilst the adjoining hayloft and stable has a projecting gable with small ventilation slot above, though the lower level of the building has been converted into a garage. **Historic Interest** Collectively, these assets derive significance as a representation of a partially extant farmstead of 17th century origins, and one of the main farmsteads within the village of Norton, appearing to work the lands to the north of Sherston Road. **Associative Value** These assets share associate value the neighbouring Grade II Listed Barn to the South West of Norton Manor (NHLE 1199030), with this asset potentially having once been associated with Buckland's Farm. Likewise, these assets also derive some significance due to their relationship with the neighbouring Norton Farm, with both estates joined together in the early-20th century.	Extensive vegetation is present along part of the farmsteads boundary with Sherston Road, with this vegetation continuing along the complex's western boundary. A large clump of trees is also present to the north-east of the plot. The Grade II Listed Barn lies to the South West of Norton Manor to the east. Finally an additional belt of planting present approximately 40m north of the farmstead, with the Barn and all of these green elements providing a great deal of screening of Buckland's Farm from the wider landscape (**Plate 12.1-63**). **Experience of the Assets** Buckland House is experienced primarily from Sherston Road, looking north, where the oldest elements of the building (its south-eastern extent) can be best appreciated. From Sherston Road, there are glimpsed views of the Listed Cowbyres and Stables to the North West, though this complex is largely hidden by the extensive planting along Sherston Road, west of Buckland House. These assets are also defined and experienced from within the Buckland's Farm complex itself, as from within the farmstead, you can appreciate all of the structures which comprise the farmstead together, as well as appreciate the detailing of the buildings themselves. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** In the early-20th century, Buckland's Farm was merged with Norton Farm, with the lands still under the same ownership. This ownership extends into the part of the holdings of Lime Down B.	boundary of Lime Down B and the northern boundary of Lime Down D. Norton as a whole is very well screened from the surrounding landscape, with a substantial clump of trees present to the north and north-east of Norton Farm, with additional planting present to the south of Norton, adjacent Manor Farm. This existing screening, in addition to the proposed screening within both Lime Down B and D, will prevent any intervisibility between Buckland's Farm and the Solar PV Panels within the Scheme. The approaches into Norton highlight the village's wider agrarian landscape. As part of the evolution of the design since PEIR stage, offsets have been included within the design along all the access routes into Norton, with the existing hedgerow boundaries along these offsets to be enhanced by further planting. This mitigation will allow for the agrarian setting of Norton to be largely sustained by the Scheme. Buckland's Farm has a historic connection with a number of fields within Lime Down B, a result of it being subsumed by Norton Farm in the early-20th century. However, Solar PV Panels have been entirely removed from within Fields B1-B5, the Fields which have a historic connection with these farmsteads. Instead, the alignment of the Cable Route Corridor will pass through these fields. Construction works associated with the installation of the cables will result in some limited impact to the historic significance Buckland's Farm, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. However, these impacts are considered to be temporary in nature, as the land will be reinstated. It is therefore considered that there will be **no harm** to the setting and significance of Buckland's Farm.
1199052 1356003	**Manor Farm:** Manor Farmhouse Barn to the East of Manor Farmhouse Grade II Listed	These Grade II Listed Buildings were first designated in 1951 and comprise the only two Listed structures within the wider Manor Farm (formerly Church Farm) complex (HER MWI66023). Manor Farmhouse was built in the early-17th century, with the south front altered and east wing added in the early-19th century. T-shaped in plan, this building is bult of coursed rubble with ashlar dressings, render to south front, and stone slate roofs with ashlar stacks. The oldest sections of the building include a tower-like section at its south-west corner, as well as a former 17th century service range to the north.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** Manor Farm is situated within the southern part of the village of Norton, with the Listed Farmhouse and Barn positioned within the eastern part of the complex, and a number of more modern farm buildings situated to the west and north. The farmstead is primarily accessed from an entrance south of Sherston Road, though a secondary access is present off Church Road in the east. The complex is bounded to the north, east and south by extensive vegetation, with smaller clumps of woodland present within the field to the west. Small cottages and	Manor Farm is situated approximately 480m south and approximately 800m east of Lime Down B at its nearest points, and approximately 180m north of Lime Down D at its nearest points. Since the design presented at PEIR stage, Solar PV Panels have been removed entirely from within Fields B1-B5, with the nearest panels situated within Fields B9 and B10 to the north and Fields D19-D21 to the south. Throughout Lime Down B and D, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedge throughout, and in particular along the southern boundary of Lime Down B and the northern boundary of Lime Down D.

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
		The Listed Barn to the east was constructed in the late-18th century and is composed of a long range with attached hayloft to the north. Built of coursed rubble, the building is finished with a butt-purlin, collar and tie-beam roof structure with Roman tile roof. Two cart entrances are present along the western elevation, with the southernmost entrance possessing a modern metal overhang. **Architectural Interest** These structures derive architectural interest as individual assets through their decorative architectural details. Manor Farmhouse possesses a higher degree of this interest, possessing features such as a central doorway with Tuscan columns, open pediment, a semi-circular fanlight and 6-panel door. Internally, the structure further possesses a huge inglenook fireplace, and a 17th century wooden screen at the head of the attic staircase. The Barn, in turn, derives this interest largely from its scale and massing as a barn, but also from the flush rusticated dressed stone quoins and stone dressings to ventilation slits which are present across its façade. **Historic Interest** Collectively, these assets derive significance as a representation of a partially extant farmstead of 17th century origins. It was one of the main farmsteads within the village of Norton, sited close to the oldest structures within the village, the Grade II Church of All Saints, with the farmstead once known as 'Church Farm'. **Associative Value** These assets share associate value with the other non-designated farm buildings which form the wider Manor Farm complex.	houses within Norton are also present to the north and east of the Barn (**Plate 12.1-64 - Plate 12.1-65**). **Experience of the Assets** These assets are defined and experienced largely from within the Manor Farm complex itself, as the surrounding vegetation provides a great deal of screening of the complex from within Norton and the surrounding landscape. However, even from within the complex, it is difficult to get clear views of Manor Farmhouse, with the presence of a small concrete structure immediately to the north preventing any longer views of the building from its primary access from Sherston Road. Travelling east along Sherston Road into Norton, glimpsed views of the tallest (south-western) section of Manor Farmhouse are possible above the modern farm buildings to the west, though these views disappear the closer one travels to Norton. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** These assets derive some significance from the land within Lime Down D, as historically several of the fields within Lime Down D formed part of the landholdings of Manor Farm (Fields D19-D22). Manor Farm is still presently a working farmstead.	Norton as a whole is very well screened from the surrounding landscape, with a substantial clump of trees present to the north and north-east of Norton Farm, with additional planting present to the south of Norton, adjacent Manor Farm. This existing screening, in addition to the proposed screening within both Lime Down B and D, will prevent any intervisibility between Manor Farm and the Solar PV Panels within the Scheme. The approaches into Norton highlight the village's wider agrarian landscape. As part of the evolution of the design since PEIR stage, offsets have been included within the design along all the access routes into Norton, with the existing hedgerow boundaries along these offsets to be enhanced by further planting. This mitigation will allow for the agrarian setting of Norton to be largely sustained by the Scheme. Manor Farm has a historic connection with a number of fields within Lime Down D (Fields D19-D22), within which Solar PV Panels will be situated. These fields no longer form part of the wider holdings of Manor Farm. It is therefore considered that there will be **no harm** to the setting and significance of Manor Farm.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Table 21 Norton Non-Designated Heritage Assets

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
MWI65980		Outfarm, North West of Norton	The Outfarm, North West of Norton is the ruin of a 19th century farm building located amongst agricultural fields approximately 830m northwest of Norton. **Architectural and Historic Interest** As this asset is in a partially ruined state, it is considered to have limited architectural interest. It possesses some interest as a former farm building within the rural hinterland of Norton. **Associative Value** The asset shares associative value to the village and parish of Norton. It also shares associated value to Norton Farm (HER MWI66022), with the asset recorded as a cowhouse on the 1840 Norton Tithe Apportionment.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** The asset is located within a small plot at the south-eastern corner of Field B4, though the plot has not included within the boundary of Lime Down B. The plot is lined by vegetation and trees, with the surrounding landscaped formed by agricultural fields (**Plate 12.1-66**). **Experience of the Assets** The asset is defined and experienced as a farm building in the hinterland Norton. The asset is experienced in views looking south-east from the Fosse Way, where the top of the outfarm can be seen in glimpsed views through the vegetation lining Fosse Way and around the outfarm plot. Here, the agricultural fields which surround it enhance the appreciation of the asset as a former farm building. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** The asset has a historic relationship with the land within Lime Down B, having been utilised as a cowhouse for Norton Farm, and the wider landholdings of the farmstead included Fields B1-B5 within the Scheme. Whilst no longer in use as an outbuilding, the structure still possesses a visual relationship with the Scheme.	The outfarm once formed part of the wider holdings of Norton Farm, which has a historic connection with a number of fields within Lime Down B; however, Solar PV Panels have been entirely removed from within Fields B1-B5, the Fields which have a historic connection with this farmstead, with this outfarm situated within the south-eastern corner of Field B4. The Cable Route Corridor passes approximately 120m north-west of the outfarm at their nearest points within Field B4. Construction works associated with the installation of the cables will result in some limited impact to the historic significance of the outfarm, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. However, these impacts are considered to be temporary in nature, as the land will be reinstated following construction. The nearest Solar PV Panels within Lime Down B will be situated within Fields B6-B9, approximately 320m to the north-east. Throughout Lime Down B, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedge throughout. Due to the proposed mitigation outlined above, there will be no change to the appreciation to the outfarm, nor the way in which it is experienced, as its surrounding landscape will still be entirely agrarian in nature, allowing the asset to maintain its historic interest. It is therefore considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance and setting of this outfarm.
MWI66042		Maidford	Maidford is primarily a 19th century farmstead located approximately 500m east of Norton. This farmstead has a regular courtyard plan, with the possibly 17th century Farmhouse and a 19th century second farmhouse with 20th century additions situated in the south-western part of the farmstead. To the east are various outbuildings, many of which were built in the late-19th and 20th centuries. To the south of the farmstead is a large pond. **Architectural and Historic Interest** Maidford is of historic interest as a surviving 19th century farmstead, though there has been some loss of earlier farm buildings due to alterations to the farm complex in the late-19th century. During this period, Maidford was given the appearance of a park, with associated long drives and tree-lined avenues, as well as lodges, established to the west and north of the farmstead. Maidford derives architectural and historic interest as a good example of a 19th century farmstead. Its historic interest is derived from its role as a farmstead within	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** The asset is located on a plot partially lined by vegetation and trees. This plot is lined on all sides by open agricultural fields (**Plate 12.1-67**). **Experience of the Assets** The asset is defined and experienced as a farm building in the hinterland Norton. The asset is best experienced from within the relatively enclosed estate, and to a lesser degree, from the fields that are located around it. The formal approach to the grounds of the farmstead contribute towards the overall significance of the asset and its continued importance since it was constructed in the 19th century. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** Maidford does not share a historic relationship with the land within the Scheme, though due to its proximity to Lime Down B to the north, it does share a limited visual relationship.	Maidford is situated approximately 250m south and approximately 490m north of Lime Down B and Lime Down D respectively, at their nearest points. The tree-lined agricultural fields which surround Maidford provide both a physical and visual buffer between this asset and the Scheme, though due to its proximity to Lime Down B to the north, does share a limited visual relationship. The design of the Scheme has been refined from the design presented at PEIR stage, with Solar PV Panels having been removed entirely from within Fields D9 and D10 to the south and Field B12 to the north. The removal of Solar PV Panels from within these fields will help preserve the wider agrarian setting surrounding Maidford to a large degree. Throughout both Lime Down B and D, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout. It is considered that the Scheme will not undermine the historic interest of Maidford, as it will still be legible as a historic farmstead within the hinterland of Norton. Likewise, the presence of Solar PV Panels within Field B10, approximately 250m to the

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
			the hinterland of Norton. Its architectural interest is derived from the originality of the farmstead which remains intact to a large degree. **Associative Value** The asset shares associative value to the village and parish of Norton.		north and Field D19 approximately 490m to the south will not undermine the architectural interest of Maidford, which is entirely appreciated from within the farm complex itself. It is considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance or setting of Maidford.

5.15 Rodbourne

Introduction

5.15.1 Rodbourne is a small village situated within the southern part of the parish of St Paul Malmesbury Without, approximately 3.7km south of Malmesbury and approximately 800m south-east of the village of Corston (**Annex A Figure 12-1.13**). The majority of the linear village lies to the north and south of an unnamed road which runs roughly east-west through the centre of the village, terminating at Grange Lane in the east, with several dwellings also located along Church Road and Pound Hill, which branch off the main village road to the north and south respectively. The village itself possesses an abundance of greenery, with extensive tree planting located within centre of the village, and along its western extent.

5.15.2 Rodbourne is situated on the crest of a small hill, with the topography of the village possessing a highest point of approximately 97m aOD located adjacent the Grade II* Listed Church of the Holy Rood (NHLE 1363874), with the landscape dropping in elevation to approximately 93m aOD in the east and approximately 91m aOD in the west. The wider landscape around Rodbourne is largely agrarian, formed of large fields, with the landscape dropping in elevation to the north and south. The Bristol and South Wales Direct Railway passes approximately 340m south of the village centre. Due to its height, Rodbourne Water Tower, situated within the western part of the village, is a prominent feature within the wider landscape.

5.15.3 The village itself is situated approximately 270m north-east of Lime Down E at their nearest points, with the stretch farm track extending between the western boundary of Rodbourne Conservation Area and Lime Down E also marked for Highway Improvements.

Historical Background

5.15.4 Settlement at Rodbourne, or *Reodburna*, is recorded as early as the 8th century, when the lands were granted to Malmesbury Abbey, later forming, with Corston to the north (see section 5.7: Corston), part of the Brokenborough estate held by the Abbey (Ref 21, p.392). Rodbourne appears to have been a prosperous, though small, village throughout the medieval period, with a Church established in the village in the 12th century. Documentary references yardlands suggest the village surrounded by the typical medieval open-fields during this period, including both pasture and arable fields, with the latter fields recorded as East, West and Park (Ref 23).

5.15.5 The settlement remained a part of the holdings of Malmesbury Abbey until the Dissolution, when it passed to the Crown. Ownership of the Manor of Rodbourne passed through a number of families throughout the post-medieval period, before passing to the Hungerford-Pollen family in the early-19th century.

5.15.6 The buildings within the village are largely situated to the north and south of the main road which runs east-west through the centre of the settlement, with the oldest buildings within the settlement comprising the medieval Church of the Holy Rood within the centre of the village, the Grade II Listed Rodbourne House (NHLE 1022278) at the eastern edge of the village, and the Grade II Listed Trinity Farmhouse (NHLE 1284644) marking the western extent of the village, both of which have 17th century origins. Much of the village was rebuilt in the mid-19th century by the Hungerford-Pollen family, who resided at Rodbourne House (the manor house).

5.15.7 There were still open fields in Rodbourne in the early-18th century, though common cultivation appears to have ceased by the early-19th century, and the remaining open fields enclosed (Ref 23). The layout of the village and the wider landscape around Rodbourne appears to have changed little since the late-19th century, with the notable exception of the construction of a large, white, octagonal water tower in the mid-20th century within the western part of the village.

Designated Heritage Assets

Table 22 Rodbourne Conservation Area

Conservation Area	Character and Appearance	Contribution made by Setting to Special Character and Appearance	Impact Assessment
Rodbourne	Rodbourne Conservation Area does not currently possess a Conservation Area Appraisal. The character and appearance of Rodbourne Conservation Area is defined by the development of the village during the medieval and post medieval periods around its core industry of agriculture, as illustrated on the 1840 Malmesbury Tithe Plan. It covers an area of approximately 10.7ha. The Conservation Area includes seven Listed Buildings, one Listed at Grade II* and the remainder at Grade II, with these buildings focussed along the length of the main east-west aligned road which runs through the centre of the village, as well as along Church Road and Pound Hill, which branch off the main village road to the north and south respectively. The residential buildings within the eastern and western extents of the village are set back from the main village road, situated within large plots. Larger farm complexes are present within the centre of the village, which are situated closer to the main road, whilst several cottages immediately front Church Lane and Pound Hill. The Grade II* Listed Church of the Holy Rood is situated roughly within the centre of the village, within an area of extensive planting. The village itself possesses an abundance of greenery both within the Conservation Area itself and along its western boundary. Settlement at Rodbourne is first documented in the 8th century, with continued occupation to present day. 18th and 19th century maps show the built form the village as being a largely linear settlement situated to the north and south of the main village road, with the 12th century Church and 14th century village cross situated within the centre of the village, with the Grade II Listed Rodbourne House (NHLE 1022278), which marks the eastern extent of the Conservation Area, thought to be the site of a medieval manor house. Rodbourne formed part of the wider holdings of Malmesbury Abbey until the Dissolution in the 16th century, when ownership of the manor passed through a number of hands until the early-19th century, when it came into the possession of the Hungerford-Pollen family. This family rebuilt much of the village in the mid-19th century, though the village retained its earlier overall planform. The built forms within Rodbourne comprise a mixture of architectural styles and periods, including the 12th century Church of the Holy Rood, the 17th century Trinity Farmhouse (NHLE 1284644) and Rodbourne House, and a series of other 18th-19th century farmsteads and converted residences (e.g. The Old School House (NHLE 1022280)). The buildings within Rodbourne village are relatively coherent in terms of materiality, scale and massing, built of squared and coursed rubble with brick and stone dressings, with this cohesiveness making a positive contribution to the character and	**Physical Surroundings** The wider landscape around Rodbourne is formed of large agricultural fields, the boundaries of which are lined variously by trees, hedges, low stone walls, and modern wire and wood fencing. Rodbourne is situated on the crest of a small hill, with the topography of the village possessing a highest point of approximately 97m aOD located adjacent the Church of the Holy Rood, with the landscape dropping in elevation to approximately 93m aOD in the east and approximately 91m aOD in the west. The wider landscape around Rodbourne is largely agrarian, formed of large fields, with the landscape dropping in elevation to the north and south. Due to its height, Rodbourne Water Tower, situated within the western part of the village (outside the Conservation Area boundary), is a prominent feature within the wider landscape (**Plate 12.1-68 - Plate 12.1-71**). **Experience of the Asset** The Conservation Area is defined and experienced by the historic development of Rodbourne throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods, which highlights its primary occupation as an agricultural village set within a wider agrarian landscape. This experience is largely maintained, with the verdant, tree-lined character of the village itself, and the survival of a number of farmsteads within the village itself, which contribute to this appreciation as an agricultural-based village. Due to the presence of the Bristol and South Wales Direct railway to the south of the village, noise impacts from the rail line are prominent within its wider setting. **Contribution made by Scheme to special Character and Appearance** Rodbourne Conservation Area has a historic connection to the land within Lime Down E, with a number of these fields were worked by various properties within the village of Rodbourne. Due to the extensive vegetation present within and adjacent the village boundaries, as well as the presence of the substantial, tree-lined railway embankment to the south, views of Lime Down E are not possible from within the Conservation Area itself.	The eastern boundary of Lime Down E is located approximately 280m to the west of Rodbourne Conservation Area at their nearest points. The design of the Scheme has been carefully considered to avoid impacting the Conservation Area and has been refined from the design presented at PEIR stage. Fields E5 and E8 have been entirely removed from the Older Limits, with Solar PV Panels having been removed from within Field E7, E9 and E10. Solar PV Panels are still proposed within Fields E1 – E4, though offsets have been provided within Field E1 for Public Right of Way (PRoW). Within Field E6, a 400kV Substation will be located. Throughout Lime Down E, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout. Within Field E7, east of the 400kV Substation, a new native woodland block will be established. Due to the topography of the landscape, proposed screening, and the large areas of existing and proposed woodland situated between the Conservation Area and the Scheme, the Solar PV Panels and the 400kV Substation will not be visible from within the Conservation Area boundary. A temporary construction compound will be established within Field E6, approximately 450m south-west of Rodbourne. The presence of this construction compound will result in some limited impact to the significance and setting Rodbourne Conservation Area, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. However, these impacts are considered to be temporary in nature, and the compound will be removed once the installation of the Solar PV Panels and 400kV Substation are completed. The character and appearance of Rodbourne Conservation Area is defined by the development of the village during the medieval and post-medieval periods around its primary industry, agriculture, with the surrounding agrarian landscape an importance element in the significance of the Conservation Area, as it highlights its character as a rural village. The design of Lime Down E has taken this into account, and the agrarian setting of Rodbourne will largely be sustained by the Scheme. It is therefore considered that there will be **no harm** to the character and appearance of Rodbourne Conservation Area.

Conservation Area	Character and Appearance	Contribution made by Setting to Special Character and Appearance	Impact Assessment
	significance of the Conservation Area. Throughout the Conservation Area are a series of more modern agricultural buildings, built of wood and metal, though these features are not considered to detract from its character and appearance, and instead add to its experience as a rural, agricultural village. This character and appearance of the Conservation Area is also enhanced by the verdant and tree-lined nature of the street scene within the village, which creates an enclosed, village-like character that enhances the experience of Rodbourne as an agricultural village set within a wider agrarian landscape. The surrounding land-use is agricultural in nature, though the route of the Bristol and South Wales rail line does just south of the village.		

Table 23 Rodbourne Listed Buildings

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
1284644	Trinity Farmhouse Grade II Listed	This Grade II Listed Farmhouse was first designated in 1987. Dated to 1623, via a datestone inscribed 'JC/1623', this structure contains late-19th century addition and alterations. This north-east facing farmhouse is 2 storeys and attic in height and is built of coursed rubble stone (with brick additions), with a stone slate roof which is surmounted by three brick stacks. Trinity Farmhouse forms one element of the wider Trinity Farm complex (HER MWI71326). **Architectural Interest** This farmhouse derives architectural interest from elements of its architectural detailing. This 'L-plan' building is set at right-angles to the road, with the original 17th century range aligned with Pound Hill. It possesses 3-light 19th century casements and two bay windows, with leaded latticework glazing. The 19th century addition to the north-west has four-light ovolo-moulded mullions, with a doorway present at the junction of the two ranges which is inset with a six-panel door on wrought iron brackets. Internally, the farmhouse is noted as possessing a heavily chamfered beam in ground floor room to left. This building contributes positively to the streetscape of Rodbourne, and the character of the Conservation Area more widely. **Historic Interest** The historic interest of this asset is derived from its example as a partially extant 17th century farmstead within the village of Rodbourne, though it has been heavily modified in the 19th century, with significant loss of earlier buildings within the complex. The asset derives historic associate value from its relationship with the Hungerford-Pollen family, who were owners of the manor in the 19th century. A Pollen family pelican is present on the south-eastern gable apex of the farmhouse. **Associative Value** Trinity Farmhouse shares a strong associative value with the other non-designated buildings which form Trinity Farm. It also has a wider historic relationship with the other buildings within Rodbourne Conservation Area, with the village having been heavily rebuilt in the early-19th century by the Hungerford-Pollen family.	**Physical Surroundings of the Asset** Trinity Farm is situated within the westernmost part of Rodbourne Conservation Area, located south-west of the junction of the main village road and Pound Hill. It is accessed via a small path from Pound Hill to the east, which provides access to the Farmhouse and associated outbuildings to the south and north-west. To the west is a small cottage, whilst to the south-east is the Pound Farm complex. A series of gardens are present to the east and west of the Farmhouse, which are separated from the surrounding roads by a series of low hedgerows and rubble stone walls, which are backed in areas by semi-mature trees. The wider landscape south of Trinity Farm is formed of agricultural fields, which drop in elevation to the rail line in the south, whilst to the north-west and west are a series of trees which line the road to Corston, as well as a trackway to the west (**Plate 12.1-70 - Plate 12.1-71**). **Experience of the Asset** The asset is defined and experienced from within its farmstead, where the detailing of its north-east facing primary elevation can be appreciated. Due to the low hedgerows which bound its garden at the junction of Pound Hill and the main village road, this elevation can also be appreciated from these adjacent roadways, though these views are interrupted in part by the presence of trees. These views allow the Farmhouse to be appreciated with the other outbuildings and landscape features within the wider farm complex. Glimpsed views of the southern and western elevation of Trinity Farmhouse are also possible from the Public Right of Way (PRoW) which runs west from Pound Hill through several fields approximately 230m south of the Farmhouse. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** The asset does not derive any particular significance from the land within Lime Down E, nor does it share any specific historical or visual relationship with it.	Trinity Farm is situated approximately 340m east of Lime Down E at their nearest points. Since the design presented at PEIR stage, Fields E5 and E8 have been entirely removed from the Order Limits, with Solar PV Panels having also been removed entirely from within Field E7. The nearest panels within Lime Down E will be within Field E4. Throughout Lime Down E, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout. Within Field E7, east of the 400kV Substation, a new native woodland block will be established. Due to the topography of the landscape, proposed screening, and large clumps of existing and proposed woodland situated between Trinity Farm and Lime Down E, the Solar PV Panels and the 400kV Substation will not be visible from within the Trinity Farm complex, and its wider agrarian setting will be sustained. A temporary construction compound will be established within Field E6, approximately 500m south-west of Trinity Farm. The presence of this construction compound will result in some limited impact to the wider agrarian setting Trinity Farm, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. However, these impacts are considered to be temporary in nature, and the compound will be removed once the installation of the Solar PV Panels and 400kV Substation are completed. It is considered that there will be **no harm** to the setting and significance of Trinity Farm.

5.16 Sherston

Introduction

5.16.1 Sherston is a village situated within the centre of the parish of Sherston, approximately 8km west of Malmesbury (**Annex A Figure 12-1.14**) and is a good example of a small, compact medieval market town which still possesses much of its medieval planform despite later post-medieval and modern rebuilding and additions.

5.16.2 The village is situated on a hill, with the Grade I Listed Church of the Holy Cross (NHLE 1023223) positioned on one of the highest points within the village, approximately 117m aOD. The topography of the village drops in elevation to the west and south to a low point in a valley through which the River Avon/Luckington Brook flows at approximately 96m aOD. The landscape to the east drops in elevation more gently, with the Easton Town Farm complex (NHLE 1023236) positioned at approximately 102m aOD, while the land to the north/north-west continues to gently rise in elevation towards the hamlet of Knockdown.

5.16.3 Sherston is situated approximately 230m north of Lime Down A at their nearest points.

Historical Background

5.16.4 Settlement at Sherston is first recorded in an Anglo-Saxon charter from 896 as *Scorranstan* (Ref 21). At the time of the 1086 Domesday Survey, the small settlement of Sherston comprised 14 households in addition to two mills, with two churches also recorded within the settlement (Ref 18). The churches formed part of the holdings of the Abbey of Saint-Wandrille, a Benedictine house in Normandy, with one of the churches likely representing the Grade I Listed Church of the Holy Cross (NHLE 1023223), or an earlier church within this area, with the earliest fabric of the present church dating to the late-12th century.

5.16.5 Sherston acquired the status of a borough in the mid-late 13th century, and it appears as though a planned settlement had been laid out within the village by this period, focussed along the present-day High Street, the former medieval marketplace. The medieval street plan of the village has remained largely intact to present day, with many of the original medieval burgage plots along High Street still discernible.

5.16.6 Records suggest that Sherston grew into a prosperous local settlement until the early-16th century, with an extensive fire devastated much of the settlement and stunting its development, with the village losing its market license (NWDC 1999) (Ref 27). As a result of the fire, there is little medieval fabric surviving above-ground within the village, largely represented by the 12th-15th century Church of

the Holy Cross, and the remains of a 15th century medieval cross (NHLE 1023237), situated approximately 50m west of the Church. Rebuilding works began following the fire, with the new structures built to respect the previously established medieval street plan. Whilst several buildings within the village date to the 16th century, including the Old Swan House, the biggest period of rebuilding came in the 17th century (McMahon 2004) (Ref 28).

5.16.7 Sherton saw little expansion beyond its Medieval core until the 19th century when, during the post-war period, modern housing was established to the north-west and south-east of the historic village.

Designated Heritage Assets

Table 24 Sherston Conservation Area

Conservation Area	Character and Appearance	Contribution made by Setting to Special Character and Appearance	Impact Assessment
Sherston	Sherston Conservation Area was first designated in 1973, with the boundary amended in 1992 and again in 1996/7. The current Conservation Area Appraisal was produced in 1999. The character and appearance of the Conservation Area is defined by the development of the village during the medieval and post-medieval periods, with the village itself a good example of a small, compact market town which still possesses some of its medieval planform. The Conservation Area includes 54 Listed Buildings, one Listed at Grade I, four Listed at Grade II* and 49 Listed at Grade II, as well as the Scheduled Earthwork 200 yards (180m) W of parish church (NHLE 1004703). Many of these buildings are focussed within the historic core of the village, focussed along the course of High Street/Church Street, with nearly all of the roads within the Conservation Area leading directly or indirectly from High Street/Church Street. The routes outside the village also lead directly to either end of these roads. The present Conservation Area boundary, approximately 30.29ha in area, also includes open land along the River Avon to the west of the village, in order to preserve important views to and from the village. Settlement at Sherston is first recorded in an Anglo-Saxon charter from 896, with continued occupation to present day. The present layout of the village appears to have been established in the 13th century, and though many of the medieval structures within the village were destroyed by fire in the early-16th century, the medieval street plan has remained largely intact. Within the centre of the village, development is focussed adjacent the roadways, with long gardens to the rear, some remnants of old burgage plots. Outside of this core, the tight streetscape gives way to more detached properties set back from the road. The built forms within Sherston comprise a mix of architectural styles and periods, including several 16th century structures, including the Court House and Old Swan House. The village underwent much rebuilding in the 17th century, including alterations to existing houses as well as construction of a number of new buildings. Construction continued throughout the 18th-20th century. The buildings within Sherston are largely coherent in terms of materiality, scale and massing, predominantly built of rubble stone (both coursed and squared), with slate stone roofs and brick or stone stacks. This cohesiveness makes a positive contribution to the character and significance of the Conservation Area. Throughout Sherston, stone and dry-stone boundary and retaining walls help define the character of the village, defining ancient burgage plots and terracing the gradients down to the river crossings to allow level plots. Vegetation	**Physical Surroundings** The wider landscape around Sheston is formed of large agricultural fields, the boundaries of which are lined variously by trees, hedges, low stone walls, and modern wire and wood fencing. The village itself is situated on a hill, with the Church of the Holy Cross positioned on one of the highest points within the village, approximately 117m aOD. The topography of the village drops in elevation to the west and south to a low point in a valley through which the River Avon/Luckington Brook flows at approximately 96m aOD. The landscape to the east drops in elevation more gently, with the Easton Town Farm complex positioned at approximately 102m aOD, while the land to the north/north-west continues to gently rise in elevation towards Knockdown (**Plate 12.1-72 - Plate 12.1-76**). **Experience of the Asset** The Conservation Area is defined and experienced by the historical development of Sherston throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. This is generally best appreciated from within the village boundaries itself, where the scale and architectural detailing of the various buildings within the tight streetscape can be best appreciated. Due to its prominent landscape position, Sherston is also experienced from the approaches in the south and south-west, where the village comes into view above its narrow river valley, with a series of buildings lining the streets leading up the hillside to the centre of the village. Wider landscape views include the rooftops of these hillside dwellings. However, they also include, most prominently, the tower of the Church of the Holy Cross, with views of this feature possible from along the road bounding the northern extent of Lime Down A to the south. **Contribution made by Scheme to special Character and Appearance** Sherston Conservation Area has a historic connection to the Land within Lime Down A, as they form part of the wider parish of Sherston. Several of these fields were worked by properties within the village of Sherston. Views of Lime Down A are not possible from within the Conservation Area boundary, though views of Sherston from several of the fields within the northern part of the Order Limits do exist.	The northern boundary of Lime Down A is located approximately 260m south of Sherston Conservation Area at their nearest points. The design of the Scheme has been carefully considered to avoid impacting the Conservation Area and has been refined from the design presented at PEIR stage. Solar PV Panels have been removed entirely from within Fields A11 and A12, and from within the northern parts of Fields A1 and A4. Throughout Lime Down A, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout, as well as the addition of new woodland belt within the centre of Field A1, aligned east-west. The built-environment and vegetation present across Sherston entirely restricts visibility between the confines of the Conservation Area outwards across the landscape towards Lime Down A. The elevation within Fields A1 and A4 are similar to that within the core of Sherston, with glimpsed views of the Church tower and lower buildings within the Conservation Area possible from along the road which bounds the northern extent of Field A1. However, the topography of the landscape within Lime Down A drops in elevation from its northern extent to the south, with the Solar PV Panels focussed within these lower-lying areas. Glimpsed views of the Conservation Area are also possible from along a Public Right of Way (PRoW) which extends north-west across Field A11. Solar PV Panels have been entirely removed from within this field, so these views of the village from within its wider agrarian landscape will be sustained. The character and appearance of Sherston Conservation Area is defined by the development of the village during the medieval and post-medieval periods, with the surrounding agrarian landscape an important element in the significance of the Conservation Area, as it highlights its character as a rural, hillside village. The design of Lime Down A has taken this into account, and the agrarian setting of Sherston will largely be sustained by the Scheme. It is therefore considered that there will be **no harm** to the character and appearance of Sherston Conservation Area.

Conservation Area	Character and Appearance	Contribution made by Setting to Special Character and Appearance	Impact Assessment
	within the village contributes to the visual character of the Conservation Area, providing visual screens, physical barriers and shaping open spaces and gardens within the village itself. These green areas are especially important surrounding the Grade I Church of the Holy Cross, as well as to the west and south along the valley bottom through which the River Avon/Luckington Brook flows.		

Table 25 Sherston Listed Buildings

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
1023223	Church of The Holy Cross Grade I Listed	The Grade I Listed Church of the Holy Cross was designated in 1959. It was constructed between the late-12th – 15th century, with the tower added in 1730, and restoration works carried out in the late-19th century. It is built of course rubble, squared and coursed dress stone with stone slate roofs, and is composed of a nave, chancel, south aisle, south porch, north aisle and north transept. It also possesses a two-stage ashlar crossing tower. **Architectural Interest** This asset is of considerable architectural significance, as a surviving Church with medieval origins, albeit with 19th century restorations. It has architectural interest owing to both its decorative features and the range of architectural styles (e.g. Early English, Perpendicular and Gothic) presented by the building. These include unusual 'M' tracery on the Church tower, 3-light lancet window with dragon heads to hoodmould and a re-used 13th century corbel table, in addition to a fragment of medieval sculpture to the right of the south porch. The two-stage tower is a fusion of Gothic and classical forms, finished with pierced panelled embattled parapet with openwork crocketed corner pinnacles Internally, there are 14th-15th century tom recesses, a 13th century font, and various monuments and plaques throughout. These elements, amongst a number of others, contribute to the overall significance of the asset. **Historic Interest** Located within the centre of Sherston, the asset has historic interest as the village focal point, due in part to its positioning within one of the highest areas within the village itself, but also due to its being the centrepiece of the parish's religious history for centuries, including christenings, weddings and funerals. The Church derives historic associative value deriving from its relationship with a number of prominent period architects, including Thomas Sumsion of Colerne, T.H. Wyatt, and Ewan Christian. **Associative Value** The Church derives some associative value with the 17th century, Grade II Listed Old Vicarage (NHLE 1199127), which lies to the west of the churchyard, as well as the 17th century Grade II Listed Lychgate (NHLE1199142) which provides access into the churchyard from Church Street to the south. This asset also shares spatial relationships with a series of Grade II Listed monuments within the churchyard, none of which are considered further by this assessment.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** The Church is positioned within a large rectangular churchyard within the centre of Sherston, bounded to the south-east by Church Street and to the north by Green Lane. It is accessed from several points off High Street/Church Lane and Green Lane, with the primary entrance being through the Grade II Listed Lychgate. The churchyard itself is bounded by high stone walling, topped in areas by iron railings. Vegetation is present within the churchyard, with a substantial clump at its north-eastern corner with Church Street, as well as adjacent the Lychgate and along the boundary with Green Lane to the north. Other trees are dotted across the remainder of the churchyard. Terraces and clusters of dwellings back onto the churchyard, with other residences and commercial properties fronting Church Street, High Street and Green Lane, with the resulting views around the streetscape generally confined by various buildings, walls and foliage (**Plate 12.1-75 - Plate 12.1-76**). **Experience of the Assets** The asset is principally experienced from within the church grounds, where the building's scale, massing and decorative elements are most appreciable. However, there are views up to the asset from the adjacent roadways where not obscured by built forms and vegetation and these help to reinforce the asset's prominence. The Church tower is visible from selected viewpoints within Sherton itself, where not obscured by the urban context of the village itself. This includes views from Court Street looking east across Sherston Recreation Ground. Sherston itself is positioned on a hill, with the Church positioned on one of the highest points within the village. The landscape drops in elevation to the west, south and east to a low point in a valley through which the River Avon/Luckington Brook flows. The landscape then rises in elevation to an unnamed road along the northern boundary of Field A1 of Lime Down A, with this elevation being similar to that of the core of Sherston. Views of the Church tower are possible from along this road, where not obscured by vegetation, marking this assets prominence as a feature within the wider landscape. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** The asset shares a historic relationship with some of the land within Lime Down A, which were former Rectoral Glebe lands for the Church. However, this historic connection has been severed, with these lands under separate ownership.	The Church of The Holy Cross is situated approximately 720m north of Lime Down A at their nearest points. Since the design presented at PEIR stage, Solar PV Panels have been removed entirely from within Fields A11 and A12, and from within the northern parts of Fields A1 and A4. The nearest panels Solar PV Panels within Lime Down A will be situated within the southern halves of Fields A1 and A4. Throughout Lime Down A, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout, as well as the addition of new woodland belt within the centre of Field A1, aligned east-west. The built-environment and vegetation present across Sherston entirely restricts visibility between the Church and surrounding churchyard outwards across the landscape towards Lime Down A. The elevation within Fields A1 and A4 are similar to that within the core of Sherston, with glimpsed views of the Church tower possible from along the road which bounds the northern extent of Field A1. However, the topography of the landscape within Lime Down A drops in elevation from its northern extent to the south, with the Solar PV Panels focussed within these lower-lying areas. Glimpsed views of the Church tower are also possible from along a Public Right of Way (PRoW) which extends north-west across Field A11. Solar PV Panels have been entirely removed from within this Field, so these views of the Church Tower from within its wider agrarian landscape will be sustained. The Church itself shares a historic relationship with some of the land within Lime Down A. Solar PV Panels have been entirely removed from within one of these fields (Field A12), though panels will remain within the other fields. However, this historic relationship has been severed, with these fields no longer form a part of the Church's wider holdings. It is considered that there will be **no harm** to the setting and significance of the Church of The Holy Cross.
1023236	**Easton Town Farm:** Easton Town Farmhouse	This pair of Grade II Listed Buildings are situated within the hamlet of Easton Town, east of Sherston, with these	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets**	Easton Town Farm is situated approximately 515m north of Lime Down A at their nearest points. Since the design

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
1283227	Barn to the South East of Easton Town Farmhouse Grade II Listed	designated assets comprising the only two Listed structures within the wider Easton Town Farm complex (HER MWI65934). Easton Town Farmhouse was first designated in 1951. Built in the late-17th century, with 19th century alterations and additions, this former farmhouse as been converted into a country house. Ranging between 2-3 storeys in height, and L-shaped in plan, this structure is built of coursed rubble, rendered in areas, with stone and brick dressings. It is finished with slate roofs with tall, paired end stone stacks. The Barn to the South East of Easton Town Farmhouse was designated in 1986. Built in the late-18th century with 19th century alterations, the barn has been converted to stabling. Built of coursed rubble which has been rendered, the building possesses a gabled stone slate roof atop a 19th century tie-beam roof structure. **Architectural Interest** These structures derive architectural interest as individual assets through their decorative architectural details. The former Farmhouse possesses a number of architectural details across its elevations, including stone and brick dressings, scattered 2 and 3-light ovolo-moulded mullioned fenestration, with the south-east front also possessing 12-pane sash fenestration. Internally, the drawing room is noted for possessing an 'elegant 1750s pine chimneypiece, as well as several bar-stop-chamfered beams and a circular newel staircase.' The Barn, in turn, derives its interest largely from its scale and massing as a farm building. Its long, 6-bay range has a south midstrey, with a shelter shed with circular piers attached to the building's southern elevation. The building possesses further details such as wooden lintels and plant gates, with late-19th century loose boxes present inside. **Historic Interest** Collectively, these assets derive significance as a representation of an isolated, partially extant, farmstead of 17th century origins. **Associative Value** These assets share associate value with the other non-designated buildings which form the wider Easton Town Farm complex.	Easton Town Farm is situated to the south of Easton Town Road, with the entire complex separated from the roadside by a tall stone wall, which is internally lined in areas by a tall hedgerow, trees, and other vegetation along its entire length. The former Farmhouse is situated within the south-west part of the farmstead, with the Listed Barn to the south-east of this. Other outbuildings are present to the north and south-east of the Barn, with a stable yard to the north-east and a tennis court to the north-west. The farmstead is bounded extensively along its northern, eastern and part of its southern boundary by clumps and belts of woodland, which afford the complex a great deal of privacy. The land to the east is less vegetated, with the landscape falling rapidly to the east to a small valley, where the Sherston Branch of the River Avon flows. Access into Easton Town Farm is through a gated entrance from the roadway, with the gates, stone walling and vegetation screening much of the complex from this public roadway. View of the uppermost elements of one of the non-designated outbuildings within the northern part of the complex, as well as glimpsed views of the north-eastern elevation of the former Farmhouse (**Plate 12.1-77 - Plate 12.1-79**). **Experience of the Assets** Due to the extensive vegetation present around the farmstead, this asset is afforded a great deal of privacy from the surrounding landscape. However, glimpsed views of the designated and non-designated structures within the complex are possible from Easton Town Road, where it passes to the south of the complex adjacent the River Avon. Glimpsed views of the farmstead are also possible from within Lime Down A, specifically Field A11, where the topography of the landscape is at a high point. Despite these glimpsed views, these assets are best defined and experienced from within its private estate, where the former Farmhouse and Barn can be appreciated in their historic and present agricultural setting, as the land to the north-east and south of the complex still remains undeveloped fields. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** Some of the land within Lime Down A appears to have been historically associated with Easton Town Farm, specifically Field A11 which, at the time of the 1839 Sherston Magna Tithe Apportionment, records it as forming the lands of the farmstead. However, this land no longer forms part of the farmsteads holdings, reducing the significance this field lends to these Listed assets.	presented at PEIR stage, Solar PV Panels have been entirely removed from Fields A11 and A12, as well as the northern halves of Fields A1 and A4. The nearest panels Solar PV Panels within Lime Down A will be situated within the southern half of Field A4, approximately 815m south of Easton Town Farm. Throughout Lime Down A, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout. The landscape south of Foxley Road, which forms the northern boundary of Fields A11 and A12 rises to a small ridge at the southern boundary of Field A12, before dropping in elevation to the south. Having removed Solar PV Panels from within these Fields, and focussing development within the south-sloping landscape of Lime Down A, this topography and the proposed mitigation have ensured that there is no intervisibility possible between Easton Town Farm and Lime Down A. Whilst Easton Town Farm has some historic relationship with Field A11 within Lime Down A, this field will not be built upon as part of the Scheme. It is considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance and setting of Easton Town Farm.
1199103 1356005	**Widley's Farm:** Widley's Farmhouse New Barn at Widley's Farmhouse Grade II Listed	This pair of Grade II Listed structures comprise the only two designated assets within the 18th century farmstead known as Widley's Farm (HER MWI65874). The Farmhouse itself is situated to the west of Alderton Road, with the New Barn situated approximately 280m to the north.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** The Farmhouse is situated within a small plot along a kink in Alderton Road, with the building separated from the road by a low stone wall and small front lawn. A second enclosed lawn is present to the south of the building. Small outbuildings are present to the north and west of the	Widley's Farmhouse and New Barn are situated approximately 470m and approximately 360m west of Lime Down A respectively, at their nearest points. Since the design presented at PEIR stage, Solar PV Panels have been removed from the northern half of Field A1. Screening has been proposed through the entirely of Lime

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
		Widley's Farmhouse was designated in 1986 and dates to the late-18th century with early-19th century alterations. Two-storeys and attic, this structure is built of coursed rubble with a stone slate roof with three 20th century stone stacks. The New Barn at Widley's Farmhouse was designated in 1951. This building is dated to 1749, has a cruciform plan, and is built of coursed rubble with a gabled stone slate roof resting atop a butt-purlin, collar and tie-beam roof structure. A 20th century shelter shed extension is present along its south front. **Architectural Interest** These structures derive architectural interest as individual assets through their decorative architectural details. Widley's Farmhouse possesses relatively symmetrical northern, eastern and southern 3-bay elevations, with the eastern, primary elevation possessing a central gabled stone slate porch with brick piers. The tripartite, 2-light sash, and 16-pane sash fenestrations have flush brick strainer arches at ground level, and stone strainer arches at first floor level. The New Barn, in turn, derives its interest largely from its scale and massing as a farm building. Central midstreys with hipped roofs are present along the structures northern and southern elevations, with dressed stone to jambs and two-leaf plank gates. The eastern and western elevations have projecting round-headed openings, with ventilation slits present along all facades. The building is finished with flush rusticated dressed stone quoins and stone dressings. **Historic Interest** Collectively, these assets derive significance as a representation of an isolated, partially extant, dispersed farmstead of 18th century origins. **Associative Value** These assets share associate value with the other non-designated buildings which form Widley's Farm, as well as its relationship with the wider parish of Sherston.	Farmhouse, with additional farm buildings also present to the south-east abutting Alderton Road, and further south. The complex is bounded by a mixture of stone walling and other fencing, with woodland also forming its north-western, western, and southern boundaries. The wider landscape around the Farmhouse is composed of agricultural fields The New Barn is situated within a larger group of agricultural buildings approximately 280m north of the Farmhouse. This asset is surrounded by modern farm buildings constructed of various combinations of concrete, metal and wood, topped with asbestos sheet roofs. A low stone wall separates these farm buildings with Alderton Road to the east, with various lengths of wire fencing present within the complex itself. This group of assets is situated within a largely open area, with agricultural fields present on all sides, with the fields to the east bounding Commonwood Lane lined with trees, which provided some screening to the east. The landscape drops in elevation to the east and west of both assets, with longer views across the landscape possible in areas, though views to the east are restricted in parts by vegetation along Commonwood Lane (**Plate 12.1-80 - Plate 12.1-83).** **Experience of the Assets** These assets are defined and experienced together as a single, isolated, dispersed farmstead, west of Alderton Road, situated within agricultural fields south of the village of Sherston. However, these assets are also experienced individually from within their separate plots, where elements of their significance, such as their scale, massing and architectural detailing, can be best appreciated. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** These assets are located west of Lime Down A and due to their close proximity, share a visual and spatial relationship with Lime Down A.	Down A, including the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout. The topography east of Alderton Road drops in elevation, with some longer glimpsed views of the wider landscape (and Lime Down A) possible, though these views are restricted in some areas by vegetation present along the length of Commonwood Lane, which lies between Alderton Road and Lime Down A. Whilst the immediately agrarian setting surrounding these assets will be sustained, Solar PV Panels will be introduced into its wider landscape views, including from Widley's Farmhouse, which is an east-facing building. It is considered that there will be **less than substantial harm** to the significance and setting of Widley's Farm. Due to the mitigation implemented within the project design, this is assessed **at the lower end of the scale.**

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Table 26 Sherston Non-Designated Heritage Assets

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
MWI65875		Outfarm, West South West of Common Wood Farm	The Outfarm, West South West of Common Wood Farm, is a 19th century farm building located approximately 2km south of Sherston. It is currently in a poor state of repair. **Architectural and Historic Interest** This asset has historic interest as a farm building within the rural hinterland of Sherston. As a ruin, it derives very limited significance from its architectural interest. **Associative Value** The asset shares associative value with Common Wood Farm (HER MWI65876) to the east, as well as the wider parish of Sherston.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** The asset is situated within the north-eastern corner of a large agricultural field approximately 120m west of Common Wood Farm. This field is lined by a mixture of hedgerows and trees, with the outfarm situated within an area of heavy vegetation. The wider landscape north, west and south is formed of agricultural fields. **Experience of the Assets** The asset is defined and experienced as a farm building in the hinterland Sherston. The asset is experienced largely from within the field it is located within, with the surrounding vegetation to the north and east largely screening it from wider views, as well as from views from Common Wood Farm to the east. A Public Right of Way (PRoW) passes approximately 375m south of the outfarm, though due to the vegetation bounding the open fields lying between the outfarm and the PRoW route, this asset is entirely screened from view. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** The asset does not have a historic relationship with the land within Lime Down A to the east nor Lime Down C to the south, though due to its proximity, it does derive a limited visual and spatial relationship with Lime Down C.	This outfarm is situated approximately 390m north of Lime Down A and approximately 700m west of Lime Down A at their nearest points. Since the design presented at PEIR stage, Fields C2-C4 and C20 have been entirely removed from the Order Limits. Solar PV Panels have also been removed from Fields C1 and A8. The nearest panels to this asset will be situated within Field C19 approximately 400m to the south. Throughout Lime Down C, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout, including along the northern boundary of Lime Down C. Due to the proposed mitigation outlined above, and the existing screening present within the wider landscape between the outfarm and Lime Down C, there will be no change to the appreciation to the outfarm, nor the way in which it is experienced, as its surrounding landscape will still be entirely agrarian in nature, allowing the asset to maintain its historic interest. It is therefore considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance and setting of this outfarm.
MWI65876		Common Wood Farm	Common Wood Farm is a 19th century farmstead situated approximately 2km south of Sherston. This farmstead has a dispersed plan, with the 19th century farmhouse situated within the north-eastern part of the complex, and a series of 20th-21st century agricultural buildings to the west and south-west. **Architectural and Historic Interest** Common Wood Farm derives architectural and historic interest as a good example of a 19th century farmstead. Its historic interest is derived from its role as a farmstead within the hinterland of Sherston. Its architectural interest derives primarily from the farmhouse within the north-easter corner of the farm complex, being the oldest structure within the farmstead. The other buildings to the west and south-west are considered to be of lesser or no architectural interest, due to their age and materiality. **Associative Value** The asset shares associative value with the outfarm to the west (HER MWI65875), which appears to be of a similar age as Common Wood Farm, as well as with the wider parish of Sherston.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** Common Wood Farm is situated across several small plots, all of which are bounded by hedgerows and trees. The complex is accessed by a tree-lined trackway from Commonwood Lane in the east. The farmhouse itself is the north-easternmost building within the complex, set within a more private plot, with a narrow tree-lined southern garden. To the west and south-west are a series of more modern agricultural buildings. The wider landscape is formed of tree and hedge-lined agricultural fields. **Experience of the Assets** The asset is defined and experienced as a farmstead in the hinterland Sherston. It is best experience from within the farmstead itself, which is relatively enclosed by the surrounding trees and hedges. It is also experienced in glimpsed views from Commonwood Lane to the east. A Public Right of Way (PRoW) passes approximately 300m south of Common Wood Farm, though due to the vegetation bounding the open fields lying between the farmstead and the PRoW route, only a few glimpsed views of the southern part of the farmstead are possible. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance**	This outfarm is situated approximately 300m north of Lime Down A and approximately 520m west of Lime Down A at their nearest points. Since the design presented at PEIR stage, Fields C2-C4 and C20 have been entirely removed from the Order Limits. Solar PV Panels have also been removed from Fields C1 and A8. The nearest panels to this asset will be situated within Field C19 approximately 300m to the south. Throughout both Lime Down A and C, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout, including along the northern boundary of Lime Down C and western boundary of Lime Down A, where additional woodland belts will be established at its north-western corner. Due to the proposed mitigation outlined above, and the existing screening present within the wider landscape between the Common Wood Farm and Lime Down A and C, there will be no change to the appreciation to the farmstead, nor the way in which it is experienced, as its surrounding landscape will still be entirely agrarian in nature, allowing the asset to maintain its historic interest. It is therefore considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance and setting of Common Wood Farm.

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
				The asset does not have a historic relationship with the land within Lime Down A to the east nor Lime Down C to the south, though due to its proximity, it does derive a limited visual and spatial relationship with Lime Down C.	
MWI65928		Outfarm, East of Lords Wood Cottage	The Outfarm, East of Lords Wood Cottage is a 19th century farm building located approximately 2.4km south of Sherston. **Architectural and Historic Interest** This asset has architectural and historic interest as a farm building within the rural hinterland of Sherston. This linear structure, set within a small, walled compound, appears to have been altered little since its construction, marking it as a well-preserved example of a 19th century farm building. **Associative Value** The asset shares some associative value with Lords Wood Cottage (HER MWI65929) approximately 340m to the west, as well as the wider parish of Sherston.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** The asset is situated within a grassy field (F147), set within a small, walled compound. The landscape to the south of this outfarm is open, with clumps of trees present to the north and woodland to the east and west. The wider landscape is formed of open, agricultural fields. **Experience of the Assets** The asset is defined and experienced as a farm building within the hinterland Sherston. The asset is experienced primarily from within its small compound, but also within the fields to the south and north, where woodland coverage is less extensive or non-existent. These agricultural fields enhance the appreciation of this asset as a farm building. A Public Right of Way (PRoW) passes approximately 60m to the north of the outfarm, with some glimpsed views possible of this asset within its wider agrarian setting possible from along this route. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** The asset is situated within the footprint of the Cable Route Corridor, and immediately north of Lime Down C. The asset is likely to have once derived some historic significance from the land within the Scheme and currently shares both a visual and spatial relationship with the Order Limits.	This small outfarm is situated within the footprint of the Cable Route Corridor, though the proposed Scheme will not include any physical impacts to this asset. A temporary construction compound will be established within Field C22, approximately 260m south of the outfarm. Construction works will result in some limited impact to the significance and setting of the outfarm, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. However, these impacts are considered to be temporary in nature, and the compound will be removed once the installation works are completed. The nearest Solar PV Panels will be situated within Fields C22 and A10, approximately 60m south and approximately 160m north-west of the outfarm respectively at their nearest points. Throughout Lime Down A and C, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout. It is considered that the Scheme will result in **less than substantial harm** to the significance and setting of this asset, as it is located within the footprint of the Cable Route Corridor. Furthermore, the installation of the Solar PV Panels will result in some loss to the ability to read this asset as an agricultural building within a wider agrarian landscape, including from along the PRoW to the north of the outfarm. However, due to the overall significance of this asset, being of very low historic and architectural interest, this level of impact is assessed **at the lower end of the scale**.
MWI65929		Lords Wood Cottage	Lords Wood Cottage (now known as Lords Wood House) is a 19th century farmstead located approximately 2.5km south of Sherston. It is L-shaped in plan, with a south-east facing farmhouse and attached north-eastern agricultural range. **Architectural and Historic Interest** Lords Wood Cottage is of historic interest as a well-preserved example of a 19th century farmstead which has retained all components of its historic form with minimal alteration. During the 20th century, the immediate landscape around Lords Wood Cottage was altered, with the construction of a pond to the north, and extensive landscaped gardens to the west, including the establishment of a new tree-lined access road from Commonwood Lane in the west. **Associative Value** The asset shares associative value with the outfarm (HER MWI65928) approximately 340m to the west, as well as the wider parish of Sherston.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** Lords Wood Cottage is situated within the eastern part of a large, landscaped plot, immediately north of Lords Wood. The L-shaped range is situated within the easter part of the farmstead, with a series of outbuildings and pool situated across formal gardens to the west, and a pond with dock to the north. To the west is a large, grassed lawn with cricket pitch, situated immediately south of its tree-lined driveway. To the north is a woodland known as New Plantation, with the wider landscape formed of open agricultural fields. **Experience of the Assets** The asset is defined and experienced as farmstead within the hinterland Sherston. The asset is best experienced from within the property itself, where it can be appreciated with its surrounding outbuildings and gardens. It is also appreciated from the west, in views from Commonwood Lane. Its' formal layout, a 20th century alteration to the complex, means that Lords Wood Cottage is read less in these views as a historic farmstead, but more as a small country house set within a wider agrarian landscape.	The alignment of the Cable Route Corridor passes approximately 150m east of Lords Wood Cottage (Field F145). Construction works associated with the installation of the cables will result in some limited impact to the significance and setting of Lords Wood Cottage, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. However, these impacts are considered to be temporary in nature. The nearest Solar PV Panels will be situated within Fields C22 and A10, approximately 160m south-east and 150m north-east of Lords Wood Cottage respectively at their nearest points. Throughout Lime Down A and C, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout. Due to the presence of Lords Wood to the south/south-east of Lords Wood Cottage, it is considered that there is no intervisibility between this field and the asset. It is considered that the Scheme will result in **less than substantial harm** to the significance and setting of this asset, as the installation of the Solar PV Panels within Field A10 will result in some loss to the ability to read

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
				A Public Right of Way (PRoW) passes approximately 10m to the north of Lords Wood Cottage, with views of Lords Wood Cottage set within a mixed agrarian and woodland setting from along this route. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** Due to its proximity, this asset may have once shared a historic relationship with the land within the Scheme. It currently possesses both a visual and spatial relationship with the Order Limits.	this asset as a farmstead within a wider agrarian landscape in views to the north-east. However, the dense woodland located to the south and north of the asset help maintain the farmsteads setting to a large degree, with the field to the east of Lords Wood Cottage, the site of the Cable Route Corridor, will remain unchanged after the installation of the cables. As such, this level of impact is assessed **at the lower end of the scale**.
MWI65930		Outfarm, East-northeast of Widley's Farm	The Outfarm, East northeast of Widley's Farm is a 19th century farm building located among agricultural fields approximately 1.3km south-east of Sherston. **Architectural and Historic Interest** This asset has historic interest as a farm building within the rural hinterland of Sherston. As this asset is in a partially ruined state, it is considered to have limited architectural interest. **Associative Value** The asset shares associative value with Home Farm (HER MWI65945), with this small outfarm forming part of this farmstead's wider landholdings. It also derives interest from its relationship with the parish of Sherston.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** This asset is located within a small plot at the south-western corner of Field A4 and is overgrown across much of the structure by trees and other vegetation. The wider field within which it lays is lined with hedges and trees. Situated approximately 1.3km south-east of Sherston, the wider landscape is bounded on all sides by agricultural fields, with a small clump of woodland present to the north-west of this asset (**Plate 12.1-84**). **Experience of the Assets** The asset is defined and experienced as a farm building in the hinterland Sherston. The asset is experienced in views looking eastwards from along a Public Right of Way (PRoW) approximately 190m to the west, where glimpsed views of this structure can be seen through the vegetation around the outfarm and lining the intervening fields. Here, the agricultural fields which surround it enhance the appreciation of the asset as a farm building. Its ruined conditioned dramatically undermines its significance overall. The asset is experienced from the fields that are located around it. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** The asset is situated within the boundaries of Lime Down A and shares a visual relationship with the surrounding fields, though the outfarm plot itself is excluded from the Scheme. The outfarm has a historic relationship with the surrounding fields of Lime Down A, having been built as an ancillary building for Home Farm, which worked these surrounding fields.	This small outfarm is situated within the south-western corner of Field A4 within the northern part of Lime Down A. While the outfarm itself is not included within the Scheme design, and a small offset has been included to the east and west of this structure, Solar PV Panels will be constructed within Fields A3 – A5, all of which surround this outfarm. A temporary construction compound will be established within Field A3, approximately 140m south of the outfarm. Construction works will result in some limited impact to the significance and setting of the outfarm, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. However, these impacts are considered to be temporary in nature, and the compound will be removed once the installation works are completed. The scheme will result in **less than substantial harm** to the significance and setting of this asset, as the installation of the Solar PV Panels within these fields will result in losing the ability to read this asset as an agricultural building within a wider agrarian landscape. However, due to the overall significance of this asset being of very low historic and architectural interest, this level of impact is assessed **at the lower end of the scale.**
MWI65968		Lord's Wood Farm	Lord's Wood Farm is a 19th century farmstead situated approximately 2.3km south-east of Sherston. This farmstead has a dispersed plan, with the farmhouse situated within the southern part of the site, with and 19th century farm buildings to the north and north-east. Modern farm buildings are situated to the north and north-west of the complex. **Architectural and Historic Interest** Lord's Wood Farm derives architectural and historic interest as a good example of a 19th century farmstead. Its historic interest is derived from its role as a farmstead within the hinterland of Sherston.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** Lord's Wood Farm is situated within a relatively tight plot of land approximately 100m west of Fosse Way. The historic, 19th century buildings within the complex are focussed within the southern part of farmstead, accessed via a drive from Fosse Way to the east. A large, tree-lined garden is present to the south of the Farmhouse. To the north and north-west of this historic group are a series of modern farm buildings, composed of wood and metal, which are accessed via a separate access road to the north, also from Fosse Way. The plot itself is bounded in areas by trees, including large clumps along its southern and north-eastern boundaries, with the wider landscape formed of open agricultural	The alignment of the Cable Route Corridor passes approximately 460m north-east (Field B2), 115m east (Field D144), and approximately 370m south-west (Field F147) of Lords Wood Farm at its nearest points. Construction works associated with the installation of the cables will result in some limited impact to the significance and setting of Lord's Wood Farm, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. However, these impacts are considered to be temporary in nature. Temporary construction compounds will be established within Field B1, approximately 350m north-east and within Field C22, approximately 530m south of Lord's Wood Farm. Construction works will result in some

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
			Its architectural interest is derived from the originality of the farmstead, which remains intact to a large degree. **Associative Value** The asset shares associative value with the wider parish of Sherston. It also shares associative value to the Fosse Way (HER ST88SE300) to the east.	fields, which are lined by hedges and trees. Larger clumps are present to the north, separating the complex from Little Lordswood Cottage, as well as to the south-east (**Plate 12.1-85**). **Experience of the Assets** The asset is defined and experienced as a farmstead in the hinterland of Sherston. It is best experienced from within the confines of the farmstead, where the architectural detailing of the farmhouse and other historic buildings can be best appreciated. It is also appreciated in views from along the Fosse Way to the east, as well as from along a Public Right of Way (PRoW), which runs south-east/north-west along the southern boundary of the farmstead. From here, views of the farmstead's tree-lined setting are enhanced by the surrounding agricultural fields. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** Lord's Wood Farm has a historic relationship with some of the land within the wider Scheme, including parts or all of Fields A7-A10, and C22, as well as Field F145 within the Cable Route Corridor.	limited impact to the significance and setting of the farmstead, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. However, these impacts are considered to be temporary in nature, and the compound will be removed once the installation works are completed. Since the design presented at PEIR stage, Solar PV Panels have been removed entirely from within Field A8 to the west, and Fields B1-B4 and Fields C24-C28, with the nearest Solar PV Panels to the farmstead located within Field A9 approximately 140m to the west and C22, approximately 240m to the south. Throughout Lime Down A, B and C, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout. Lord's Wood Farm has a historic connection with a number of Fields within Lime Down A and C, as well as the Cable Route Corridor, with this farmstead still retaining ownership of these lands. It is considered that the Scheme will not undermine the appreciation of Lord's Wood Farm as a farmstead within a wider agrarian landscape, with the historic elements of the farmstead still retaining their prominence within their grounds, as well as its immediate agrarian landscape will be retained. The removal of Solar PV Panels from within Field A8 will ensure that in views of these buildings from the east along Fosse Way, the buildings will still possess a wider open, agrarian setting. Views of the panels within Field A9 will be largely screened by the existing woodland north of the farmsteads, as well as the proposed mitigation within Lime Down A itself. It is therefore considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance and setting of Lord's Wood Farm.
MWI65969		Lady's Wood	Lady's Wood is a partially extant 19th century farmstead situated approximately 2km south-east of Sherston. It has dispersed plan, composed of a formal courtyard within the western part of the farmstead, with the farmhouse and historic attached outbuildings situated to the north, with more modern structures attached to its north-eastern elevation. Additional modern outbuildings are situated to the south of the courtyard, and within a separate farmyard to the east, where a series of modern outbuildings are located. **Architectural and Historic Interest** Lady's Wood derives architectural and historic interest as a good example of a well-preserved 19th century farmstead. Its historic interest is derived from its role as a farmstead within the hinterland of Sherston. Its architectural interest is derived from the originality of the farmstead, which remains intact to a large degree. **Associative Value**	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** Lady's Wood is situated within a large plot of land approximately 230m north-west of the Fosse Way. The historic, 19th century buildings within the farmstead are situated within the western part of the farm complex, focussed north of a forma courtyard accessed from an unnamed road to the west. Gardens are present to the north and south of this courtyard, adjacent the building elevations, with the western, south and northern boundary of this complex bounded by extensive tree planting. To the east are a series of modern outbuildings, which form part of Ladywood Stud, which are accessed from the main courtyard to the east, as well as a separate access points from Fosse Way in the south-east and the unnamed road to the south/south-west. North of the farmstead is a small field occupied by a tennis court and small stable yard, with horse paddocks to the south of the stud buildings. A lane to the east of the property also provides access to a horse track approximately 440m to the north-east of Lady's Wood.	The alignment of the Cable Route Corridor passes approximately 240m east (Field B2) of Lady's Wood at its nearest point. Construction works associated with the installation of the cables will result in some limited impact to the significance and setting of Lady's Wood, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. However, these impacts are considered to be temporary in nature. A temporary construction compound will be established within Field B1, approximately 230m east of Lady's Wood, east of the Fosse Way. Construction works will result in some limited impact to the significance and setting of the farmstead, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. However, these impacts are considered to be temporary in nature, and the compound will be removed once the installation works are completed. Since the design presented at PEIR stage, Solar PV Panels have been removed entirely from within Fields A11-A12 to the north, and Fields B1-B4 and Field C27,

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
			The asset shares associative value with the wider parish of Sherston. It also shares associative value to the Fosse Way (HER ST88SE300) to the east.	The wider landscape surrounding Lady's Wood is formed by tree and hedge-lined agricultural fields to the east, south and west, with the large Lady's Wood complex situated c.90m to the north at its nearest point. The landscape is dotted throughout by clumps and small plantation woodland, including the boundaries of the unnamed roadway in the west, and as well as in sections along the Fosse Way to the east/south-east (**Plate 12.1-86**). **Experience of the Assets** The asset is defined and experienced as a farmstead in the hinterland of Sherston. It is best experienced from within the confines of the farmstead, where the architectural detailing of the farmhouse and other historic buildings can be best appreciated. It is also appreciated in views from along the Fosse Way to the south-east/east, where views of the modern stud farm buildings are visible, as well as the surrounding horse paddocks. The historic buildings within the western part of the farmstead are largely concealed by the various outbuildings of the farmstead, as well as the extensive woodland covering. The asset is also experienced from along a Public Right of Way (PRoW), which runs through Lady's Wood, beginning at the unnamed roadway to the west of the farmstead and extending eastwards before turning north just beyond the modern stud buildings. Views of the western part of the farmstead within its verdant tree-lined setting are possible from along this PRoW, as it passes approximately 30m to the south. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** The asset does not have a historic relationship with the land within Lime Down A or B, though due to its proximity, it does share a limited visual and spatial relationship with the Scheme.	with the nearest Solar PV Panels to the farmstead located within Field A9 approximately 220m to the west. Throughout Lime Down A, B and C, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout. It is considered that the Scheme will not undermine the appreciation of Lady's Wood as a farmstead within a wider agrarian landscape, with the historic elements of the farmstead still retaining their prominence within their grounds, well-hidden by the surrounding woodland to the north, west and south. The wider agrarian landscape of the farmstead will also be retained as well. The removal of Solar PV Panels from within Fields A11-A12 will ensure that in views of the farmstead from the east along Fosse Way, they will still possess their wider, open agrarian setting to the north and east, with the removal of panels from within Fields B1-B5 also ensuring that the wider agrarian setting to the south-east will be maintained. View to and from the western part of the property are largely screened by the surrounding vegetation adjacent Lady's Farm and along the roadway itself. It is therefore considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance and setting of Lady's Wood.

5.17 Other Heritage Assets

Introduction

5.17.1 As part of this assessment, several heritage assets have been included for assessment that, due to their distance from their scheme, or nature of their construction, are not able to be classified within sections 5.5 – 5.16.

Scheduled Monument

5.17.2 The Scheduled Ringwork on Cam's Hill, 500m north-east of Lawn Farm (NHLE 1021288) comprises the well-preserved remains of a medieval military fortification, which is set in a good strategic position on the westerly crest of a north-south spur on Cam's Hill. Located within the parish of St Paul Malmesbury Without, approximately 1.1km south of Malmesbury and approximately 350m north of Cole Park, this Scheduled Monument is situated approximately 2.8km and approximately 3.1km north-east of Lime Down E and Lime Down D respectively **(Annex A Figure 12-1.15**).

Linear Non-Designated Built-Heritage Assets

5.17.3 Two linear, non-designated built-heritage assets run through the Order Limits and are included within both the Solar PV Panels and the Cable Route Corridor assessments (**Annex A Figure 12-1.16**).

5.17.4 Following the submission of the south-eastern tribes after the Roman invasion in AD43, the Fosse Way (HER ST87NW300; ST88SW300; ST88NE302) initially marked the western frontier of the extent of Roman rule and eventually became the main military road linking Exeter (*Isca Dumnorium*) on the south-west coast with the major legionary fort at Lincoln (*Lindum*). The section of the Fosse Way that crosses the Study Area from south-west to north-east forms part of Margary's 'Route 5c' (Margary 1967, 142) (Ref 29). As the presumed route of the Fosse Way continues in a north-westerly direction, it enters the Study Area and continues as a tarmac road for approximately 3.5km, skirting alongside the south-eastern edges of Fields C10 – C12, C22 – C23 and the north-western edges and Fields C13 – C14, C24 – C25, and C27. Once the route of the road reaches the south-western corner of Field B1, it continues for approximately 1.46km as an unmetalled lane running along the north-western edges of Fields B1 - B6. A full historic background of the Fosse Way can be found in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-2: Solar Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments [EN010168/APP/6.3]**.

5.17.5 The Bristol and South Wales Direct Railway (NRHE 1360154) was completed in 1903 and joined the GWR's London to Bristol main line near Wootton. This section of the railway that crosses the Order Limits is approximately 9.3km in length and aligned roughly east to west. It extends between Fields E1, E6, and E9-E11 within Lime Down E, Fields D1-D3, D22, and D24 within Lime Down D,

and Fields C7-C9, C11, C14, C16-C17, and C32-36 within Lime Down C. The rail line through the Order Limits is largely bounded by a wooded embankment, with additional woodland planting within fields to the north and south. It passes across railway bridges within several areas, including south of Rodbourne, and passes Alderton via the Alderton tunnel. A full historic background of the Railway can be found in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-2: Solar Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments [EN010168/APP/6.3]**.

Designated Heritage Assets

Table 27 Scheduled Monuments

NHLE ID	Scheduled Monument	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
1021288	Ringwork on Cam's Hill, 50m north east of Lawn Farm	The Scheduled ringwork on Cam's Hill, 50m north east of Lawn Farm was designated in 1992 and amended in 2003. It comprises the well-preserved remains of a medieval military fortification, which is set in a good strategic position on the westerly crest of a north-south spur on Cam's Hill. **Historic Interest** This asset is a particularly fine example of a comparatively rare medieval earthwork, with Historic England noting that ringworks are rare nationally, with only 200 recorded examples. These assets were built and occupied from the late Anglo-Saxon – late-12th century and comprise a small, defended area containing buildings, which was surrounded by a substantial ditch and bank surmounted typically by a timber palisade, or rarely, a stone wall. These fortifications acted as strongholds for military operations, and in some cases defended aristocratic or manorial settlements. It is thought that this particular ringwork represents one of three siege castles built by Robert of Gloucester (on behalf of Empress Matilda) in the early 12th century during the Anarchy in order to besiege Malmesbury. **Archaeological Interest** This ringwork survives in excellent condition, comprising a circular enclosure bank, approximately 18m (w) x approximately 1.8m (h), which is surrounded by a substantial ditch approximately 50m in diameter, with the ditch itself approximately 4m wide and approximately 1.5m deep. The ditch survives as an earthwork to the south and east but is believed to exist as a buried feature to the north and west. An entrance is noted along the south-eastern part of the earthwork bank. Whilst there are no traces of any structures within the interior of the enclosure, due to its survival, it offers considerable potential for the survival of primary archaeological deposits and of environmental material. Whilst the Scheduled area includes a 2km boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation, there is potential that remains associated with this feature to extend beyond the Scheduled area. **Associative Interest** The Historic England entry notes that this assets relationship to other contemporary monuments within the vicinity offers considerable scope for the study and interpretation of medieval settlement pattern and social organisation within this area of the landscape.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** The asset is situated within the parish of St Paul Malmesbury Without, approximately 1.1km south of Malmesbury and approximately 350m north of Cole Park. The monument is situated within a single field, situated on the westerly crest of a north-south spur on Cam's Hill. The monument, as well as the wider field itself, is presently grassed, with small trees and other vegetation present along its western and southern boundaries of the monument. The wider field boundaries are formed by a mixture of trees, hedges and modern wooden post and wire fencing (**Plate 12.1-87**). **Experience of the Asset** This earthwork is defined and experienced from within the field within which it resides. It is visible, in part, from the Public Right of Way (PRoW) which runs north-east/south-west through the field approximately 50m north of the ringwork. It is generally not appreciably other than as an area of raised topography within said field and, due to it being grassed over, largely blends into its wider field. The siting of this asset appears to have been designed to overlook Malmesbury to the north, as well as overlook the valley of the River Avon to the south, believed to have been an important routeway during the medieval period. Both the site visit and ZTV (**Annex E**) confirmed the visibility from this asset to the south-west, between Gauze Brook and Rodbourne Brook, both of which are tributaries of the River Avon. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** Whilst there is no direct historic relationship with the land within the Scheme, there is visibility from this asset and the northernmost part of Lime Down E, specifically Fields E2-E4.	The Scheduled Monument is situated approximately 2.8km north-east of Lime Down E. Historically, this feature appears to have been sited to overlook Malmesbury to the north, as well as the River Avon to the south. The Scheme will not impact upon these important views, as it is not situated within these areas. It is considered that whilst the Scheme would introduce a new visual element into the wider setting of this Scheduled earthwork, due to its distance from the Scheme itself, this addition would largely blend into its surrounding environment, as the proposed Solar PV Panels will not break the treeline of the surrounding landscape within these views. Across Lime Down E, the enhancement of existing field boundaries (e.g. hedgerows) has been proposed, which would further aid in screening the Scheme from wider views. It is therefore considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance and setting of the Scheduled ringwork on Cam's Hill.

NHLE ID	Scheduled Monument	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
		This Scheduled monument shares additional associated value with the neighbouring Cole Park (HER MWI66281), a former medieval monastic deer-park and later a royal Tudor stud-farm. Historic mapping indicates the site of the ringwork was once situated within the holdings of Cole Park.		

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Table 28 Linear Non-Designated Built-Heritage Assets

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
ST87NW300 ST88NE302 ST88SW300 ST88SE300	1164946	Fosse Way	The Fosse Way was the main Roman military road linking Exeter on the south-west coast with the major legionary fort at Lincoln, the alignment of which passes through the western part of the Order Limits. **Historic Interest** Fosse Way is of historic interest as a principal axis route through the landscape, along which settlement developed. Initially marking the western frontier of the extent of Roman rule, the Fosse Way would become one of the main military roads within the country. A number of military sites and roadside settlements were situated along the length of this road, both large and small, which exploited their locations alongside this major thoroughfare for trade and protection. This historic interest is enhanced by its continued use throughout the medieval – modern periods, with some sections comprising a paved road for vehicles, and other sections forming a dirt/gravel track, part of a Public Right of Way (PRoW) utilised for pedestrians and cyclists. **Archaeological Interest** No above-ground remains associated with Fosse Way survive within the Order Limits. However, there is the potential for earlier iterations of this roadway to survive below-ground beneath the modern road materials. Likewise, within the fields to the east and west, there is the potential for associated features to survive, including variations of this routeway, as well as roadside settlements, shrines, and other features. **Associative Value** The asset shares associative value with other contemporary monuments along this routeway. These include the Scheduled remains of the Romano-British settlement, earthwork enclosure and a section of the Fosse Way, 415m west of Whatley Manor (NHLE 1013354), approximately 820m north of Lime Down B, and the Romano-British temple, Iron Age ditches, earthwork enclosure and associated buildings 240m and 370m north of Fosse Barn (NHLE 1019637), which are situated approximately 6.3km to the south-west of Lime Down C. This asset further derives associative value from various built-heritage assets which have been constructed alongside its routeway, as Fosse Way continued as a main thoroughfare throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** Due to the length of the Fosse Way, the physical surroundings of this non-designated heritage asset vary greatly across its entire route. The length of the Fosse Way which passes through the Order Limits covers a length of approximately 5km, extending south of Foxley Road within the north to Alderton Road in the south, north-west of the village of Grittleton. Across this length through the Order Limits, the landscape is distinctly agrarian, composed of agricultural fields bounded primarily by hedges and trees, with scattered pockets of development, focussed within the small villages and hamlets within the area, as well as in more isolated farmsteads. The southern part of the Fosse Way within the Order Limits is composed of tarmac road, where it continues north-eastwards as such until reaching the south-western corner of Field B1, where it continues as an unmetalled lane. Tree clumps and other woodland plantation are present immediately adjacent the Fosse Way, as well as within the wider landscape. The roadway passes across the Bristol and South Wales Direct Railway within the southern part of the Order Limits. **Experience of the Asset** Due to the length of the Fosse Way, the experience of this asset varies greatly across its entire length, though is still generally defined by its construction as a roadway with Roman origins, which has continued in use until present day. Within the area of the Order Limits, the Fosse Way is experienced in part in driving along its length, with views including scattered farmsteads to the east and west, separated from the road by hedges, trees, and various fencing. From the south-western corner of Field B1, the roadway turns into a footpath and PRoW, with this stretch of Fosse Way more closely experienced with its surrounding agrarian landscape. Along this route, the length is also bounded by various trees and hedges. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** The asset derives limited historic significance from the Scheme, due to its landscape position and, in passing through the Order Limits, shares a spatial and visual relationship with the Scheme.	The alignment of the Fosse Way passes immediately adjacent a number of Fields within Lime Down B and C, which include areas of Solar PB Panels as well as the Cable Route Corridor. Since the design presented at PEIR stage, Field C26, the westernmost part of Field C25, and the majority of Field C13 have been entirely removed from the Order Limits. Solar PV Panels have also been removed entirely from within Fields B1-B5, C24-C25, and C13. A number of fields abutting the Fosse Way within which Solar PV Panels will be erected have had offsets established with their boundaries with Fosse Way, including Fields B6, C10-C12, and C22-C23. Construction works associated with the installation of the cables within the Cable Route Corridor will result in some limited impact to the significance and setting the Fosse Way, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise within the fields adjacent the Fosse Way. Temporary construction compounds will also be established within Fields B1, C22 and C13, which will also result in some limited impact to the significance and setting of Fosse Way, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. However, these construction impacts are considered to be temporary in nature, and the compounds will be removed once the installation works are completed. Throughout the Scheme, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout Lime Down B and C. The Scheme will introduce Solar Panels within several fields to the east (B6, C14) and west (C22, C23, C12, C11) of Fosse Way, as it passes through the Order Limits. Whilst there may be some appreciation of these new elements when travelling along the Fosse Way, due to their proximity the proposed mitigation will allow for the overall setting and significance of the Fosse Way to remain intact and will not undermine the principal historic interest of the Fosse Way, with the asset still legible as a roadway within a largely agrarian landscape. It is therefore considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance and setting of Fosse Way.
-	1360154	Bristol and South Wales Direct Railway	The Bristol and South Wales Direct Railway was completed in 1903 and joins the Great Western Railway's London to Bristol main line near Royal	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets**	The alignment of the railway passes through or immediately adjacent a number of Fields within Lime

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
			Wootton Basset, running via Badminton and Patchett to the Severn Tunnel, and crossing the Severn to Wales. **Historic Interest** The principal significance of the Railway derives largely from its historic interest, specifically its historic illustrative value, which is marked by the historic route of the rail line itself. The railway route utilised today was opened in 1903 and was upon opening, was referred to as the 'Badminton Line'. Its building included the construction of approximately 53km of new rail line, as well as the construction of tunnels at Alderton (HER MWI77311) and Sodbury and various railway and foot bridges. Along its length, a number of new rail stations were established, including at Hullavington (HER MWI77313) and Badminton. All local stations (apart from Badminton) were closed by 1961, with Badminton following in 1968, with Bristol Parkway now the only active station between Swindon and Wales. The entire line, whilst following the historic railway route, has since been converted to a high-speed line, with these alterations having slightly undermined the historic interest of the Railway as a whole. **Associative Value** This linear asset shares associative value with the various heritage assets along its vast length, in particular those which share a direct relationship with the railway (e.g. tunnels, stations, bridges). It also shares some associative value with heritage assets which lie along the route of the railway, which now share a spatial and visual relationship with the line.	Due to the great length of the railway, the physical surroundings of this non-designated built-heritage asset varies greatly across its entire route. The length of railway which passes through and immediately adjacent the Order Limits covers a length of approximately 9.3km, extending south of Rodbourne in the east to south of Alderton in the west. Across this length through the Order Limits, the landscape is distinctly agrarian, composed of agricultural fields bounded primarily by hedges and trees, with scattered pockets of development, focussed within the small villages and hamlets within the area, as well as in more isolated farmsteads. The railway embankment, throughout much of its length, is bounded to the north and south by trees and other vegetation, with other tree clumps and woodland plantation present within the wider landscape. North-west of the village of Hullavington, the railway line passes immediately north of Hullavington Solar Park. **Experience of the Asset** Due to the great length of the railway, the experience of this asset varies greatly across its entire route. Within the area of the Order Limits, the railway is largely situated within a cutting, and is generally not appreciable from the surrounding landscape, due to the presence of woodland along its northern and southern embankment. Some associated infrastructure can be seen above this cutting within areas, as seen south of Bradfield Manor Farm and the railway is a prominent feature south of Rodbourne, where it passes across a tall bridge between Rodbourne and Rodbourne Bottom. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** The asset does not derive any particular significance from the Scheme, though it does pass through the Order Limits and therefore has a limited spatial and visual relationship.	Down C, D and E, with several areas along the railway are also included as part of the Cable Route Corridor. Construction works associated with the installation of the cables will result in some limited impact to the significance and setting the Railway, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise within the fields adjacent the railway. While the Cable Route Corridor includes the footprint of several sections of the railway within its footprint, the cables are to be passed below the rail line using trenchless cabling techniques such as HDD, with the structure of the rail tracks and associated infrastructure to remain unchanged. The impacts resulting from the construction of the Cable Route Corridor are considered to be temporary in nature. Since the design presented at PEIR stage, Field E8 has been entirely removed from the Order Limits, with Solar PV Panels also having been removed entirely from within Fields E7, E9, E10, C16, C35 and C8. Panels have also been removed from within parts of Fields E1, C9, and C36. Within Fields E6 and D22, two 400kV Substations will be located, with the BESS Area located within Field D1. New woodland belts will be established along the southern and south-eastern boundaries of Fields D1 – D3. Throughout the Scheme, screening has been proposed, including the enhancement of existing hedgerows throughout. The Bristol and South Wales Direct Railway, throughout much of its route through the Order Limits, is largely situated within a cutting, and is generally not appreciable from the surrounding landscape. This screening is further enhanced by the vegetation which is currently extant around the northern and southern extent of the rail line which, in several areas, includes extensive pots of woodland. Due to the total and partial removal of a number of Solar PV Panels from the fields immediately adjacent the railway, as well as the proposed screening, it is considered that the Scheme would not undermine the significance or setting of the railway through this approximately 9.3km stretch within its wider agrarian and pastoral landscape. It is therefore considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance and setting of the Bristol and South Wales Direct Railway.

5.18 Cable Route Corridor and Highways Improvement Areas

Introduction

5.18.1 As noted in section 4 and **ES Volume 1, Chapter 2: The Order Limits [EN010168/APP/6.1]**, the Order Limits include a linear Cable Route Corridor, which covers a total area of approximately 462ha (**Annex A Figure 12-1.17**). This route includes Interconnecting Cables, which extend between the five Solar PV Sites, and Grid Connection Cables, which connect the Solar PV Sites to the Existing National Grid Melksham Substation. The Grid Connection Cable route begins at the southern boundary of Lime Down C, and extends south approximately 22km, passing alongside several rural settlements, including Grittleton, Yatton Keynell, Easton, and Whitley, before terminating at the Existing National Grid Melksham Substation, which is situated east of Whitley and west of Beanacre.

Heritage Assets

5.18.2 The designated and non-designated built-heritage assets within the 250m Study Area around the Cable Route Corridor scoped in for further assessment totals 47 assets. Nine of these assets have been included within the Solar PV Sites assessments and will not be duplicated within this section. An assessment of potential impacts from the Cable Route Corridor and Highway Improvement Areas have been included within these earlier assessments, as detailed below in **Table 29**.

Table 29 Cable Route Heritage Assets already assessed as part of Scheme

NHLE ID	HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Designation	Section Ref.
1023212	-	-	Barn to the East of Surrendell Farmhouse	LB GII	5.10
1198980	MWI65982	-	Surrendell Farmhouse	LB GII	5.10
1283578	-	-	Shelter Barn to the South East of Surrendell Farmhouse	LB GII	5.10
-	MWI65928	-	Outfarm, East of Lords Wood Cottage	NDBHA	5.16
-	MWI65929	-	Lords Wood Cottage	NDBHA	5.16
-	MWI65980	-	Outfarm, North West of Norton	NDBHA	5.14
-	MWI65981	-	Townleaze Barn	NDBHA	5.10
-	ST87NW300 ST88NE302 ST88SW300	1164946	Fosse Way	NDBHA	5.17

NHLE ID	HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Designation	Section Ref.
	ST88SE300				
-	-	1360154	Bristol and South Wales Direct Railway	NDBHA	5.17

5.18.3 For ease of discussion, the built-heritage assets discussed within this section have been organised geographically north-south (**Annex A Figures 12-1.17 – 12-1.25**).

Designated Heritage Assets

Table 30 Cable Route Conservation Areas

Conservation Area	Character and Appearance	Contribution made by Setting to Special Character and Appearance	Impact Assessment
Grittleton	Grittleton Conservation Area was designated in 1973 and does not possess a Conservation Area Appraisal. The character and appearance of the Conservation Area is dictated by the development of the village during the medieval and post-medieval periods, with the present approximately 55.8ha boundary including the core of the linear village, as illustrated on the 1790 Grittleton Estate map, as well as the extensive grounds of Grittleton House. It also includes the small hamlet of Foscote at its south-western corner. The Conservation Area includes 34 Listed Buildings, three Listed at Grade II* and the remainder at Grade II, with the majority of these buildings focussed along the length of The Street, which runs roughly east-west through the village, as well as along Alderton Road, which extends north/north-west at the western extent of the village. Residential buildings which front these roads are largely set within small-large sized plots, with the former Manor Farm complex situated within the western part of The Street, which is presently been converted into a multi-residence property. Several areas of open green space to the north of the village are included within the boundary, as well as several clumps of trees along its western and southern boundaries, in addition to the extensive grounds of Grittleton House in the south. Additional planting can be found throughout the village, lining The Street in areas, as well as providing boundaries to residential plots. Clumps and trees, as well as individual trees lining pathways are also present throughout the Grittleton House grounds. Settlement at Grittleton is first documented in the 10th century, with continued occupation to present day. 18th century maps show the built form of the village as being a largely linear settlement, situated to the north and south of The Street, with the 13th century Church of St Mary (NHLE 1198617) and a 17th century Jacobean manor house situated within the centre of the village. Grittleton estate was purchase by Joseph Neeld in 1828, and he carried out a series of extensive redevelopment works across the village, including the construction of a new residence, Grittleton House (NHLE 1022310), which was located on the site of the earlier 17th century Jacobean manor house. The Neeld family retained ownership of the estate until the mid-20th century, when much of the property and lands were sold off to pay for death duties. The built forms within Grittleton comprise a mix of architectural styles and periods, including 17th -18th century residences, a dovecote, and Grittleton Baptist Chapel. In the early-mid 19th century, upon Joseph Neeld's purchase of the estate, extensive redevelopment works were carried out across Alderton. Many of the earlier cottages within the	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** The wider agrarian landscape around Grittleton is formed of large, enclosed fields, the boundaries of which are lined variously by trees, hedges, low stone walls, and modern wire fencing. The topography of the landscape gently rises to the east and west of the village, along the length of The Street, with the topography rising to the north towards Dunley Woods, which bounds the northern part of the Conservation Area. This woodland continues northwards, terminating at East Dunley Farm and Fosse Lodge. The landscape also gently rises to the south, where it terminates at the M4, which passes approximately 215m south of the hamlet of Foscote, which marks the southern boundary of the Conservation Area. **Experience of the Assets** The Conservation Area is defined and experienced by the historical development of Grittleton and Foscote throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods, as well as the former villages' extensive redevelopment during the 19th century, though this redevelopment does not appear to have altered the established street layout within the Conservation Area boundary. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** Grittleton Conservation Area has a historic connection to the land within the Cable Route Corridor, as a number of these fields form part of the wider parish of Grittleton, with the land within worked by various properties within the village itself.	The Cable Route Corridor alignment will pass north/south to the east of Grittleton Conservation Area (Fields F107-F114), with the western boundary extending up to the eastern boundary of the Conservation Area in two places: at its junction with The Street (between Fields F112-F113), as well as its junction within Grittleton Road (between Fields F109-F110), approximately 90m east of the Grade II Listed Woodmans Lodge (NHLE 1363879). Construction works associated with the installation of the cables will result in some limited impact to the character and appearance of Grittleton Conservation Area, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. A temporary construction compound will be established within Field F111, approximately 120m east of Grittleton. The presence of this construction compound will result in some limited impact to the significance and setting Grittleton Conservation Area, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. However, these impacts are considered to be temporary in nature, and the compound will be removed once the installation works along the Cable Route Corridor are completed. The character and appearance of Grittleton Conservation Area is defined by the development of the village during the medieval and post-medieval periods, as well as the small hamlet of Foscote, around their primary industry, agriculture, with the surrounding agrarian landscape an importance element in the significance of the Conservation Area, as it highlights its character as a rural village. As the overall construction impacts will be temporary in nature, it is considered that there will be **no harm** to the character and appearance of Grittleton Conservation Area once construction works have finished.

Conservation Area	Character and Appearance	Contribution made by Setting to Special Character and Appearance	Impact Assessment
	village were replaced or subject to alterations and additions, as well as the construction of a series of new dwellings, in addition to the extensive renovation works within the Grittleton House complex itself, including the construction of a series of new Lodges, as well as an extensive Stable complex set within large grounds. Many of these works within the village were carried out to the designs of James Thompson, Neeld's favoured architect. Both the earlier buildings and new Thompson-designed structures are relatively coherent in terms of materiality, scale and massing, built of rubble stone (both squared and roughcast) or ashlar, slate roofs and ridge stacks, with many of these structures also possessing porches. This cohesiveness makes a positive contribution of the character and significance of the Conservation Area. The buildings fronting both The Street and Alderton are set back from their respective roads by low stone walls and small front gardens, with the character and appearance of the Conservation Area enhanced by the verdant nature of these front gardens, largely composed of small hedges, low shrubs, and ornamental trees. Mature trees are present throughout the village, as well as lining Alderton Road and Neeld Court along the western and southern boundaries of the Conservation Area, making these routeways feel more enclosed in nature. Many structures also possess rear gardens which contain outbuildings, tennis courts, and vegetation. Several areas of open green space are present within the Conservation Area boundary, including within the eastern part of the village, where Grittleton Cricket Club and the village tennis courts are situated, the churchyard surrounding the Church of St Mary, the grounds of Grittleton House, as well as several open fields to the north of the village. The Conservation Area boundary also includes several large clumps of woodland, include east of Grittleton Baptist Chapel, at the junction of The Street and Alderton Road in the west, and surrounding Woodman's Lodge within the south-eastern corner, as well as smaller clumps present throughout the Grittleton House grounds. The surrounding landscape The surrounding land-use is largely agricultural in nature, gently rising to the north, east and west of the village, though the route of the M4 motorway passes approximately 215m south of Grittleton Conservation Area.		
Easton	Easton Conservation Area does not currently possess a Conservation Area Appraisal. The character and appearance of Easton Conservation Area is defined by the development of the village in the post-medieval period, and possibly earlier, around its core industry of agriculture, as illustrated on the 1837 Corsham Tithe Map. It covers an area of approximately 12ha. The Conservation Area includes 16 Listed Buildings, two Listed at Grade II* and the remainder at Grade II, with these buildings focussed along the Easton Lane, which runs	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** The wider landscape around Easton is formed of open agricultural fields, the boundaries of which are lined variously by trees, hedges, low stone walls, and modern wire and metal fencing. The topography of the village itself gently rises from approximately 74m aOD along its northern boundary to approximately 79m aOD adjacent Number 9, Easton (NHLE 1022016), before dropping gently to approximately 75m aOD at its southern boundary at the stream. The topography of the surrounding landscape drops in elevation to the towards the	The Cable Route Corridor alignment will pass roughly north/south to the east of Easton Conservation Area (Fields F45, F53-F55), with the western boundary extending within approximately 13m of the eastern Conservation Area boundary at their nearest points. Construction works associated with the installation of the cables will result in some limited impact to the character and appearance of Easton Conservation Area, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. The character and appearance of Easton Conservation Area is defined by the development of the village during the post-medieval

Conservation Area	Character and Appearance	Contribution made by Setting to Special Character and Appearance	Impact Assessment
	roughly north-east/south-west through the centre of the village. The residential buildings to the east and west of this road are largely set within small-large sized plots, with several farm complexes situated within the northern and centre part of the village. Several areas of open green space are included within this boundary, as are several defined clumps of woodland. Additional planting can be found within the village, largely focussed adjacent and within the residential plots. Settlement at Easton is first recorded in the late-14th century manuscript cartulary, with continued occupation to present day. 18th century maps show the built form of the village as being a largely linear settlement, situated to the east and west of Easton Lane. The built forms within Easton comprise a mix of architectural styles and periods, including late-medieval farmsteads, a late-17th/early-18th century dovecote, and 17th-19th century cottages. The buildings within Easton are relatively coherent in terms of materiality, scale and massing, built of rubble stone with stone-tiled roofs and ridge stacks, with this cohesiveness making a positive contribution to the character and significance of the Conservation Area. Within the northern and eastern parts of the Conservation Area are a series of more modern agricultural buildings at Easton Farm (HER MWI66032) and Easton Court Farm (HER MWI66033), built of concrete, wood and metal, though these structures are not considered to detract from its character and appearance, and instead add to its experience as a rural, agricultural village. The buildings within Easton are largely set back from the road by low stone walls, though the eastern and western elevations of several structures do abut Easton Lane, including Easton Farmhouse (NHLE 1182495), Nos. 10-13 Easton, the Porch to Easton House (NHLE 1364014) and Easton House. The character and appearance of the Conservation Area is also enhanced by the presence of trees, with much of this greenery focussed within the southern part of the Conservation Area, around Easton House (NHLE 1022018), where a small stream runs east/west through the landscape. Additional planting is present within the grounds of Easton House itself, as well as to the west and east of Nos. 10-13 Easton (NHLE 1364013). Planting within the central and northern parts of the Conservation area are represented largely by scatters of trees, focussed within gardens, though a larger clump of trees is situated north and north-east of Number 6 Easton (NHLE 1284492). Several areas of open green space are present within the Conservation Area boundary, including the north, north-east and south-western boundaries, with these fields marking the residential property boundaries, as well as helping to preserve the wider agricultural setting of the village. The surrounding land-use is agricultural in nature, though the small settlement of Westrop is located approximately 250m to the west, as well as the route of the Great Western Railway	Cable Route Corridor and The Great Western Railway, and rises to the west towards Westrop Plantation. **Experience of the Assets** The Conservation Area is defined and experienced by the historical development of Easton throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods, which highlights its primary occupation as an agricultural village set within a wider agrarian landscape. This experience is maintained, largely due to the survival of a number of farmsteads within the village itself, which contributes to this appreciation as an agricultural-based village. Due to the presence of The Great Western Railway to the south-east/east of the village, noise impacts from the rail line are prominent within its wider setting. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** Easton Conservation Area has a historic connection to the land within Cable Route Corridor, with a number of these fields were worked by various properties within the village of Easton.	(and likely earlier) period, around its primary industry, agriculture, with the surrounding agrarian landscape an important element in the significance of the Conservation Area, as it highlights its character as a rural village. As the overall construction impacts will be temporary in nature, it is considered that there will be **no harm** to the character and appearance of Easton Conservation Area once construction works have finished.

Conservation Area	Character and Appearance	Contribution made by Setting to Special Character and Appearance	Impact Assessment
	line, which passes approximately 375m south-east of the village.		

Table 31 Cable Route Listed Buildings

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
Corston				
1284671	Milestone at NGR ST 9179 8312 Grade II	This Grade II Listed Milestone was first listed in 1987 and amended in 2020. First erected between 1755-56, a mile plate was added to its west face in the early-19th century. **Architectural and Historic Interest** This asset derives some historic and architectural interest as a transportation waymarker south of the village of Corston, denoting the distances to both Malmesbury in the north and Chippenham in the south. Built in the mid-18th century, this asset was installed prior to the passing of the 1773 Turnpike Roads Act, which made the erection of mileposts along turnpike roads compulsory. This asset is of a simple, functional design, composed of a square limestone post with a cambered top approximately 0.5m in height. A cast iron plate inscribed 'CHIPPEN.M/VII/MILES/MALMES.RY/III/MILE' was once attached to the posts western face, though photographs from 2021 indicate this feature is no longer present. **Associative Value** This asset shares associative value with the wider Malmesbury Turnpike, as well as other waymarkers present along this routeway.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** This Listed milestone is situated along the eastern verge of the A429 (Hullavington Road), approximately 570m south-west the village of Corston. At the time of this assessment, this asset was entirely screened from view by overgrown vegetation along the verge. The wider landscape around the milestone is formed of agricultural fields. **Experience of the Assets** The asset is experienced travelling along the A429 (Hullavington Road), where it historically and continues to mark the distances to Malmesbury and Corston. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** This asset does not derive any particular significance from the Cable Route Corridor, nor does it share any specific historical or visual relationship with this land.	The Cable Route Corridor will pass beneath the A429 (Hullavington Road), including beneath the Listed Milestone. Already situated on a busy road, it is considered that the movement of plant and noise associated with the cable route construction will be a slight increase in the noise and vibration it currently experiences along the roadway. Likewise, these works will also require the short-term closure to traffic of A429 (Hullavington Road), as the Cable Route Corridor passes beneath this roadway. However, these slight increases will be temporary in nature, and it is considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance or setting of this Milestone once construction works have finished.
Grittleton				
1363879	Woodman's Lodge Grade II	This Grade II Listed Lodge was listed in 1988, and was built between approximately 1840-50. This linear structure is 1 ½ storeys in height and is built of squared rubble stone with a stone slate roof. **Architectural Interest** Woodman's Lodge derives interest from elements of its architectural detailing. Built in a picturesque Tudor style, the northern elevation of the structure has a central chimney breast with stepped shoulders, and a typical Neeld porch along its western extent. A link wall connects the Lodge with a historic outbuilding, which is inset with the original front door along its northern elevation. **Historic Interest** This asset derive significance as a former lodge to the Grittleton estate. This asset derives further historic associative value from its relationship with Joseph Neeld, who financed the construction of Woodman's Lodge, in addition to its likely connection with architect James Thompson. Nearly everything that Neeld built during the 19th century was designed by Thompson.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** This asset is situated to the south of Grittleton Road, within a small plot bounded to the north, west and south by mature trees and hedgerows. The Lodge itself is separated from Grittleton Road by a small front garden, bounded by a tall hedgerow. The asset is largely screened from Grittleton Road itself, though the structure is visible through gaps in this coverage, as well as above the boundary hedgerow. Woodland lines Grittleton Road to the north, east and west of the asset, with the landscape to the south largely composed of agricultural fields. **Experience of the Assets** Due to the extensive screening around this asset, it is largely defined and experienced from within the plot itself, where the scale and detailing of the structure can be best appreciated. These wider views include open fields to the south, with views of the structure from the south looking north show the building within a defined area of woodland. This asset was once experienced driving west along Grittleton Road, marking one of the entrances into the village. However, due to the extensive planting now situated between the Lodge and Grittleton Road, this experience has	The western boundary of the Cable Route Corridor will extend to within approximately 90m of the eastern elevation of Woodman's Lodge, passing through Fields F110 and F109. Construction works associated with the installation of the cables will result in some limited impact to the significance and setting of the Lodge, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. Likewise, these works will also require the short-term closure to traffic of Grittleton Road, as the Cable Route Corridor passes beneath this roadway. This closure will also result in some limited impact to the significance and setting of this asset, as it will not be possible to experience the Lodge whilst travelling along Grittleton Road during this closure. However, these impacts will be temporary in nature, and it is considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance or setting of the Woodman's Lodge once construction works have finished.

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
		Associative Value This asset shares strong associative values with the other designated heritage assets within the Grittleton Conservation Area, with the village having been altered by Joseph Neeld during the 19th century. This asset also shares associative values with the other lodges built by Neeld as part of the wider Grittleton Estate, including the Grade II Listed Malmesbury Lodge (NHLE 1022303) and Fosse Lodge (NHLE 1198366).	been reduced significantly, with only glimpsed views of this asset now possible when driving along the road. However, this route is still considered to be significant to the history of the asset. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** Woodman's Lodge does not appear to have a historic relationship with the land within the Cable Route Corridor, though due to their proximity to one another, there is a minor shared spatial relationship.	
Yatton Keynell				
1183712	Park Farmhouse Grade II	This Grade II Listed Farmhouse was first listed in 1985 and is dated to 1778 with early-19th century alterations. This linear structure is 2 storeys in height and built of rubble stone with a stone tiled roof with three roof stacks. This Farmhouse forms part of the wider Park Farm complex (HER MWI65963). **Architectural Interest** This farmhouse derives some interest from elements of its architectural detailing, including a central door in a chamfered surround set in a shallow gabled stone porch with cambered archway, which is surmounted by a datestone inscribed 'T SS 1778'. It also possesses flush quoins and a number of 2 and 3-light windows. **Historic Interest** The historic interest of this asset is derived from its example as an isolated, partially extant 18th century farmstead within the parish of Yatton Keynell. There has been some loss to historic buildings, as well as alterations and additions to surviving structures within the farm complex. The Historic England listing description and census records note that this farmstead was once known as 'Small Pox Farm', possibly denoting use as an isolation hospital in the 18th century. **Associative Value** Park Farmhouse shares associative value with the other non-designated buildings which form the wider Park Farm complex.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** Park Farmhouse is situated approximately 865m north of the village of Yatton Keynell, on the border of the parishes of Yatton Keynell and Grittleton. It is accessed via two separate entrances from an unnamed road to the west, with the southern access providing access to Park Farmhouse, and the northern entrance providing access to associated farm buildings to the north and north-east. The Farmhouse is situated within the southern part of the farm complex, with modern outbuildings abutting the eastern elevation of this listed structure. Historic outbuildings are present to the north of the Farmhouse, separated by a farmyard, with more modern outbuildings and a stable yard present to the north-east. A small lawn abuts the southern elevation of the Farmhouse, which is bounded by mature trees, with additional trees present along the southern access track into the farmstead. A substantial belt of woodland is also present west of the farmstead entrances, along the western side of the unnamed roadway. The wider landscape surrounding Park Farm is largely formed of agricultural fields, with the Greenacre Farm complex situated approximately 200m east of Park Farm. **Experience of the Assets** This asset is defined and experienced largely from within the Park Farm complex itself, where the scale, massing and detailing of the Listed Farmhouse can be appreciated. This also allows for the relationship between the Farmhouse and the other non-designated structures within the farmstead to be appreciated cohesively. Due to the extensive screening provided along the main road to the west, as well as within the complex itself, the Farmhouse and outbuildings is largely screened from views from the main road, though views to the east are more open, due to a distinct lack of screening. A Public Right of Way (PRoW) runs through the centre of the Park Farm complex, following the southern access route east into the farmstead before turning south adjacent the Farmhouse, where it extends beyond the farmstead boundary. Travelling along this route, the Farmhouse and wider farmstead can be appreciated together, as the path goes beyond the extensive screening which bounds the southern and western boundaries of the farmstead.	The Cable Route Corridor will pass through Fields F99-F101, approximately 140m east and Fields F97-F98, approximately 75m south of Park Farm. Construction works associated with the installation of the cable will result in some limited impact to the significance and setting of Park Farm, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. However, these impacts will be temporary in nature, and it is considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance of the Park Farm designated and non-designated heritage assets during construction or once construction works have finished.

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
			Contribution made by Scheme to Significance Park Farm does derive some significance from the land within the Cable Route Corridor, as historically, several of the fields within the Scheme to the south of the farmstead formed part of the landholdings of Park Farm (Fields F97-F98).	
1023020	Folly Farmhouse Grade II	This Grade II Listed Building was designated in 1985 and dates to the early-19th century, with 20th century alterations and additions. This Farmhouse is 2 ½ storeys in height and is built of rubble stone with stone tiled roof and end wall stacks. Folly Farmhouse forms one element of the wider Folly Farm complex (HER MWI65962). **Architectural Interest** The farmhouse derives some interest from elements of its architectural detailing. The central, original, range possesses stone voussoirs, a 19th century 6-panel door, and two eaves-breaking tripartite attic windows. The rendered western extension and stone-tiled rubble stone eastern extension, as well as rear lean-to, are of lesser architectural interest than the main range. **Historic Interest** The historic interest of this asset is derived from its example as a partially extant 19th century farmstead. Once situated within an isolated location, the village of Yatton Keynell to the south has expanded northwards along The Street, with the farmstead now marking the northernmost extent of the village. This asset further derives historic associative value from its relationship with prominent landowner Joseph Neeld, with Folly Farm forming part of his wider Wiltshire landholdings during the 19th century. **Associative Value** Folly Farmhouse share a strong associative value with the other non-designated buildings which form Folly Farm, as well as from its relationship with Yatton Keynell to the south.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** Folly Farm marks the northernmost extent of the village of Yatton Keynell. The farmstead is situated east of The Street, with the Listed Farmhouse situated within the south-western part of the farm complex. North and east of the Farmhouse are a series of courtyards, with various outbuildings marking the northern and eastern extents of these yards. Enclosed areas of lawn are present to the north, east and south, with trees present both within and along the boundaries of these lawns. The landscape east, north and west of the farm complex formed by agricultural fields. **Experience of the Assets** The asset is best defined and experienced from within the Folly Farm complex itself, where the scale, massing and detailing of the Listed Building can be appreciated cohesively. This also allows for the relationship between the Listed asset, as well as the other non-designated buildings within the farmstead, to also be appreciated. This asset is also appreciated driving along The Street, which these of both the Farmhouse and its associated outbuildings are visible as a distinct farmstead along the outskirts of Yatton Keynell. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** Folly Farm does derive some significance from the land within the Cable Route Corridor, as historically, several of the fields within the Scheme formed part of the landholdings of Folly Farm.	The Cable Route Corridor, at its nearest point, will pass through Fields F92-F94, approximately 190m east of Folly Farm. Construction works associated with the installation of the cable will result in some limited impact to the significance and setting of Folly Farm, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. However, these impacts will be temporary in nature, and it is considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance of the Folly Farm designated and non-designated heritage assets once construction works have finished.
Chippenham Without				
1022896 1199273	**Starveall Farm** Barn Range at Starveall Farm Starveall Farmhouse Grade II	These Grade II Listed Buildings were designated in 1985 and comprise the only two Listed structures within the Starveall Farm complex (HER MWI65994). The farm complex dates to the 18th century, as do the two Listed structures, though there have been later alterations and additions. Starveall Farmhouse (NHLE 1199273) is L-shaped in plan, two-storeys in height, and is built of rubble stone with a hipped stone-tiled roof and ashlar tall end wall stacks. The Barn Range (NHLE 1022896) is situated north-west of the Farmhouse, with this L-shaped range composed of a western 2-storey barn of rubble stone and stone-	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** Starveall Farm is situated within a small plot north of Chippenham Lane, approximately 1.2km east of the village of Biddestone and 1.6km west of Chippenham, with the farmstead accessed from two separate points from Chippenham Lane. The Farmhouse is situated within the southern part of the farmstead, with the L-shaped Barn Range situated to the north-west of the Farmhouse, with further outbuildings present to the north/north-east of the Farmhouse. The farm complex is situated within a plot that is heavily wooded to the west and south, though the Farmhouse and western range of the Barn Range visible through gaps in this	The Cable Route Corridor will pass through Field F75, approximately 230m north and Field F73, approximately 140m east of Starveall Farm. Construction works associated with the installation of the cable will result in some limited impact to the significance and setting of Starveall Farm, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. Likewise, these works will also require the short-term closure to traffic of Chippenham Lane to the east of the farmstead, as the Cable Route Corridor passes across this roadway. However, these impacts will be temporary in nature, and it is considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance of the Starveall Farm designated and non-designated heritage assets during construction or once construction works have finished.

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
		tiled roof with a 2-storey range attached to the south. Running east from the north end of the barn is a single-storey, 6-bay open cartshed, also of rubble stone with a stone-tiled roof. **Architectural Interest** These structures derive architectural interest as individual assets through their decorative architectural details. The Farmhouse possesses features such as flush quoins, stopped cyma-moulded 3-light recessed stone mullion windows and an original framed plank door. Internally, it has a central closed string stair with moulded rail, moulded timber doorcases at ground floor, and a bead-moulded stone fireplace. The Barn Range, in turn, derives its architectural interest largely from their scale and massing as farm buildings, but also from some individual design details. The Barn has a projecting east side gabled cart entry with sundial finial, whilst the cartshed to the north has circular rubble stone piers and pennant stone square caps. **Historic Interest** Collectively, these assets derive significance as a representation of a partially extant, isolated, 18th century farmstead. There has been some loss to historic buildings, as well as alterations and additions to surviving structures within the farm complex. **Associative Value** These assets share associative value with one another, as well as the other non-designated farm buildings which form the wider Starveall Farm complex.	vegetation from various points along Chippenham Lane to the south. A farm track runs north from Chippenham Lane east of the farmstead, with small clumps of vegetation present along its western boundary. Denser foliage is present to the east of the track. No vegetation is present along the northern boundary of the farmstead plot, with wider views of the agricultural fields to the north. **Experience of the Assets** The assets are defined and experienced largely from within the Starveall Farm complex itself, where the scale, massing and detailing of the Listed Buildings can be appreciated cohesively. This also allows for the relationship between these Listed assets, as well as the other non-designated buildings within the farmstead to also be appreciated. These assets are also appreciated driving west along Chippenham Lane, from Chippenham to Biddestone. These views highlight the isolated nature of this farmstead, as well as highlight the relationship between the Farmhouse and its associated outbuildings which surround it on two sides. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** Starveall Farm derives some significance from the land within the Cable Route Corridor, as historically several of the fields within the Scheme formed part of the landholdings of Starveall Farm.	
Corsham				
1021971	Old Road Cottage Grade II	This Grade II Listed Cottage was listed in 1986 and dates to the late-17th century. Built of rubble stone with a stone tiled roof and end wall stacks, this 'T-plan' asset is two-storeys and attic in height. **Architectural Interest** This structure derives some significance from its architectural detailing. These include recessed ovolo-moulded 2-light muillion windows, and a large central gabled stone tiled porch along its southern, primary elevation. Internally, it possesses a Tudor-arched fireplace. **Historic Interest** This asset derives significance from its representation of late-17th century cottage. Once known as Mynte Cottages, due to its location approximately 330m south of Mynte Farm, this dwelling was located along a trackway leading to the north-eastern entrance into the Corsham Court RPG (NHLE 1000470) approximately 140m to the west, past Mynte Lodge and through the Grade II* Listed Gatepiers (NHLE 1181798). This	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** Old Road Cottage is situated approximately 140m to the east of an unnamed road which forms the eastern boundary of the Corsham Court RPG, accessed by a trackway east from this roadway. The Cottage is positioned within a small plot north of the road, separated from this trackway by a small garden. The trackway itself is heavily wooded, with additional planting present approximately 20m to the east of the Cottage. The wider landscape surrounding this asset is largely formed by agricultural fields, with views from the northern elevation of the Cottage across these fields towards Bath Road. **Experience of the Assets** This asset is best experienced from the trackway to the south of the Cottage, where the scale and detailing of its southern, primary elevation can be best appreciated. Whilst the trackway is no longer a public road, a Public Right of Way (PRoW) extends along its former length, running from Mynte Lodge eastwards to West Cepen Way (A350). When travelling west along this route, one is recreating the former	The Cable Route Corridor will pass through Fields F60 and F61 approximately 75m east of Old Road Cottage at their nearest points. Construction works associated with the installation of the cable will result in some limited impact to the significance and setting of Old Road Cottage, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. Likewise, these works will also require the short-term closure of the PRoW to the east of Old Road Cottage, as the Cable Route Corridor passes across this trackway. However, these impacts will be temporary in nature, and it is considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance of the Old Road Cottage designated and non-designated heritage assets once construction works have finished.

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
		entrance is no longer in use, with the former trackway now utilised as the entrance to both Mynte Lodge and Old Road Cottage. **Associative Value** This asset shares some associative values with the neighbouring Mynte Lodge, as well as the designated Corsham Court RPG and Grade II* Listed Gatepiers.	route into Corsham Court RPG, with Old Road Cottage experienced as part of this route. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** Old Road Cottage derives some significance from the land within the Cable Route Corridor, largely due to its proximity.	
Easton				
1022011 1182495	**Easton Farm** Barn to East of Easton Farmhouse Easton Farmhouse Grade II	This Grade II Listed buildings were designated in 1986 and comprise the only two Listed structures within the Easton Farm complex (HER MWI66032), which includes a cowshed (HER MWI46724) and cartshed and stable (HER MWI46726). The farm complex dates to the 17th century (once known as 'Lower Farm'), though there have been later alterations and additions. Easton Farmhouse (NHLE 1182495) dates to the 17th century and was altered in the 19th century. This L-shaped range is 2 storeys in height and is built of rubblestone with a mixture of low-pitched and half-hipped stone and slate tiled roofs with end-wall stacks to main range. The Barn to the East of Easton Farmhouse (NHLE 1022011) dates to the 18th century and is also L-shaped in plan and built of rubble stone with a stone-tiled half-hipped roof. **Architectural Interest** These structures derive architectural interest as individual assets through their decorative architectural details. Easton Farmhouse possesses features such as stone mullion, cyma-moulded, and ovolo-moulded windows along its primary eastern elevation, as well as its northern and western elevations. To the south of the main range is a stone-tiled link with east side cart entry, connecting it with an outbuilding which abuts Easton Lane to the east. South of this outbuilding is a stone wall, inset with a moulded stone garden gateway. The Barn, in turn, derives its architectural interest largely from its scale and massing as a Barn, but also from some individual design details. The main Barn is 2-storeys in height, with a hipped projecting west cart-entry, with a lean-to to each side. Internally, it has a four-bay double purlin roof with tie-beam-and-collar trusses. Attached to the north is a single-storey L-shaped range of 4 open stalls and a stable. **Historic Interest** Collectively, these assets derive significance as a representation of a partially extant 17th century farmstead within Easton. This farmstead in particular appears to have retained almost all components of its historic form, including the L-shaped cartshed, stable	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** Easton Farm is situated within the eastern part of the parish of Corsham and forms the northernmost property within the village of Easton and Easton Conservation Area. Situated to the west of Easton Lane, the farmstead is accessed primarily accessed from a central entrance between the Listed Farmhouse and Barn. Secondary farmyard access points are located to the north and south of the property. The eastern boundary of the farmstead abuts Easton Lane in the east, with the Farmhouse outbuilding and an L-plan stable range situated parallel the road, with associated low stone walls completing this eastern boundary. The Farmhouse is situated within the south-eastern part of the wider farm complex, with small outbuildings present to the west. Across a farmyard to the north is the Listed Barn and attached stables, as well as an attached L-shaped stable which is not included as part of the listing. A second L-shaped range forms the western boundary of this farmyard, composed of the non-designated cowshed, cartshed and stable. Modern farm buildings are also present within the wider farm complex, including a large metal and wooden structure abutting the northern elevation of the Listed Barn. South of the Farmhouse is an enclosed garden, which is lined with trees, immediately beyond which is the Grade II Listed Number 6 Easton (NHLE 1284492). Approximately 30m west of Easton Farm is a small complex known as Smith's Mead Cottage. The wider landscape west, north and east of Easton Farm is formed of agricultural fields. **Experience of the Assets** The assets are defined and experienced largely from within the Easton Farm complex itself, where the scale, massing and detailing of the Listed Buildings can be appreciated cohesively. This also allows for the relationship between these Listed assets, as well as the other non-designated structures within the farmstead, to also be appreciated cohesively. This farmstead is also experienced travelling along Easton Lane to the east, with the complex marking the first or last property within Easton Conservation Area, depending upon which way one travels. These views include the Listed and non-designated structures within the complex, though these views are partially obscured from the north by the large modern farmbuilding adjacent the Barn. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance**	The Cable Route Corridor will pass through Field F55, approximately 175m east of Easton Farm. Construction works associated with the installation of the cable will result in some limited impact to the significance and setting of Easton Farm, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. However, these impacts will be temporary in nature, and it is considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance of the Easton Farm designated and non-designated heritage assets during construction or once construction works have finished.

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
		(HER MWI46726) and cowshed (HER MWI46724) to the north-west of the Listed structures. **Associative Value** These assets share associative value with one another, as well as the other non-designated farm buildings with form the wider Easton Farm complex. It also has a wider historic relationship with the other buildings within Easton Conservation Area.	Easton Farm does not appear to have a historic relationship with the land within the Cable Route Corridor, as it appears to have historically farmed the land to the west of Easton Lane. However, due to a lack of screening along the eastern extent of Easton Lane, the property does share a limited visual relationship with the Cable Route Corridor.	
1022013 1022014 1022015	**Easton Court Farm** Easton Court Farmhouse Barn to South of Easton Court Farmhouse Barn to South West of Easton Court Farmhouse Grade II	These three Grade II Listed Buildings were designated in 1986 and comprise the only three Listed structures within the Easton Court Farm complex (HER MWI66033). This complex (once known as Easton Farm) also includes the non-designated fuel store (HER MWI46706), stable and coach house (HER MWI46711) and privy (HER MWI46715), as well as a separate outfarm complex (HER MWI71296) to the north-west, which includes a stable (HER MWI46710) and cart shed (HER MWI46714). The farm complex has medieval origins, though the majority of the structures within the farmstead date between the 17th and 19th centuries, with later alterations and additions. Easton Court Farmhouse has late-medieval origins, composed of a possible 15th century (or earlier) east-west range, a former open-hall house, a possible late-16th century south-wing, and a 17th century western cross wing and veranda. The Barns to the south and south-west of the Farmhouse date to the late-18th century and include later elements such as cart sheds and stables within their planform. **Architectural Interest** These structures derive architectural interest as individual assets through their decorative architectural details. Easton Court Farmhouse (NHLE 1022013) is 1 ½ storeys in height and is built of rubblestone, partly roughcast, with stone-tiled roofs and set with various ridge and end stacks. It is set with a number of recessed chamfered mullion windows along its elevations, with its south-facing verandah on three crude Ionic columns. Internally, its east-west range has cruck trusses, while its south-west wing possesses a Tudor-arched south-end fireplace and recessed arched stone wash basin. The Barn to the South (NHLE 1022014) is L-plan and built of rubble stone with a stone-tiled overall half-hipped roof. The barn itself possesses a projecting hipped south-side cart entry, with a range of 19th century stalls attached at a south-western angle to this structure. The Barn to the South West (NHLE 1022015) is also of rubble stone with a half-hipped stone-tiled roof and hipped projecting south-side cart entry. Internally, it has	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** Easton Court Farm is situated within the eastern part of the parish of Corsham and is a large property within the south-eastern part of the village of Easton and Easton Conservation Area. The primary part of the complex is situated to the east of Easton Lane, accessed from a stone-lined entrance south of the Farmhouse. The western boundary of the farmstead abuts Easton Lane in the west, with the 17th century Farmhouse cross wing and the separate stable and coach house running parallel the road, with associated low stone walls completing this western boundary. The Farmhouse forms the northernmost building within this farmstead, with gardens present to the north and south of this structure. To the south-east are various outbuildings, including a Listed Barn and non-designated privy and fuel stone, whilst to the south, across a farmyard, is the second Listed Barn and non-designated stable and coach house. The wider complex to the south-east is formed by a number of modern agricultural structures, set across various farmyards. The associated outfarm complex lies to the north-west of Easton Lane, and is presently utilised as animal pasture, accessed via a gated entrance from Easton Lane, opposite the entrance to the main farmstead to the east. It is separated from Easton Lane in the east by a low stone wall, and from the neighbouring Sparrows' Barton complex by a mixture of stone walling, wooden fencing, and the rear of several outbuildings. Vegetation is present along the north-eastern boundary of the outfarm complex, with smaller trees present along its western and south-western boundaries. The wider landscape surrounding Easton Court Farm is formed of agricultural fields **Experience of the Assets** The assets are defined and experienced largely from within the Easton Court Farm complex itself, where the scale, massing and detailing of the Listed Buildings can be appreciated cohesively. This also allows for the relationship between these Listed assets, as well as the other non-designated structures within the farmstead, to also be appreciated cohesively. This farmstead is also experienced travelling along Easton Lane to the west, with the complex situated within a prominent position within the centre of the Easton	The Cable Route Corridor will pass through Fields F53-F55, approximately 60m east of Easton Court Farm. Construction works associated with the installation of the cable will result in some limited impact to the significance and setting of Easton Court Farm, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. Likewise, these works will also require the short-term closure of the PRoW to the south and south-east of Easton Court Farm, as the Cable Route Corridor passes across this trackway. However, these impacts will be temporary in nature, and it is considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance of the Easton Court Farm designated and non-designated heritage assets during construction or once construction works have finished.

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
		a seven bay double purlin roof with tie-beam- and -collar trusses. A cart shed is attached to the western elevation of this Barn. **Historic Interest** Collectively, these assets derive significance as a representation of a partially extant medieval farmstead within the parish of Corsham. The main core of the farmstead is located to the east of Easton Lane, with a small associated outfarm situated to the north-west of the Farmstead and Easton Lane. There appears to have been some loss of historic structures, though the historic planform has largely been retained. **Associative Value** These assets share associative value with one another, as well as the other non-designated farm buildings with form the wider Easton Court Farm complex both east and west of Easton Lane. It also has a wider historic relationship with the other buildings within Easton Conservation Area.	Conservation Area. These views include the Listed and non-designated structures within the complexes. Immediately south of Easton Court Farm, a Public Right of Way (PRoW) runs east-west. The views from the PRoW to the north are largely dominated by the modern agricultural buildings within the farmstead, though the closer to Easton Lane one travels, these views include the more historic structures within the western part of the complex. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** Easton Court Farm derives some significance from the land within the Cable Route Corridor, as historically several of the fields within the Scheme formed part of the landholdings of Easton Court Farm.	
1022018 1022020 1022019 1364014 1364015	**Easton House** Easton House Dovecote 30m west of Easton House Grade II* Coach House at Easton House Porch to Easton House Outbuilding to West of Easton House Grade II	These Grade II* and II Listed Buildings were designated in 1960 and 1986 and comprise the only five Listed structures within the Easton House complex. This complex appears to have late-medieval origins, though the majority of the buildings within the site appear to date between the late-16th and 18th century, with later alterations and additions. **Architectural Interest** These structures derive architectural interest as individual assets through their decorative architectural details. The Grade II* Easton House (NHLE 1022018) has 16th century origins, though mostly dates to the late-17th-18th century. This T-plan building is 2 storeys and attic in height and is built of ashlar and rubble stone with stone tiled roofs. Attached to the eastern elevation of Easton House is the Grade II Listed Porch (NHLE 1364014), which dates to the late-17th/early 18th century and is built of rubble stone and ashlar with a gabled, stone-tiled roof. To the west of the House is a Grade II Listed Outbuilding (NHLE 1364015) and Coach House (NHLE 1022019). The former asset is dated to the early-18th century, possibly on an earlier core, is 2-storeys in height and is built of rubble stone with a stone-tiled roof. The Coach House is possibly of late-medieval origins, though refronted in the late-17th century, with a carriage arch added in approximately 1730. To the west of the primary House complex is a Grade II* Listed Dovecote, built in the late-17th or early-18th century. This rectangular plan structure is approximately 4.7m in height to eaves and is constructed of limestone	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** Easton House is situated within the eastern part of the parish of Corsham and forms the southernmost property within the village of Easton and Easton Conservation Area. Situated to the west of Easton Lane, the complex is accessed primarily from a stone-lined entrance south of the House and Porch. The eastern boundary of the complex abuts Easton Lane in the east, with Easton House and its attached Porch fronting this lane. Associated stone walls extend along this boundary. The Farmhouse and Porch are situated within the north-eastern part of the complex, with its Listed Outbuildings situated immediately to the west, separated by a small courtyard. To the south of the House is a small garden and courtyard, with the Listed Coach House marking the western boundary of this courtyard. The Listed Dovecote is located approximately 30m west of the Listed Outbuilding, within a wider area of gardens. Manicured lawns are present within the southern part of the complex, leading to a small stream and associated points. Extensive woodland surrounds this watercourse, extending along the eastern boundary of Easton House property, with additional planting present throughout the complex, including around the Dovecote. Immediately to the north of Easton House is the Grade II Listed Number 10-13 Easton (NHLE 1364013), separated by a small clump of trees, whilst to the east of Easton Lane, opposite the House and Porch, is the Grade II Listed Number 15 Easton (NHLE 1022017). The wider landscape west, north and east of Easton House is formed of agricultural fields. **Experience of the Assets** The assets are defined and experienced largely from within the Easton House complex itself, where the scale, massing	The Cable Route Corridor will pass through Fields F44, F45 and F53, approximately 67m south-east and approximately 90m south of Easton House. Construction works associated with the installation of the cable will result in some limited impact to the significance and setting of the Easton House complex, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. However, these impacts will be temporary in nature, and it is considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance of the Easton House heritage assets during construction or once construction works have finished.

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
		rubble under a hipped, stone-filed roof with central louvre. **Historic Interest** Collectively, these assets derive significant as a representation of a possibly late-medieval residential complex, which appears to have been altered extensively in the 17th century. The Dovecote further possesses further historic interest, as a well-preserved example of a 17th/18th century Dovecote which retains key internal features demonstrating its original function. Finally, Easton House possesses additional historic associative interest, due to its connection with Corsham Court. Some internal features within the present house appear to have originated from this property. **Associative Value** These assets share associative value with one another and also has a wider historic relationship with the other buildings within Easton Conservation Area.	and detailing of the Listed Buildings can be appreciated cohesively. This complex is also experienced travelling along Easton Lane to the east, with the complex marking the first or last property within Easton Conservation Area, depending upon which way one travels. These views include the Farmhouse and attached Porch, which abut Easton Lane in the east, as well as glimpsed views of the Listed Outbuilding and Coach House to the west. The Dovecote is entirely hidden from view from Easton Lane. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** Easton House does not appear to have a historic relationship with the land within the Cable Route Corridor. However, it does share a limited visual relationship with the Cable Route Corridor, largely due to their proximity to one another.	
1284492 1022016 1364013 1022017	**Easton Group** Number 6, Easton Number 9, Easton Numbers 10-13, Easton Number 15, Easton Grade II	These four Grade II Listed assets form a group through their location within Easton Conservation Area, with all four structures fronting Easton Lane. They do not form part of any larger farm complexes within the village. Number 6, Easton (NHLE 1284492) is situated within the northern half of Easton and dates to the 17th century (or earlier). Numbers 9 (NHLE 1022016), 10-13 (NHLE 1364013) and 15 (NHLE 1022017) are situated within the southern half of Easton and were built in the late-17th-early 18th century. Numbers 10-13 were first designated in 1960, and amended in 1986, with the remaining three Listed Structures all listed in 1986. **Architectural Interest** These Listed Structures form a high-quality group of assets along Easton Lane, which contributes positively to the streetscape of Easton and collectively to Easton Conservation Area more widely. Number 6 is a rectangular structure, 2-storeys in height, and built of rubble stone with stone tiled roof and south end stack. A curved stair tower is present to the rear of the building. Number 9 is also rectangular in plan, 1 ½ storeys in height, and built of rubble stone with stone tiled roods and coped gables. The original 17th century range has a series of ridge and end stacks, as well as ovolo-moulded mullion windows and hoodmoulds. To the north-east of Number 9 is an L-shaped cowshed (HER MWI46712). Numbers 10-13 comprises a row of four cottages west of Easton Lane, all two-storeys in height. They are built of rubble stone with stone and plain tiled roofs. Each cottage possesses similar detailing along their primary, eastern elevations, though small changes have been	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** Numbers 6, 9 and 15 Easton are all situated within small defined plots to the east and west of Easton Lane, whilst Numbers 10-13 extent immediately up to the western side of Easton Lane within the southern part of the village. Number 6 is set within a small plot bounded to the west and north by woodland, and an open field, the site of the East Court Farm outfarm (HER MWI71296) to the south-west. Number 9 is set within a slightly larger plot west of Easton Lane, with a small courtyard and its associated cowshed separating the dwelling itself from the road. A small garden is present to the west of the complex, which is lined by small bands of vegetation. Numbers 10-13, as noted above, abut the western boundary of Easton Lane, with mature clumps of woodland present to the south and west of these properties. Number 15 is located to the east of Easton Lane, set back within a rectangular plot which is bounded to the south, west and east by trees, with a large clump of woodland present at the north-eastern corner of this plot. The wider landscape surrounding Easton is formed of agricultural fields. **Experience of the Assets** These assets are best experienced from Easton Lane, where their architectural detailing, as well as scale and massing can be best appreciated. Non-primary elevations of these assets can also be experienced from a series of Public Right of Ways (PRoW) which extent through and adjacent the village. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance**	The Cable Route Corridor will pass east and south-east of Easton (Fields F44, F45, F53-F55). Construction works associated with the installation of the cable will result in some limited impact to the significance and setting of these Listed Buildings, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. However, these impacts will be temporary in nature, and it is considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance of these four designated heritage assets during construction or once construction works have finished.

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
		carried out since their construction. Nos 10 and 13, the end cottages, are double fronted. Finally, Number 15 is situated to the east of Easton Lane, with this rectangular, two-storey structure built of rubble stone with stone-tiled roof, half-hipped to west, with a ridge stack and stack on south roof slope. **Historic Interest** These assets derive significance from their roles as residential dwellings, with this group of Listed Structures as a whole contributing to the wider significance of the village of Easton. **Associative Value** These assets share strong associative values within one another, as well as associative values due to their historic relationship with the other buildings within Easton Conservation Area.	These assets do not derive any particular significance from the land within the Cable Route Corridor, though due to their proximity, they share a limited visual relationship.	
1022115 1199102 1363952	**Thingley Court Farm** Thingley Court Farmhouse Barn to Rear of Thingley Court Farmhouse Coach House at Thingley Court Farm Grade II	The Grade II Thingley Court Farmhouse was designated in 1960, with the two Listed Outbuildings designated in 1986. These three structures comprise the only three Listed Buildings within the Thingley Court Farm complex (HER MWI66064) with this complex (once known as Thingley Place Farm) also including the non-designated cowshed (HER MWI74569) and pigsties (HER MWI74570). The farm complex has medieval origins, though there have been later alterations and additions. Thingley Court Farmhouse (NHLE 1022115) dates mostly to the 16th-17th century, though probably with earlier origins. This L-shaped range is 2 – 2 ½ storeys in height and is built of rubble stone with stone-tiled roofs with stone stacks. The Barn to the Rear of the Farmhouse (NHLE 1199102) is medieval in origin, built of rubble stone with a stone-tiled roof. The Coach House (NHLE 1363952) is situated north of the Farmhouse, and is apparently early-mid 19th century, though possibly with earlier origins. This linear range is built of rubble stone with concrete tile roof, with ridge and west end stacks. **Architectural Interest** These structures derive architectural interest as individual asset through their decorative architectural details. Thingley Court Farmhouse possesses such details as 16th-18th recessed hollow moulded and flush cyma-moulded windows, long casement windows, as well as windows inset into the buildings various gables. The Barn to the north-west possesses opposite cart-entries with timber lintels, with the interior of the structure formed of nine-bays with tie-beam trusses, as well as one raised cruck.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** Thingley Court Farm is situated along the eastern boundary of the parish of Corsham, and is a large complex located immediately to the north of the Great Western Railway. The complex is accessed via a private lane running between Corsham Road in the south and an unnamed road in the north. This access road extends west into the farm complex, where it forks, with the northern track providing access to the three Listed Buildings, whilst the southern access provides access to the more modern farm buildings within the southern and western parts of the farmstead. The complex is set within a field north of the railway line, with the Farmhouse, Coach House, and Barn situated within the northern part of the farm complex, focussed around a small private courtyard. Gardens are present to the east of the Farmhouse and Coach House, whilst a small garden is present west of the Barn. The southern and western parts of the complex are formed primarily of modern farm buildings, set around several small yards, though an older, linear cowshed (HER MWI74569) is present south of the Farmhouse. The railway itself is set below the level of Thingley Court Farm, with the embankment to the north lined by trees and other vegetation. Trees also line the eastern and northern boundaries of the farm complex, with the wider field boundaries to the west interspersed with trees. The wider landscape to the north and west of the complex is formed of agricultural fields. **Experience of the Assets** These assets are defined and experienced largely from within the Thingley Court Farm complex itself, where the scale, massing and detailing of the Listed Buildings can be appreciated cohesively. This also allows for the relationship between these Listed assets, as well as the other non-designated structures within the farmstead, to also be appreciated together.	The footprint of Thingley Court Farm is entirely included within the Cable Route Corridor: however, the Scheme does not include any physical impacts to the structures within the farmstead. Should any cables be required to pass within the footprint of this farmstead, the cables are to be passed below the property using trenchless cabling techniques such as HDD, with the buildings remaining untouched. The Cable Route Corridor also includes the fields to the north, west and south of the farm complex. Construction works associated with the installation of the cable within these areas will result in some limited impact to the significance and setting of these Listed Buildings, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. However, these impacts will all be temporary in nature, and it is considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance of these three designated heritage assets during construction or once construction works have finished.

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
		Finally, the Coach House to the north possesses flush quoins buttresses to west and paired flush segmental-arched coach entries with board doors and hinges marked 'Collinge, Lambeth'. A full width cart entry is present at its east end, with paired cast-iron I-beams to lintel. Internally, it has a king-post roof. **Historic Interest** Collectively, these assets derive significance as a representation of a partially extant medieval farmstead within the parish of Corsham. Historically, this farmstead was situated within a rural location; however, the introduction of the Great Western Railway (HER MWI78874) to the south-east of the farmstead has removed some of this rural aspect. **Associative Value** These assets share associative value with one another, as well as the other non-designated farm buildings which form the wider Thingley Court Farm. It also has a wider historic relationship with the adjacent non-designated Thingley Farm complex (HER MWI66065), though this relationship has been slightly severed by the introduction of the railway line in the 19th century.	A Public Right of Way (PRoW) runs south of Thingley Court Farm, extending from the farmsteads eastern entrance westwards to Easton Lane and the Grade II Roebuck Inn (NHLE 1364016). These views include the historic structures within the northern part of the complex, though these views are lost to the west, with the more modern agricultural buildings dominating the views along the majority of this PRoW. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** Thingley Court Farm derives some significance from the land within the Cable Route Corridor, as historically several of the fields within the Scheme formed part of the landholdings of Thingley Court Farm (Fields F38, F46-F49, F52).	
1364016	The Roebuck Inn Grade II	This Grade II Listed Building was designated in 1960 and is dated to 1738 with later alterations and additions. This 'L-plan' structure is 2 ½ storeys in height and built of rubble stone (originally plastered) with a stone-tiled roof and south end and rear-wall stacks. **Architectural Interest** This building derives interest from elements of its architectural detailing, possessing ashlar dressings, dormer gables with cyma-moulded flush mullion windows and dripstone. The ground floor door is set within a raised moulded surrounding with pediment on scroll brackets. **Historic Interest** The historic interest of this asset is derived from representing an extant 18th century former Inn along a prominent junction between Corsham, Lacock and Chippenham. The Inn complex appears to have retained a number of its historic outbuildings, though several of the structures further to the north have been converted into separate residences, whilst the Inn has also now a private residence. **Associative Value** This asset shares some associative value with the other non-designated structures which once formed the wider Inn complex.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** The Roebuck Inn is situated north-east of the junction of Easton Lane, Lacock Road, and Corsham Road, and is also situated approximately 40m north of the Great Western Railway line (HER MWI78874). The former Inn is situated within an enclosed plot to the east of Easton Lane, with the Listed structure forming the southernmost building within its complex. To the south and east are a series of gardens, as well as a swimming pool, whilst to the north is a large courtyard with associated outbuildings to the north. Additional outbuildings are situated to the north, beyond the present property's extent, which have been converted into separate residences with associated gardens. The entire complex east of Easton Lane is bounded by various hedgerows, mature trees, stone walling and fencing, whilst the southern boundary is formed by the tree-lined embankment of the railway. The wider landscape is largely formed by agricultural fields, as well as the large Thingley Court Farm complex (HER MWI66064) approximately 280m to the north-east. **Experience of the Assets** This asset is defined and experienced largely from within its residential plot, east of Easton Lane, where the various details of the former Inn can be experienced, and the structure can be appreciated with its associated outbuildings to the north, as well as its landscape features to the south and east. Historically, this asset would have also been a prominent feature along the roadway, situated at busy junction, and a stopping point for travellers. Whilst this asset is still experienced travelling along the road, it is no longer read as an Inn but instead appears as a private residence.	The footprint of The Roebuck Inn is entirely included within the Cable Route Corridor: however, the Scheme does not include any physical impacts to this building, nor the other structures within the complex. The Cable Route Corridor also includes the fields surrounding The Roebuck Inn. Construction works associated with the installation of the cable within these areas will result in some limited impact to the significance and setting of this Listed Building, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. However, these impacts will all be temporary in nature, and it is considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance of this designated heritage asset during construction or once construction works have finished.

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
			A Public Right of Way (PRoW) runs between Thingley Court Farm and the northernmost extent of the former Roebuck Inn complex, which allows for views of the eastern elevations of the building. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** The Cable Route Corridor includes the entirely of The Roebuck Inn within its footprint.	
Whitley				
1021775 1285548	**Whitley House** Whitley House Barn to Rear of Whitley House Grade II	This pair of Grade II Listed Buildings were listed in 1985 and are situated to the west of Corsham Road. They are the two Listed assets forming part of the larger Whitley House farmstead (HER MWI68618). Whitley House was built between the late-17th-late-19th century, with this square plan structure 2-3 storeys in height and built of rubblestone with an ashlar front, stone slate roofs, and ashlar stacks. The Barn to the Rear of Whitley House was built in the 18th century and is also built of rubblestone, with a stone slate roof. It has been converted into a residential dwelling, now separate from Whitley House. **Architectural Interest** This group of assets derive interest as individual assets through their decorative architectural details. Whitley House possesses features such as a symmetrical primary eastern elevation, including a Classical central porch and a series of 2-pane sashes in plain cases. Its northern and southern gables are 3-storeys in height, inset with 2-light ovolo mullioned windows. The Barn, in turn, derives its architectural interest largely from its scale and massing as a former agricultural building, but also from some design details. Its off-centre western cart entry has a hipped roof porch, with this elevation inset with three arrow vents. A similar cart entry is present along its eastern elevation, though this has been blocked-up and inset with a small door. **Historic Interest** Collectively, these assets derive significance as a partially extant 17th century farmstead. There has been some loss to historic buildings, as well as alterations and additions to surviving structures within the complex. Once positioned within an isolated location north of the village of Whitley, 20th century village expansion has extended to the southern boundary of the complex, with the property now marking the northernmost boundary of the village itself. **Associative Value** These assets share associative value with one another, as well as the other non-designated buildings which formed the wider Whitley's House farm complex.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** The Whitley House complex is situated within a large private plot west of Corsham Road and north of Top Lane. The property is accessed via two separate entrances: east from Corsham Road provides access to Whitley House itself, while access from Top Lane in the south provides access to the Barn, as well as three other private residential dwellings located within converted outbuildings. The wider plot includes several gardens and manicured lawns, as well as a tennis court to the north-west, with the property boundaries lined with trees along Corsham Road and Top Lane, with trees also scattered throughout the complex. South of Top Lane are a number of 20th century residential dwellings, whilst the land to the north, east and west is formed largely of agricultural fields. **Experience of the Assets** The assets are defined and experienced from within the Whitley House complex, where the scale, massing and detailing of the Listed Buildings can be appreciated cohesively. This also allows for the relationship between these Listed assets, as well as the other non-designated structures within the complex, to also be appreciated together. A Public Right of Way (PRoW) runs along the western boundary of the complex, immediately west of the tennis court. From this route, the Listed Barn is visible, though Whitley House itself is screened by other buildings and vegetation. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** The Whitley House complex has a historic relationship with the lane within the Cable Route Corridor, due to their proximity to one another.	The Cable Route Corridor appears to pass through the northernmost part of the Whitley House property, falling within c.50m of Whitley House itself. Construction works associated with the installation of the cable will result in some limited impact to the significance and setting of the Whitley House complex, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. Likewise, these works will also require the short-term closure of the PRoW to the north-west of the Barn to Rear of Whitley House, as the Cable Route Corridor passes across this trackway. However, these impacts will be temporary in nature, and it is considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance of the Whitley House designated and non-designated heritage assets during construction or once construction works have finished.

NHLE ID	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
1021774	Westlands Farmhouse Grade II	This Grade II Listed Farmhouse was first designated in 1985 and forms part of the wider Westlands Farm complex (HER MWI68617). This building dates to the early-18th century, is L-shaped in plan and 3 storeys in height, built of rubblestone with a concrete slate roof and ashlar stacks. **Architectural Interest** This asset derives some architectural interest due to its decorative architectural details. Its north-east elevation possesses a central door with a flat stone hood on pillars, as well as a central attic gable with an oval oculus. Projecting gable wings to either side are inset with 2-pane sashes in cyma moulded case with mullion. A Cotswold-type attic gable is present along its south-western elevation. Attached to the east is an outshut formerly used as a dairy and cheese house. **Historic Interest** Westlands Farm derives interest as an example of a partially extant 18th century farmstead on the outskirts of the village of Whitley. Many of the historic outbuildings within the complex are still extant, though they have been altered, with several other buildings having been demolished and replaced by more modern agricultural buildings. **Associative Value** This asset shares associated value with the other non-designated farm buildings which form the wider Westlands Farm complex.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** Westlands Farm is situated to the south of Westlands Lane, approximately 365m north of Melksham Substation. The farm complex occupies several plots south of Westlands Lane, with the historic buildings focussed within the east, whilst the larger modern sheds are situated within the west. The Farmhouse itself is situated within the centre of the complex, accessed from an entrance to the east, through a series of courtyards for other outbuildings. A long garden is situated to the south of the farmhouse, including a tennis court. Field boundaries formed by trees are present to the south-west of the Farmhouse, with the wider landscape formed by agricultural fields. **Experience of the Assets** The assets are defined and experienced largely from within the Westlands Farm complex itself, where the scale, massing and detailing of the Farmhouse can be best appreciated. From within the farmstead itself, this Listed asset can also be viewed in conjunction with the other non-designated structures within the complex. The farmstead is still experiences as an isolated farmstead within Whitley, with the views along Westlands Lane of the complex highlighting this. The Farmhouse is visible from along this roadway, though it is hidden in areas by associated outbuildings to the north. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** The Westlands Farm complex has a relationship with the lane within the Cable Route Corridor, due to their proximity to one another.	The footprint of Westlands Farm is entirely included within the Cable Route Corridor: however, the Scheme does not include any physical impacts to any of the structures within the farmstead. The Cable Route Corridor also includes the fields to the south-west, south, and south-east of Westlands Farm. Construction works associated with the installation of the cable within these areas will result in some limited impact to the significance and setting of this Listed Building and wider farmstead, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. However, these impacts will all be temporary in nature, and it is considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance of Westlands Farm during construction or once construction works have finished.

Table 32 Cable Route Scheduled Monuments

NHLE ID	Scheduled Monument	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
1018610	Pillow mound 280m south west of Surrendell Farm	The Scheduled pillow mound 280m south west of Surrendell Farm was designated in 1999 and comprises the well-preserved remains of a rabbit warren in the form of a pillow mound, which is oriented north/south on a gentle, south-facing slope. **Historic Interest** This asset is noted for being a good example of a pillow mound providing significant insight into the economy of the area. Pillow mounds are purpose-built breeding places within warrens intended to make catching the animals easier. By the 16th-17th century, rabbit warrens were a common feature on most manors and estates throughout the country, providing a constant supply of fresh meat and skins. The field within which this Scheduled pillow mound is situated was recorded as *Conyger* or 'rabbit warren' in a 17th century survey and also recorded as *Conygre* on the 1841 Hullavington Tithe, indicating that this land has been set aside as a warren for an extended period. **Archaeological Interest** This pillow mound is particularly well-preserved, comprising a low-, regular, sub-rectangular mound approximately 36m (l) x 9m (w) x 0.7m (h), with side ditches approximately 1m wide and up to 0.3m deep. Preservation of internal features within this asset is unknown. While the Scheduled area includes a 2m boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation, there is the potential that remains associated with this feature to extend beyond the Scheduled area. **Associative Interest** This Scheduled monument shares associated value with the neighbouring 17th century Surrendell Farm complex (HER MWI65982). This field historically forms part of the former medieval hamlet of Surrendell, and this pillow mound was likely constructed for use of the owners of Surrendell Farm.	**Physical Surroundings of the Asset** The asset is situated on the border of the parishes of Hullavington and Grittleton, approximately 2km west of the village of Hullavington. The monument is situated within a single field approximately 280m south-west of Surrendell Farm, on low-lying limestone, and is orientated north/south on a gentle, south-facing slope. The field itself is presently grassed, with some evidence of old quarrying activity to the south-west, with the field boundaries formed by various trees and hedges (**Plate 12.1-88**). **Experience of the Asset** This low earthwork is defined and experienced entirely from within the field within which it resides, visible from the Public Right of Way (PRoW) which runs west/east though the field approximately 25m north of the pillow mound. It is generally not appreciable other than as an area of raised topography within said field and, due to it being grassed over, largely blends into the surrounding grassy field. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** The Scheduled pillow mound resides within the same field through which the Cable Route Corridor passes and therefore shares a direct historic and visual relationship with this land within the Scheme.	The Cable Route Corridor would pass within approximately 40m west of the Scheduled pillow mound, both situated within Field F120. This area appears to have been utilised as a rabbit warren since at least the 17th century, and a typical warren could contain between one and forty pillow mounds. Historically, the wider field has been referred to as a 'rabbit warren' since the 17th century, and the potential for remains of other associated features, including other pillow mounds, to survive within the wider field should not be discounted. Such impacts will be addressed within **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-2: Solar Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments [EN010168/APP/6.3]**. Construction works associated with the installation of the cable will result in some limited impact to the significance and setting of the Scheduled pillow mound, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. However, the construction works have been designed within this area to achieve preservation in-situ, utilising trenchless cabling techniques such as HDD across Field F120. However, these impacts will be temporary in nature, and it is considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance and setting of the Scheduled pillow mound.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Table 33 Cable Route Non-Designated Heritage Assets

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
MWI66065 MWI52351 MWI74414 MWI74415 MWI74416	-	**Thingley Farm** Barn Cowshed Cowshed Stable and Cart Shed	Thingley Farm (HER MWI66065) is a 19th century farmstead situated along the eastern boundary of the parish of Corsham, and forms a large farm complex immediately to the south of the Great Western Railway. The complex has a dispersed plan, and includes a Farmhouse, as well as a series of outbuildings, four of which are also separated included as non-designated heritage assets (HER MWI52351; MWI74414; MWI74415; MWI74416). **Historic and Architectural Interest** Thingley Farm is of historic interest as a surviving 19th century farmstead, though there has been some lost of earlier farm buildings due to alteration to the farm complex in the mid-late 19th century. During this period, the Great Western Railway was built to the north of the farmstead, with its construction necessitation the loss of the northernmost farm buildings within the complex, including the Farmhouse. The present farmhouse occupies a different footprint than the earlier Farmhouse depicted on the 1837 Corsham Tithe Plan. Thingley Farm derives architectural and historic interest as a good example of a 19th century farmstead. Its historic interest is derived from its role as a farmstead within the hinterland of Corsham. Its architectural interest is derived from the originality of its farm buildings, with the layout of these outbuildings remaining intact to a large degree. **Associative Value** This asset shares associative value to the parish of Corsham, as well as with Thingley Court Farm to the north-west, with these farmsteads historically situated within an isolated area of the parish prior to the construction of the railway.	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** The farmstead is situated to the south of the Great Western Railway, with the northern boundary of the complex formed by the heavy vegetation which runs along the railway embankment. The wider boundaries to the east are lined with trees, whilst the southern boundary is formed by the Cherry Tree Cottage complex approximately 60m to the south. The wider landscape to the east is formed of open agricultural fields. **Experience of the Assets** The asset is defined and experienced as a farmstead within the parish of Corsham. This asset is best experienced from within the property itself, with the railway line providing this complex a great deal of privacy from the surrounding landscape. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** Thingley Farm shares a historic relationship with the land within the Cable Route Corridor, with this footprint extending to the western boundary of the farm complex.	The westernmost part of the Thingley Farm complex is included within the Cable Route Corridor: however, the Scheme does not include any physical impacts to the structures within the farmstead. The Cable Route Corridor includes the fields to the west and south-west of the farm complex, with a temporary construction compound to be established within Field F37, approximately 350m south-west of Thingley Farm. Construction works associated with the installation of the cable within these areas will result in some limited impact to the significance and setting of these structures, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. However, these impacts will all be temporary in nature, and it is considered that there will be no harm to the significance of these built-heritage assets during construction or once construction works have finished.
MWI78874	1359288	Great Western Railway	The Great Western Railway opened in full in 1841, designed to provide the fastest access to Bristol from London. It was engineered by noted civil and mechanical engineer Isambard Kingdom Brunel. **Historic Interest** The principal significance of the Railway derives largely from its historic interest, specifically its historic illustrative value, which is marked by the historic route of the rail line itself. Great Western Railway was founded in 1833 and enabled by an Act of Parliament in 1835, with construction works beginning in 1836. As part of its building, a series of bridges, viaducts and tunnels were required, including the Grade II* Listed Railway Viaduct (NHLE 1267956) in Chippenham and	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** Due to the great length of the railway, the physical surroundings of this non-designated built-heritage asset varies greatly across its entire route. The length of railway which passes through the Cable Route Corridor buffer covers a length of c.1.9km, extending south-west from Chippenham and passing between Thingley Court Farm (HER MWI66064) and Thingley Farm (HER MWI66065) before gently curving to the west towards the southern boundary of Corsham. Across this length of rail line, the landscape is distinctly agrarian, composed of agricultural fields bounded primarily by hedges and trees, which are interspersed more widely with farmsteads and small villages. The	The Great Western Railway passes through the Cable Route Corridor at Thingley, east of Corsham and south-west of Chippenham. Construction works associated with the installation of the cables will result in some limited impact to the significance and setting the Railway, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise within the fields adjacent the railway. While the Cable Route Corridor includes several sections of the railway within its footprint, the cables are to be passed below the rail line using trenchless cabling techniques such as HDD, with the structure of the rail tracks and associated infrastructure to remain unchanged. The impacts

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
			the Box Tunnel near Corsham, with this latter asset considered one of the most celebrated achievements of the entire railway construction. The full rail line between London and Bristol was opened in June 1841. The entire line, whilst following the historic railway route, has since been converted to a high-speed line, with these alterations having slightly undermined the historic interest of the Railway as a whole. The Railway derives historic associative value from its relationship with Isambard Kingdom Brunel. Noted as being one of the giants of the Industrial Revolution, his designs revolutionised travel across the U.K., with many of his railways, bridges, tunnels, docks and viaducts remaining in use today. **Associative Value** This linear asset shares associative value with the various heritage assets along its vast length, in particular those which share a direct relationship with the railway (e.g. tunnels, stations, bridges). It also shares some associative value with heritage assets which lie along the route of the railway, which now share a spatial and visual relationship with the line.	railway embankment, throughout much of its length, is bounded by trees and other vegetation, with other tree clumps and woodland plantation present within the wider landscape. **Experience of the Assets** Due to the great length of the railway, the experience of this asset varies greatly across its entire route. Within the area of the Order Limits, the railway is largely situated within a cutting between Thingley Court Farm and Thingley Farm, and is generally not appreciable from the surrounding landscape, due to the presence of trees along its embankments. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** The asset does not derive any particular significance from the Scheme, though it does pass through the Order Limits and therefore has a limited spatial and visual relationship.	resulting from the construction of the Cable Route Corridor are considered to be temporary in nature. It is therefore considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance and setting of Great Western Railway.
-	1359640	Wiltshire, Somerset and Weymouth Railway	The Wiltshire, Somerset and Weymouth Railway opened in full in 1857 and ran from Thingley to Weymouth. Whilst originating as an independent line, it was dissolved into the Great Western Railway ownership in 1851. **Historic Interest** The principal significance of the Railway derives largely from its historic interest, specifically its historic illustrative value, which is marked by the historic route of the rail line itself. The Wiltshire, Somerset and Weymouth Railway was authorised by two Acts of Parliament, first in 1845 and a Deviation Act in 1847. The first section of line built extended from a junction at Thingley south past Melksham and Trowbridge to Westbury and was opened in 1848. Due to rising costs, the railway was sold to the Great Western Railway in 1851, which dissolved the Wiltshire, Somerset and Weymouth Railway. Its building included the construction of tunnels and bridges, as well as a number of new rail stations, including those at Beanacre and Melksham, though these stations were closed by the mid-20th century. The route was entirely electrified between 1967-1988, with the rail station at Melksham reopening in the 1980s. **Associative Value** This linear asset shares associative value with the various heritage assets along its vast length, in particular those which share a direct relationship with	**Physical Surroundings of the Assets** Due to the great length of the railway, the physical surroundings of this non-designated built-heritage asset varies greatly across its entire route. The length of railway which passes through the Cable Route Corridor buffer covers a length of approximately 1.15km, extending south from its junction with the Great Western Railway at Thingley, passing between the Existing National Grid Melksham Substation and Beanacre, and continuing southwards towards Melksham. Across this length of rail line, despite the environment being more suburban in nature, the vistas along the rail line itself still give the appearance of a distinctly agrarian landscape. Despite its extensive footprint and associated infrastructure, Melksham Substation is well screened from the surrounding landscape, its footprint internally bounded by hedges and trees, with additional woodland planting present to the north-east, along its boundaries with Westlands Lane in the north and the rail line in the east. The village of Beanacre lies to the east of the rail line. While the majority of the village is well-screened from the railway, dwellings to extend westwards towards the rail line, introducing a further built element within the railway's setting. Where not developed, the wider landscape is composed of agricultural fields bounded primarily by hedges and trees. The railway embankment, throughout much of its length, is bounded by trees and other vegetation, with other tree clumps and woodland plantation present within the wider landscape.	The Wiltshire, Somerset and Weymouth Railway line is situated adjacent the Order Limits, along the Cable Route Corridor's southern extent, where the rail line runs along the eastern boundary of the Existing National Grid Melksham Substation. Construction works associated with the installation of the cables within the Cable Route Corridor will result in some limited impact to the significance and setting the Railway, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise within the fields adjacent the rail line. The impacts resulting from the construction of the Cable Route Corridor are considered to be temporary in nature, as once the cables are laid, the land will be reinstated. Two construction compounds will be established within Fields F8 and F12, east and west of the Existing National Grid Melksham Substation. These compounds will also result in some limited impact to the significance and setting of the Railway, largely due to the movement of plant and construction noise. However, these construction impacts are considered to be temporary in nature and will be removed once the installation works are completed. It is therefore considered that there will be **no harm** to the significance and setting of The Wiltshire, Somerset and Weymouth Railway.

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
			the railway (e.g. tunnels, stations, bridges). It also shares some associative value with heritage assets which lie along the route of the railway, which now share a spatial and visual relationship with the line.	**Experience of the Assets** Due to the great length of the railway, the experience of this asset varies greatly across its entire route. Within the area of the Order Limits, the railway is largely situated within a cutting between Existing National Grid Melksham Substation and Beanacre, and is generally not appreciable from the surrounding landscape, due to the presence of trees and other vegetation along its embankments. **Contribution made by Scheme to Significance** The asset does not derive any particular significance from the Scheme, though it does pass through the Order Limits and therefore has a limited spatial and visual relationship.	

6 Conclusions

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 This Heritage Statement addresses the information requirements set out in the NPS (EN-1, EN-3 and EN-5) stated at (Ref 1; Ref 5; Ref 6) and NPPF (Ref 2) and provides the proportionate response sought by the NPS EN-1, EN-3 and EN-5 and NPPF. This Heritage Statement does not consider below ground (archaeological) remains, which have been addressed separately within **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-2: Solar Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments [EN010168/APP/6.3]**.

6.1.2 In total, the following designated and non-designated built-heritage assets have been scoped in for further assessment as part of the ES to support the DCO application for the Scheme. These include the following built-heritage assets:

- Seven Listed Buildings (one Grade I Listed and six Grade II Listed):
  - Bradfield Manor Farmhouse (NHLE 1198808; Grade I);
  - Barn to the East of Surrendell Farmhouse (NHLE 1023212; Grade II);
  - Fosse Lodge (NHLE 1198366; Grade II);
  - Surrendell Farmhouse (NHLE 1198980; Grade II);
  - Widley's Farmhouse (NHLE 1199103; Grade II);
  - Shelter Barn to the South East of Surrendell Farmhouse (NHLE 1283578; Grade II); and
  - New Barn at Widley's Farmhouse (NHLE 1356005; Grade II).
- Five Non-Designated Built-Heritage Assets:
  - Outfarm, East of Lords Wood Cottage (HER MWI65928);
  - Lords Wood Cottage (HER MWI65929);
  - Outfarm, East-northeast of Widley's Farm (HER MWI65930);
  - Outfarm, North-northwest of Avil's Farm (HER MWI66202); and
  - Townleaze Barn (HER MWI65981).

6.1.3 The assessment concludes that there is potential for **less than substantial harm** at the **lower end of the scale** to seven designated heritage assets.

6.1.4 The assessment also concludes that there is potential for **less than substantial harm** at the **lower end of the scale** to the five non-designated built-heritage assets, with three of these assets situated within the boundary of the Order Limits.

6.1.5 This assessment has concluded that there is **no harm** to the remaining 82 Listed Buildings, six Conservation Areas, one Registered Park and Garden, two Scheduled Monuments, and 21 non-designated built-heritage assets.

6.2 References

Ref 1 NPS 2024, *Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)*

Ref 2 DLUHC 2024, *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*

Ref 3 *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act*, 1990

Ref 4 *The Planning Act,* 2008

Ref 5 NPS 2024, *National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3)*

Ref 6 NPS 2024, *National Policy Statement for electricity networks infrastructure (EN-5)*

Ref 7 DLUHC 2019. *NPPF Planning Practice Guidance: Historic Environment*

Ref 8 Wiltshire Council 2015, *Wiltshire Core Strategy (Adopted January 2015)*

Ref 9 British Standard 7913:2013, *Guide to the Conservation of Historic Buildings*

Ref 10 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2020, *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*

Ref 11 Historic England 2015, *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2. Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment*

Ref 12 Historic England 2017, *Historic Environment Good Practice in Planning Note 3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets*

Ref 13 English Heritage 2008, *Conservation Principles: Policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment*

Ref 14 Historic England 2019, *Historic England Advice Note 12: Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets*

Ref 15 ICOMOS 2011, *Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties*

Ref 16 British Standard 7385-2:1993, *Evaluation and measurement for vibration in buildings – Guide to damage levels from groundborne vibration*

Ref 17 DMRB 2020, *LA 111 – Noise and vibration*

Ref 18 Williams, A., and Martin, G.H. 2003, *Domesday Book: A Complete Translation*

Ref 19 Pratt, T. 2013, *The Manor of Alderton in Wiltshire: Its owners and some historical connections*

Ref 20 Jackson, J.E. 1862, *Wiltshire. The Topographical Collections of John Aubrey, F.R.S., A.D. 1659-70*

Ref 21 Mills, A.D. 1998, A Dictionary of English Place-Names

Ref 22 South Gloucestershire Council (SGC) 2015, *Great Badminton Conservation Area*

Ref 23 Crowley, D.A. (ed) 1991, 'Parishes: Hullavington', in *A History of the County of Wiltshire: Volume 14, Malmesbury Hundred*

Ref 24 Historic England 2016, *Historic Military Aviation Sites*

Ref 25 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) 2000, *Bradfield Manor, Hullavington, Wiltshire. Archaeological Recording,* Report 001169

Ref 26 Lyte, H.C.M. 1906, 'Deeds: A.12801-A.12900' [A. 12822] in *A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds: Volume 5*

Ref 27 North Wiltshire District Council (NWDC) 1999, *Sherston Conservation Area Statement*

Ref 28 McMahon, P. 2004, *The Archaeology of Wiltshire's Towns. An Extensive Urban Survey. Sherston*

Ref 29 Margary, I.D. 1967, *Roman Roads in Britain*

Ref 30 *R (Palmer) v Herefordshire Council [2015]* EWHC 2688

Ref 31 Palmer v Herefordshire Council & Anor [2016] EWCA Civ 1061

Annex A Figures

Lime Down Solar Park

Figure 12-1.1:

Lime Down Order Limits

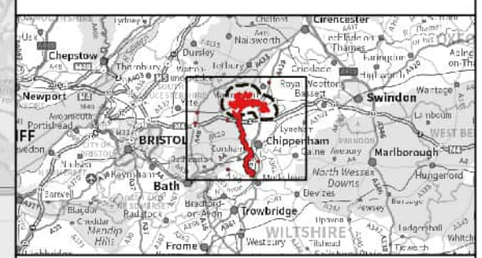
Document:

Volume 3
Heritage Statement
Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Legend:

- Order Limits
- Solar PV Sites
- Cable Route Corridor
- Highway Improvement Areas
- Study Area

Data:
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



Drawing no.:

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

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Island GREEN POWER

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Lime Down Solar Park

Figure 12-1.2:
Solar PV Sites Designated & Non-Designated Built-Heritage Assets Scoped In

Document:
Volume 3
Heritage Statement
Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Legend:

- Order Limits
- Solar PV Sites
- 1km and 2km Study Areas
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Conservation Area
- Grade I Registered Park & Garden
- Scheduled Monument
- HER 'built-heritage' point
- HER 'built-heritage' polyline
- HER 'built-heritage' polygon
- NRHE 'built-heritage' point
- NRHE 'built-heritage' polyline

Data:
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Drawing no.:

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:45000 @ A3

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N W E S

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384000

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183000

Luckington

KINGTON CP

Manor Farm

Alderton

New Farm

Townfield Farm

Broadmead Covert

New Covert

Wr Twr

Tunnel

101

125

128

126

130

C1

C5

C6

C7

C8

C9

C10

C29

C30

C31

C32

C33

MWI65841

MWI65823

MWI65822

MWI65821

MWI65820

MWI71267

1363842

1199593

1022363

1363840

1363841

1199596

1022362

1199604

1022364

1199657

1283295

1022366

1022365

1283264

1022367

1363844

1363843

1199667

1360154

Lime Down Solar Park

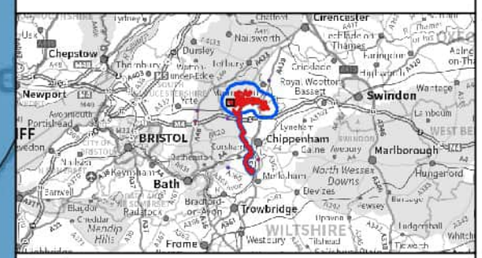
Figure 12-1.3:
Alderton Designated and Non-Designated Built-Heritage Assets

Document:
Volume 3
Heritage Statement
Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Legend:

- Order Limits
- Solar PV Sites
- Solar PV Site Field ID
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Conservation Area
- HER 'built-heritage' point
- HER 'built-heritage' polyline
- NRHE 'built-heritage' polyline

Data:
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



Drawing no.:

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:5625 @ A3

N W E S

0 100 200 300 m

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

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Lime Down Solar Park

Figure 12-1.4:

Badminton House Registered Park and Garden

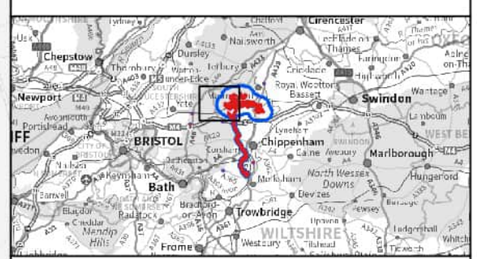
Document:

Volume 3
Heritage Statement
Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Legend:

- Order Limits
- Solar PV Sites
- Solar PV Site Field ID
- Grade I Registered Park and Garden

Data:
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



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Scale: 1:30000 @ A3

N
W
E
S

0 0.75 1.5 km

Island GREEN POWER

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391000 392000 393000

184000 183000

Lower West Park Farm

West Park Farm

West Park Wood

West Park

ST98SW455

MS

Corston

Newlands Farm

Resr Manor Farm

MWI71314

1022277

D12 D13 D14 D15 D16 D18

A 429

E1 E2 E3 E4 E6 E7 E9 E10 E11 E12

1360154

Kingway Nursery

New Barn

MWI66114

Kingway Barn

ST98SW525

Lime Down Solar Park

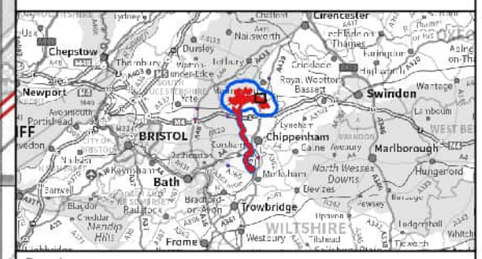
Figure 12-1.5:
Corston Designated and Non-Designated Built-Heritage Assets

Document:
Volume 3
Heritage Statement
Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Legend:

- Order Limits
- Solar PV Sites
- Solar PV Site Field ID
- Grade II Listed Building
- HER 'built-heritage' polyline

Data:
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



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Scale: 1:7500 @ A3

N W E S

0 100 200 300 m

Island GREEN POWER

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389000

390000

186000

185000

87

84

he Plain Farm

Dovecote (rems of)

Foxley Manor Farm

208654

MWI66043

1023221

Foxley House

1199062

1023219

1199088

Foxley

Foxley Green

254

90

95

85

88

MWI66047

Baker's Gorse

B6

B7

B8

B5

B9

B10

B11

B12

NORTON CP

83

Honey Lane

Gorsey Leaze

Hig Fa

ton

Lime Down Solar Park

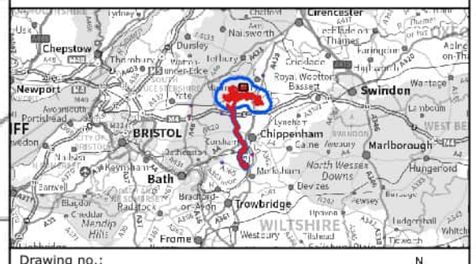
Figure 12-1.6:
Foxley Designated and Non-Designated Built-Heritage Assets

Document:
Volume 3
Heritage Statement
Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Legend:

- Order Limits
- Solar PV Sites
- Solar PV Site Field ID
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- HER 'built-heritage' point
- NRHE 'built-heritage' point

Data:
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



Drawing no.:

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:6000 @ A3

N W E S

0 100 200 300 m

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

Lime Down
Solar Park

Figure 12-1.7:
Grittleton Designated and Non-Designated Built-Heritage Assets

Document:
Volume 3
Heritage Statement
Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Legend:

- Order Limits
- Solar PV Sites
- Solar PV Site Field ID
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- HER 'built-heritage' point
- HER 'built-heritage' polyline
- NRHE 'built-heritage' polyline

Data:
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Drawing no.:
Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid
Scale: 1:11000 @ A3
0 100 200 300 400 m

Island GREEN POWER
Lanpro

Lime Down Solar Park

Figure 12-1.8:
Hullavington Designated and Non-Designated Built-Heritage Assets

Document:
Volume 3
Heritage Statement
Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Legend:

- Order Limits
- Solar PV Sites
- Solar PV Site Field ID
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Conservation Area
- HER 'built-heritage' point
- HER 'built-heritage' polyline
- HER 'built-heritage' polygon
- NRHE 'built-heritage' polyline

Data:
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Drawing no.:

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:15000 @ A3

0 0.25 0.5 km

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

389000

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184000

183000

D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D6 D7 D8 D9 D10 D11 D12 D17 D19 D20 D21 D22 D23

1198808 1023202 1356036 MWI66052 1198869

1360154

Bradfield Manor Farm

FB

Sewage Works

Court Farm

Windmill Hill

Brake

Bridge

Lawn

Hill Hayes

Sch

Cemy

98 87 96 80

Lime Down Solar Park

Figure 12-1.9:
Bradfield Manor Designated and Non-Designated Built-Heritage Assets

Document:
Volume 3
Heritage Statement
Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Legend:

- Order Limits
- Solar PV Sites
- Solar PV Site Field ID
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- HER 'built-heritage' point
- NRHE 'built-heritage' polyline

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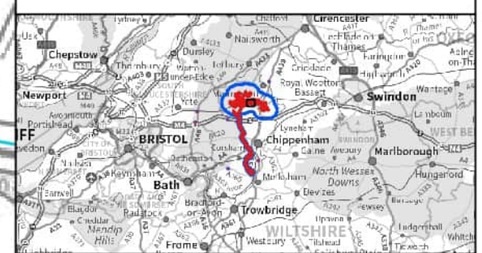


Drawing no.:

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:6000 @ A3

N W E S

0 100 200 300 m

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

392000

393000

182000

181000

Bincombe Wood

Cleeve House (Childrens Home)

E11 E12 E13 E14 E15 E17 E18 E19 E20 E21 E22 E23 E24 E25 E26 E27 E28 E29 E31 E32 E33 E34

MW166202

Rowden Wood

Sewage Works (disused)

1022396

1022397

Avil's Farm

MW166120

1022395

Lower Stanton Farm

Glebe Farmhouse

Lower Stanton St Quintin

Moat

Oak Hill

Nables

95 75 72 93 92 77 08 95 90 80 98 92 93

Lime Down Solar Park

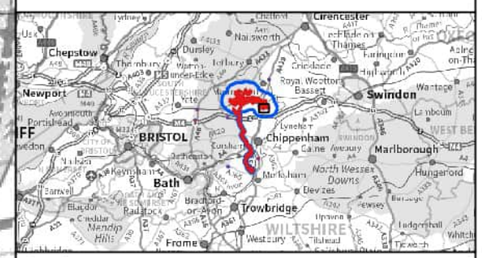
Figure 12-1.10:
Lower Stanton St. Quintin Designated and Non-Designated Built-Heritage Assets

Document:
Volume 3
Heritage Statement
Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Legend:

- Order Limits
- Solar PV Sites
- Solar PV Site Field ID
- Grade II Listed Building
- HER 'built-heritage' point

Data:
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



Drawing no.:

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:7500 @ A3

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0 100 200 300 m

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

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385000

184000

183000

Luckington Court

Luckington

Quarry (dis)

Quarries (disused)

Manor Farm

Alderton

FB

UCKINGTON CP

1199776
1022376
1022377
1199782
1363809

MWI65841

MWI65823

MWI71267

1363842
1199593
1022363
1363840
1199596
1363841
1022362
1199604
1022364
1199657
1283295

C1
C5
C6
C7

Lime Down Solar Park

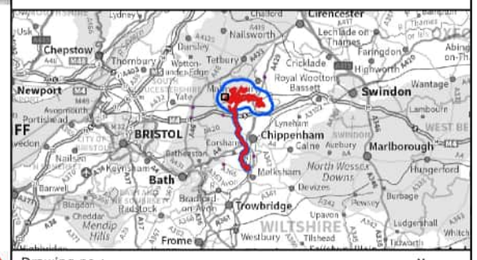
Figure 12-1.11:
Luckington Designated and Non-Designated Built-Heritage Assets

Document:
Volume 3
Heritage Statement
Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Legend:

- Order Limits
- Solar PV Sites
- Solar PV Site Field ID
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building

Data:
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



Drawing no.:

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:5000 @ A3

N
W
E
S

0 100 200 300 m

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

388000

389000

185000

184000

B1 B2 B3 B4 B5 B6 B7 B8 B9 B10 B11 B12

C28

D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D6 D7 D19 D20 D21 D22 D23 D24

NORTON CP

Norton

Norton Manor

Norton

Maidford

Maidford Clump

Wr Twr Manor Farm

Honey Lane

Fosse Way ROMAN ROAD

103 104 93 96 97 100 110

MW65980

MW66022

MW66023

MW66042

1023215 1199011 1023216 1023218 1199038 1023217 1199030 1356003 1023214 1199000 1199052

ST88SE300

Lime Down Solar Park

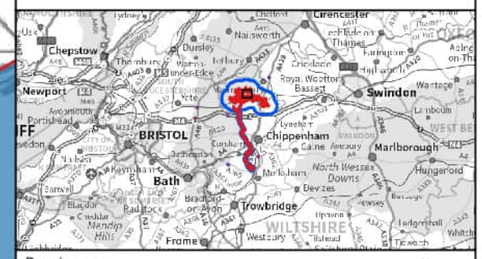
Figure 12-1.12:
Norton Designated and Non-Designated Built-Heritage Assets

Document:
Volume 3
Heritage Statement
Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Legend:

- Order Limits
- Solar PV Sites
- Solar PV Site Field ID
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- HER 'built-heritage' polyline

Data:
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



Drawing no.:

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:7000 @ A3

0 100 200 300 m

N W E S

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

392500 393000 393500

183500 183000 182500

rm

Rodbourne House

Parsloe's Farm

Water Tower

76

Cross

94

Rodbourne

83

1284644 MWI71326

Manor Farm

Gabr We

E4 E3 E7 E2 E6 E1 E9 E10 E11 E12 E13

1360154

Bottom Farm

69

Rodbourne Bottom

Cleeve House

96

Lime Down Solar Park

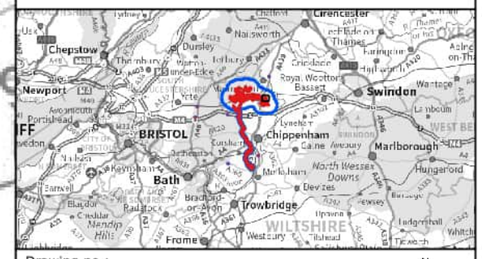
Figure 12-1.13:
Rodbourne Designated and Non-Designated Built-Heritage Assets

Document:
Volume 3
Heritage Statement
Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Legend:

- Order Limits
- Solar PV Sites
- Solar PV Site Field ID
- Grade II Listed Building
- Conservation Area
- HER 'built-heritage' point
- NRHE 'built-heritage' polyline

Data:
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



Drawing no.:

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:5200 @ A3

N W E S

0 100 200 m

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

385500

387000

186000

184500

Water Works

Wr Twr

122

Easton Town

Lower Farm

Pinkney Park

Weir

Weir

Withy Bed

Stanbridge Farm

Upper Stanbridge Farm

Sch

Home Farm

FB

Pinkney Park

Pinkney Wood

New Ba

116

100

118

Earthwork

1023223

PO

1023236

1283227

Easton Town Farm

Old Wood

104

105

Manor Farm

Sch

Sherston

Quarry (dis)

Forlorn

115

119

Sewage Works

New Plantation

A12

A11

110

111

Hill House Farm

MS

Carriers' Farm

The Grove

Macmillan Way

117

A1

A4

A5

98

1356005

New Barn

Commonwood Lane

MWI65930

A3

A6

A2

B4

B3

Quarry (dis)

124

Widley's Gorse

MWI65874

1199103

Widley's Farm

Lady's Wood

108

A7

A9

Ladyswood Farm

B2

Quarries (disused)

Vineyard

MWI65969

Spr

A8

Lordswood Farm

B1

A10

New Plantation

MWI65968

254

C27

Commonwood Farm

MWI65876

119

Lordswood House

MWI65928

MWI65929

C28

Lord's Wood

C22

C24

MWI65841

C19

C21

C23

C25

C1

C31

Lime Down Solar Park

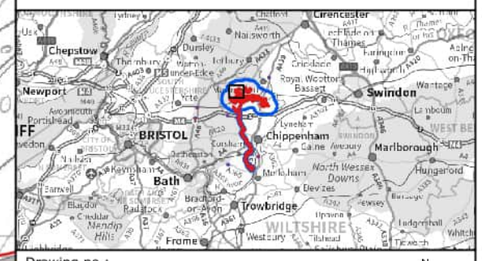
Figure 12-1.14:
Sherston Designated and Non-Designated Built-Heritage Assets

Document:
Volume 3
Heritage Statement
Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Legend:

- Order Limits
- Solar PV Sites
- Solar PV Site Field ID
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Conservation Area
- HER 'built-heritage' point
- HER 'built-heritage' polyline

Data:
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



Drawing no.:

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:11000 @ A3

0 100 200 300 m

N W E S

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

Lime Down Solar Park

Figure 12-1.15:

Ringwork on Cam's Hill Scheduled Monument

Document:

Volume 3
Heritage Statement
Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Legend:

- Order Limits
- Solar PV Sites
- Solar PV Site Field ID
- Scheduled Monument

Data:
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Drawing no.:

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:15000 @ A3

0 0.25 0.5 km

N W E S

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

385000
388500
392000
185500
182000

Lime Down A
Lime Down B
Lime Down C
Lime Down D
Lime Down E

Easton Grey
Malmesbury
Sherston
Foxley
Norton
Kings Heath
Burton Hill
Corston
Rodbourne
Hullavington
Grittleton
Stanton St Quintin
Buckley Barracks
Lower Stanton St Quintin
Hyam Wood
Dunley Wood
Stock Wood
Park Farm Solar Park
Hullavington Solar Park
Stanton Park
Bincombe Wood
Eole Park

B4040
B4042
A429
Park Road
Park Lane
Sherston Road
Foxley Road
Easton Town Road
Brandown Hill
Common Road
Burton Hill
Grange Lane
Main Road
Sherston Road
Grittleton Road
The Street
Scotland Hill

The Cotswolds National Landscape
South Wales Main Line
1360154

Lime Down
Solar Park

Figure 12-1.16:

Other Non-Designated Heritage Assets

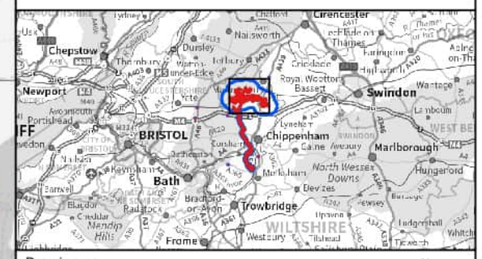
Document:

Volume 3
Heritage Statement
Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Legend:

- Order Limits
- Solar PV Sites
- Fosse Way
- Bristol and South Wales Direct Railway

Data:
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



Drawing no.:

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:30000 @ A3

N
W
E
S

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 km

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

Lime Down Solar Park

Figure 12-1.17:
Cable Route Corridor & Highway Improvement Areas Built-Heritage Assets Scoped In

Document:
Volume 3
Heritage Statement
Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Legend:

- Order Limits
- Cable Route Corridor
- Highway Impropvement Areas
- Study Area
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Conservation Area
- Scheduled Monument
- HER 'built-heritage' point
- HER 'built-heritage' polyline
- HER 'built-heritage' polygon
- NRHE 'built-heritage' polyline

Data:
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Drawing no.:

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:75000 @ A3

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 km

N W E S

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

391500

393000

183000

St. Paul Malmesbury Without

A429

Main Road

Kingsway View

Scrumhide Close

F150

F155

F156

F152

F154

F151

F153

O51

1284671

F160

F159

F164

F162

F163

Kingsway Nursery

Kingsway Business Park

South Wales Main Line

1360154

W26

O52

W27

Lime Down E

Bincombe Wood

Hullavington

A429

Lime Down Solar Park

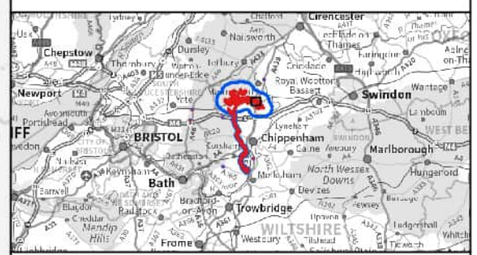
Figure 12-1.18:
Cable Route Corridor & Highway Improvement Areas Built-Heritage Assets Scoped In

Document:
Volume 3
Heritage Statement
Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Legend:

- Order Limits
- Cable Route Corridor
- Cable Route Corridor Field ID
- Highway Improvement Areas
- Grade II Listed Building
- NRHE 'built-heritage' polyline

Data:
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



Drawing no.:

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:7000 @ A3

0 100 200 300 m

N W E S

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

388500

185500

Lime Down Solar Park

Figure 12-1.19:
Cable Route Corridor & Highway Improvement Areas Built-Heritage Assets Scoped In

Document:
Volume 3
Heritage Statement
Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Legend:

- Order Limits
- Cable Route Corridor
- Cable Route Corridor Field ID
- Highway Improvement Areas
- HER 'built-heritage' point
- HER 'built-heritage' polyline
- NRHE 'built-heritage' polyline

Data:
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Drawing no.:

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:9000 @ A3

0 100 200 300 m

N W E S

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

388500

182000

Lime Down Solar Park

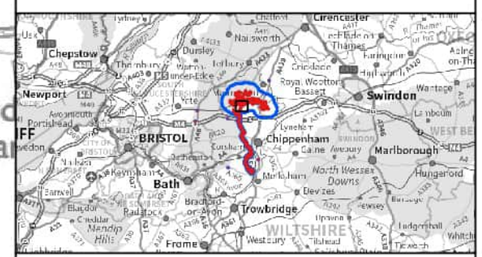
Figure 12-1.20:
Cable Route Corridor & Highway Improvement Areas Built-Heritage Assets Scoped In

Document:
Volume 3
Heritage Statement
Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Legend:

- Order Limits
- Cable Route Corridor
- Cable Route Corridor Field ID
- Highway Improvement Areas
- Grade II Listed Building
- Scheduled Monument
- HER 'built-heritage' point
- HER 'built-heritage' polyline
- NRHE 'built-heritage' polyline

Data:
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



Drawing no.:

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:9000 @ A3

N W E S

0 100 200 300 m

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

385000

Lime Down
Solar Park

Figure 12-1.21:
Cable Route Corridor & Highway Improvement Areas Built-Heritage Assets Scoped In

Document:
Volume 3
Heritage Statement
Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Legend:

- Order Limits
- Cable Route Corridor
- Cable Route Corridor Field ID
- Highway Improvement Areas
- Grade II Listed Building
- Conservation Area
- HER 'built-heritage' polyline

Data:
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Drawing no.:

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:9000 @ A3

0 100 200 300 m

N W E S

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

178500

Lime Down
Solar Park

Figure 12-1.22:
Cable Route Corridor & Highway Improvement Areas Built-Heritage Assets Scoped In

Document:
Volume 3
Heritage Statement
Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Legend:

- Order Limits
- Cable Route Corridor
- Cable Route Corridor Field ID
- Highway Improvement Areas
- Grade II Listed Building
- HER 'built-heritage' polyline

Data:
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Drawing no.:

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:7000 @ A3

0 100 200 300 m

N W E S

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

388500

171500

CHIPPENHAM WITHOUT CP

Lime Down Solar Park

Figure 12-1.23:
Cable Route Corridor & Highway Improvement Areas Built-Heritage Assets Scoped In

Document:
Volume 3
Heritage Statement
Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Legend:

- Order Limits
- Cable Route Corridor
- Cable Route Corridor Field ID
- Highway Improvement Areas
- Grade II Listed Building
- HER 'built-heritage' point

Data:
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Drawing no.:

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:9000 @ A3

0 100 200 300 m

N E S W

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

388500

Lime Down Solar Park

Figure 12-1.24:
Cable Route Corridor & Highway Improvement Areas Built-Heritage Assets Scoped In

Document:
Volume 3
Heritage Statement
Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Legend:

- Order Limits
- Cable Route Corridor
- Cable Route Corridor Field ID
- Highway Improvement Areas
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Conservation Area
- HER 'built-heritage' point
- HER 'built-heritage' polyline
- HER 'built-heritage' polygon
- NRHE 'built-heritage' polyline

Data:
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Drawing no.:

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:6000 @ A3

0 100 200 300 m

N W E S

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

388500

Resr

Null

F23

F22

F21

F20

F19

F18

F17

F16

F15

F14

F13

F12

F11

F10

F9

F8

F7

F6

F5

W1

W2

W3

W4

W5

O1

O2

O3

O4

O5

1021774

MWI68617

1285548

1021775

MWI68618

1359640

58

68

65

55

40

44

56

Westlands Farm

Westlands Farm

Whitley House

Northey's Farm

Electricity Sub Station

Lagard Farm

CH

Sch

Whitley Golf Club

Church Farm House

Beanacre Manor

B3353

Lime Down Solar Park

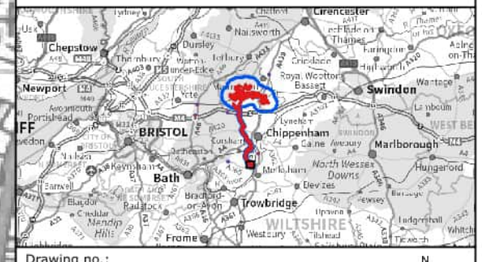
Figure 12-1.25:
Cable Route Corridor & Highway Improvement Areas Built-Heritage Assets Scoped In

Document:
Volume 3
Heritage Statement
Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Legend:

- Order Limits
- Cable Route Corridor
- Cable Route Corridor Field ID
- Highway Improvement Areas
- Grade II Listed Building
- HER 'built-heritage' point
- NRHE 'built-heritage' polyline

Data:
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



Drawing no.:

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:6000 @ A3

N
W
E
S

0 100 200 300 m

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

Annex B Plates

Plate 12.1-1. General view west along Back Street with south-eastern part of Alderton Conservation Area.

Plate 12.1-2. General view west along Back Street within the southern part of Alderton Conservation Area, including Townfield Cottages (NHLE 1199667) and New Farmhouse (NHLE 1363843).

Plate 12.1-3. General view north along The Street within Alderton Conservation Area, including The Old School House (NHLE 1283264) to the right.

Plate 12.1-4.General view east across open green space within the eastern part of Alderton Conservation Area, towards Hughes Farm.

Plate 12.1-5. General view west of eastern elevation of Hughes Farmhouse (NHLE 1022367) from PRoW along eastern boundary of Alderton Conservation Area.

Plate 12.1-6. General view north from PRoW along eastern boundary of Alderton Conservation Area, which includes The Old Vicarage (NHLE 1363841) and spire of Church of St Giles (NHLE 1022362).

Plate 12.1-7. General view south along The Street within Alderton Conservation Area.

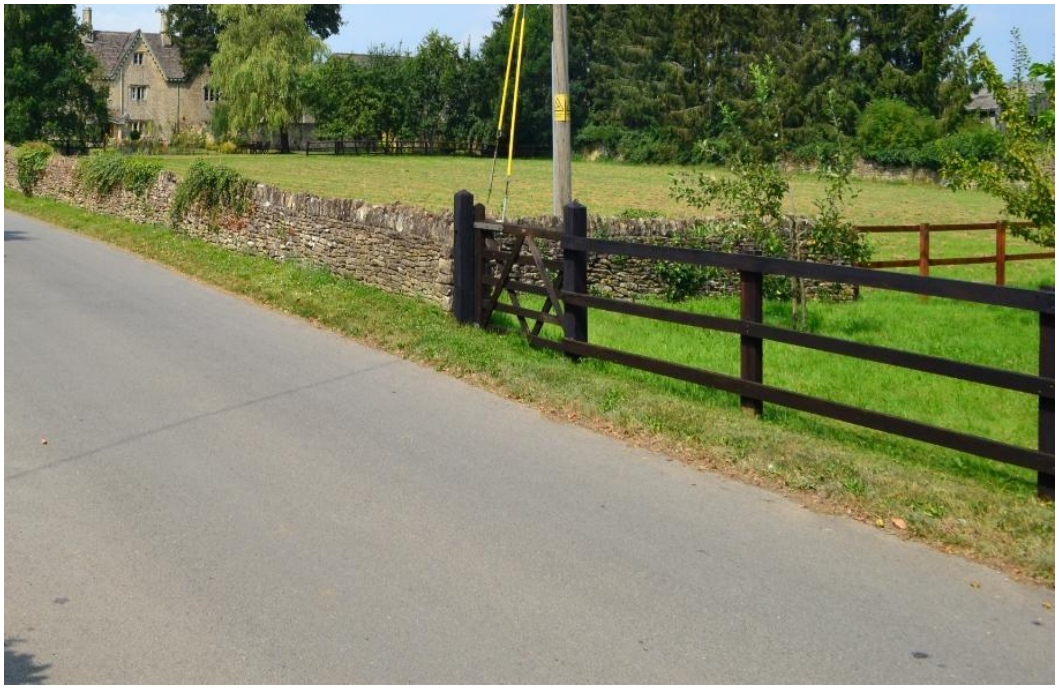


Plate 12.1-8. View west along The Street towards Manor Farmhouse (NHLE 1363842) within the northern part of Alderton Conservation Area.

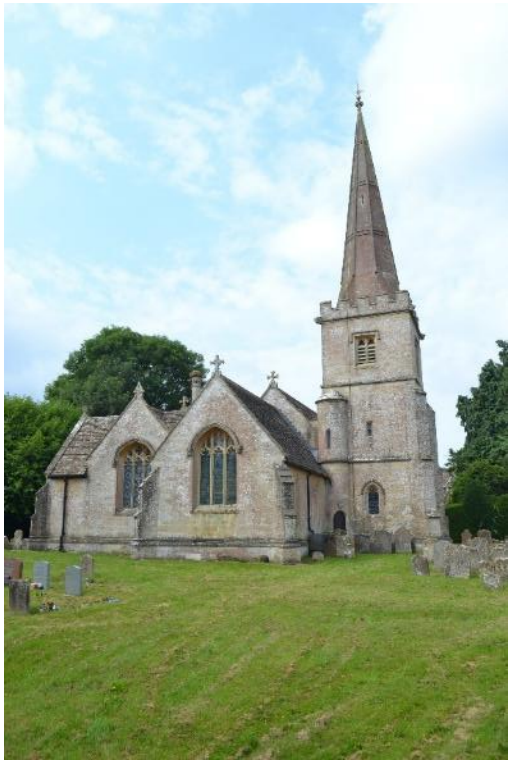


Plate 12.1-9. View west of Church of St Giles (NHLE 1022367) within north-eastern part of Alderton Conservation Area.

Plate 12.1-10. View north-east from churchyard of Church of St Giles towards Lime Down C.

Plate 12.1-11. View east from junction of The Street and western boundary of Lime Down C (at Field C6).

Plate 12.1-12. View south-east towards Alderton from north-western corner of Field C1, with spire of Church of St Giles visible in distance.

Plate 12.1-13. View east from eastern boundary of Alderton Conservation Area adjacent Hughes Farmhouse (NHLE 1022367) towards Lime Down C.

Plate 12.1-14. View west/south-west from access track to Smallholding (HER MWI65841), with Fields C2-C3 of Lime Down C visible to south, which have since been removed from Order Limits.

Plate 12.1-15. View south/south-east of north-eastern elevation of Firs Farmhouse and Boundary Wall and Railings (NHLE 1022277).

Plate 12.1-16. View south within churchyard of Foxley Parish Church (NHLE 1023219)

Plate 12.1-17. View south within Foxley Parish Church yard, including eastern elevation of Foxley House (NHLE 1199062).

Plate 12.1-18. View south/south-east from south of Foxley Parish Church (NHLE 1023219) and Foxley House (NHLE 1199062)

Plate 12.1-19. View east showing the extensive roadside coverage south of Foxley House (NHLE 1199062)

Plate 12.1-20. View west of entrance to Foxley Manor Farm (NHLE 1023221; HER MWI66043).

Plate 12.1-21. View north of Foxley Manor Farm (HER MWI66043) from PRoW to south.

Plate 12.1-22. View north-east of Outfarm, South of Foxley (HER MWI66047).

Plate 12.1-23. View east of Grittleton House (NHLE 1022310) from West Lodge and Entrance Gates (NHLE 1022309) at Alderton Road.

Plate 12.1-24. View south-east of Grittleton House (NHLE 1022310) from churchyard of Church of St Mary (NHLE 1198617).

Plate 12.1-25. View east of East Dunley Farm, including East Dunley Farmhouse (NHLE 1022283) from entrance drive at Fosse Way.

Plate 12.1-26. View south-west of East Dunley Farm, including East Dunley Farmhouse (NHLE 1022283) from PRoW.

Plate 12.1-27. View south-east of eastern and northern elevations of Fosse Lodge (NHLE 1198366).

Plate 12.1-28. View north/north-east from Fosse Lodge (NHLE 1198366) of Field C10 of Lime Down C.

Plate 12.1-29. View north across Lime Down C from road to Alderton, towards Broadmead Covert and Kingway Covert within the northern part of Field C10 of Lime Down C.

Plate 12.1-30. General view east across Hullavington Airbase (HER ST98SW525) and Conservation Area.

Plate 12.1-31. General view of former hanger north-western part of Hullavington Airbase (HER ST98SW525) and Conservation Area.

Plate 12.1-32. General view north of former pair of hangers within southern part of Hullavington Airbase (HER ST98SW525) and Conservation Area, west of Stanton St Quintin.

Plate 12.1-33. View north-west towards entrance of Buckley Barracks within Hullavington Airbase (HER ST98SW525) and Conservation Area.

Plate 12.1-34. General view north-west of Church of St Mary (NHLE 1356040) within the centre of Hullavington.

Plate 12.1-35. View of Church of St Mary (NHLE 1356040) from along PRoW between Norton and Hullavington (south-western corner of Field D19, Lime Down D).

Plate 12.1-36. View north of Surrendell Farmhouse (NHLE 1198980) from PRoW.

Plate 12.1-37. View north-west of Barn to the East of Surrendell Farmhouse (NHLE 1023212) from PRoW.

Plate 12.1-38. View east of Shelter Barn south-east of Surrendell Farmhouse (NHLE 1283578).

Plate 12.1-39. View south-west from PRoW along Pig Lane towards Surrendell Farm complex (HER MWI65982).

Plate 12.1-40. View south-east from PRoW towards the western elevation of Farleaze Farmhouse (NHLE 1251985) and wider farmstead (HER MWI71282).

Plate 12.1-41. View north of the southern elevation of Bradfield Manor Farmhouse (NHLE 1198808).

Plate 12.1-42. View east of the western elevation of Bradfield Manor Farmhouse (NHLE 1198808).

Plate 12.1-43. View south of the northern elevation of Bradfield Manor Farmhouse (NHLE 1198808).

Plate 12.1-44. View west of eastern elevation of Bradfield Manor Farmhouse (NHLE 1198808) from adjacent the main access road.

Plate 12.1-45. View north-east from ground level adjacent Bradfield Manor Farmhouse (NHLE 1198808).

Plate 12.1-46. View north from Bradfield Manor Farmhouse (NHLE 1198808) across northern lawn towards Lime Down D.

Plate 12.1-47. View from within Bradfield Manor Farmhouse (NHLE 1198808) west towards Lime Down D, across western range of Farmhouse and formal garden and tennis court.

Plate 12.1-48. View south from PRoW adjacent Field D5 within Lime Down D towards northern elevation of Bradfield Manor Farmhouse (NHLE 1198808).

Plate 12.1-49. View north-east within courtyard of Bradfield Manor Farm towards Barn within courtyard (NHLE 1023202), with the Farmhouse to the left (NHLE 1198808).

Plate 12.1-50. General view south of Barn to south-west of Bradfield Manor Farmhouse (NHLE 1198869).

Plate 12.1-51. View east of Barn to south-west of Bradfield Manor Farmhouse (NHLE 1198869) from PRoW.

Plate 12.1-52. View west of Barn to East of Bradfield Manor Farmhouse (NHLE 1356036) which now forms part of the wider Flying Monk Brewery complex.

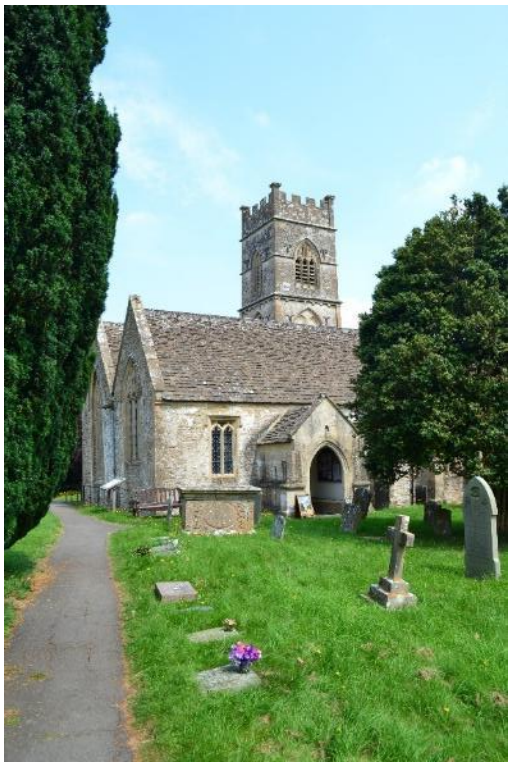
Plate 12.1-53. View west/north-west of Avil's Farmhouse (NHLE 1022396) from PRoW, showing belt of woodland to north.

Plate 12.1-54. View north of Barn at Avil's Farm (NHLE 1022397) and Avil's Farmhouse (NHLE 1022396) beyond from PRoW.

Plate 12.1-55. View north from entrance to Lower Stanton Farm, of southern and western elevations of Lower Stanton Farmhouse (NHLE 1022395).

Plate 12.1-56. View south-west from adjacent E26 within Lime Down E towards Lower Stanton Farm and Lower Stanton St Quintin.

Plate 12.1-57. View east of the outfarm north north-north-west of Avil's Farm (HER MWI66202) within Field E32 of Lime Down E.



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Annex C Heritage Scoping Tables – Solar PV Sites

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Appendix 12-1: Heritage Scoping Tables

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 This document provides the results of a heritage-based scoping exercise aimed at identifying built heritage assets that require scoping in for further assessment within the Heritage Statement that will form the technical appendix to the Cultural Heritage Chapter of the Environmental Statement.

1.1.2 The heritage-scoping is focused on assets within the Solar PV Sites proposed to accommodate the ground mounted solar photovoltaic generating station and Associated Development and the Study Area excluding the Cable Route Search Area.

1.1.3 The exact route of the Cable Route Corridor is yet to be determined. Once the Cable Route Corridor has been refined, a scoping exercise will be undertaken to identify any heritage assets that may be impacted during the construction of the Cable Route Corridor. Any impacts to built heritage assets are expected to be minimal and temporary in nature.

1.2 Study Area

1.2.1 In defining an appropriate Study Area, good practice guidance, professional judgement, and a review of the potential effects of the Proposed Scheme on built heritage has been applied.

1.2.2 Records of all designated heritage assets held on the Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and Conservation Areas within the Solar PV Sites and 2km from their boundary were collated to inform an assessment of the potential indirect (setting) impacts of the Scheme. To ensure all designated heritage assets were identified where there could be a potential for impact as a result of the Scheme, a flexible approach was adopted that allowed the Study Area to be extended beyond 2km to include specific heritage assets where appropriate. This was applied to Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings which were assessed within 5km of the Solar PV Sites.

1.2.3 Non-designated heritage assets recorded on the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (HER) were considered within the Solar PV Sites and 1km from their boundary. These assets are of a local significance and, as such, the potential for impact to their significance is limited beyond 1km.

1.2.4 All designated heritage assets located within the Study Area are identified on Figure 1. Non-designated heritage assets considered as part of this assessment are shown on Figure 2.

1.3 Methodology

1.3.1 In line with Historic England's *Historic Environment Good Practice Advise in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition)* (2017), the scoping exercise was conducted to sift the assets within proximity of the Solar PV Site at an early stage and ensure only assets with the potential to be impacted by the Proposed Scheme were taken forward for full assessment within the Heritage Statement, which will inform the Cultural Heritage Environment Impact Assessment for the Scheme.

1.3.2 Scoping-based site visits were undertaken in October 2023 and August 2024 for all assets within the study areas as detailed in Section 2 above (2km for designated heritage and 1km for non-designated heritage assets). Designated Heritage assets of the highest significance, i.e. Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II* listed Registered Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas, were visited out to a distance of 5km from the Solar PV Site.

- Only those assets identified to have the potential to be impacted by the Proposed Scheme were scoped in. The scoping exercise took the following factors into consideration:
- The nature and extent of the proposed Scheme, which consideration to the various elements of above ground infrastructure;
- The proximity of heritage assets to the Proposed Scheme;
- The degree of inter-visibility between heritage assets and the Solar PV Sites taking into consideration, for instance, changes in topography as well as interposing townscape and landscape features, informed by an extensive scoping site visit; and
- The significance of heritage assets and the contribution made by their setting, including any known historic or functional relationships.

1.3.3 In accordance with the NPPF (2023) and Historic England guidance, the scoping exercise employed professional judgements based on the effect of the Proposed Scheme on the significance of heritage assets, rather than whether the development will be visible from them, although this is also a consideration.

1.4 Results

1.4.1 The Solar PV Site Sites, Study Area and all heritage assets scoped in for further assessment are identified on Figure 3.

1.4.2 A total of 339 Listed Buildings of varying grades were identified, of these 60 Listed Buildings have been scoped in for further assessment (see Appendix 1).

1.4.3 A total of 28 Conservation Areas were identified. Of these, five Conservation Areas have been scoped in for further assessment (see Appendix 2).

1.4.4 A total of three Registered Parks and Gardens were identified. Of these, one Registered Park and Garden has been scoped in for further assessment (see Appendix 3).

1.4.5 A total of 34 Scheduled Monuments were identified. Of these, one Scheduled Monument has been scoped in for further assessment (see Appendix 4).

1.4.6 A total of 62 non-designated assets were identified, of these 19 non-designated heritage assets have been scoped in for further assessment (see Appendix 5).

Figures

Lime Down Solar Farm

Heritage Scoping Tables

Figure 01:

Designated Heritage Assets

Legend:

- Solar PV Sites
- Highway Improvement Areas
- 1km, 2km and 5km Search Areas
- Grade I Listed Buildings within 5km
- Grade II* Listed Buildings within 5km
- Grade II Listed Buildings within 2km
- Conservation Areas within 5km
- Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens within 5km
- Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens within 2km
- Scheduled Monuments within 5km

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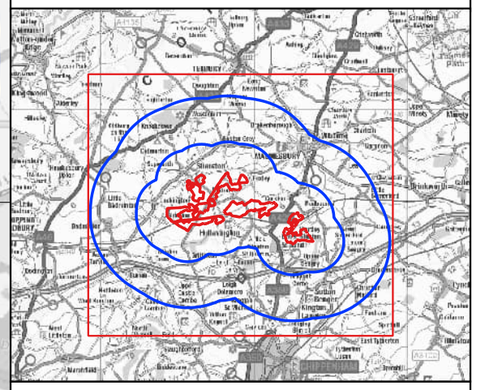

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:61000 @ A3

0 1,000 2,000 3,000 m

N

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Lime Down Solar Farm

Heritage Scoping Tables

Figure 02:
Non-Designated Built-Heritage Assets

Legend:

- Solar PV Sites
- Highway Improvement Areas
- 1km Search Areas
- HER points
- HER polylines
- HER polygons
- NRHE points
- NRHE polylines
- NRHE polygons

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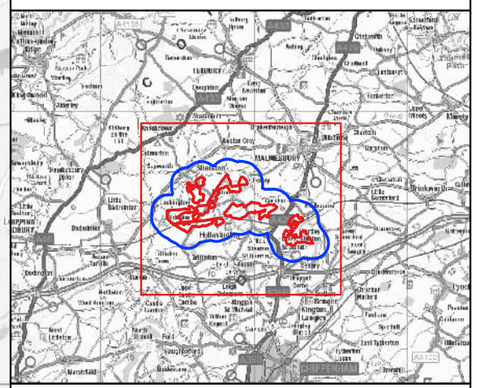

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:40000 @ A3

0 700 1,400 2,100 m

N

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Lime Down Solar Farm

Heritage Scoping Tables

Figure 03:

Built-Heritage Assets Scoped In

Legend:

- Solar PV Sites
- Highway Improvement Areas
- 1km, 2km and 5km Search Areas
- Grade I Listed Buildings within 5km
- Grade II* Listed Buildings within 5km
- Grade II Listed Buildings within 2km
- Conservation Areas within 5km
- Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens within 5km
- Scheduled Monuments within 5km
- HER points
- HER polylines
- HER polygons
- NRHE points
- NRHE polylines

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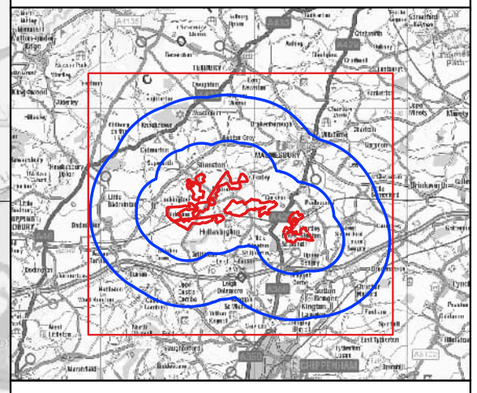

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:61000 @ A3

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Appendix 1 Gazetteer of Listed Buildings

The following table provides details of Listed Buildings recorded by Historic England's NHLE. These are composed of Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings within 5km of the Solar PV Sites, and Grade 2 Listed Buildings within 2km of the Solar PV Sites. These have been listed in order of their reference numbers, and their locations are marked on Figures 1 and 3.

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1022267	MWI66245		Whiteheath House	LB GII	ST 92734 84679	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1022268			Barn at Kingway Farm	LB GII	ST 91423 82591	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1022270			Cole Park	LB GII*	ST 94049 85271	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1022273			North Barn to Former Bell Farm at RAF Hullavington	LB GII	ST 91180 81200	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1022274			The Hermitage	LB GII	ST 92515 83907	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1022275			The Radnor Arms	LB GII	ST 92464 83969	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1022277	MWI71314		Firs Farmhouse and Boundary Wall and Railings	LB GII	ST 92625 83904	In	Located on the edge of the village with open green fields to the south. Further assessment

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
							required from within site for clarification.
1022278		513962	Rodbourne House	LB GII	ST 93748 83504	Out	Asset positioned within a prominent ridge on the northwestern part of Rodbourne, with the land to the northwest/west sloping towards Corston. Asset is screened from Solar PV Site E by the bulk of the village of Rodbourne, as well as extensive planting. Asset is further screened from Solar PV Site D by Corston and the intervening topography and vegetation. This asset has been scoped out as there is no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1022279	MWI66205		The Dower House	LB GII	ST 93253 83365	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1022280		1351405	The Old School	LB GII	ST 93369 83297	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1022283	MWI65924		East Dunley Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 85849 81628	In	Included due to its association with Fosse Lodge to the north.
1022284			Barn at West Dunley Farm	LB GII	ST 84727 81257	Out	The asset is located in an area of lower lying ground, screened by modern farm buildings and

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
							topography. To be confirmed on return site visit.
1022286	MWI65983		Roberts Berry Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 87562 80939	Out	Asset was accessed via PROW. Farmhouse is situated within southern part of wider farm complex, with linear bar to north/northeast and a U-shaped range of barns/converted outbuildings to northwest. Farmstead located on prominent ridge; however, farmhouse is entirely screened by farm buildings to north. Asset has been scoped out as no potential for impact expected resulting from the scheme.
1022289			Church of St Margaret	LB GII*	ST 88453 79276	Out	Scoped out due to the assets distance from the Solar PV Site and the intervening topography/screening.
1022294			Church of All Saints	LB GII*	ST 83139 80189	Out	Scoped out as the asset had no visual relationship or views towards the Solar PV Site.
1022297			Former School and School House	LB GII*	ST 87116 78814	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1022302			Rose Cottage and Cottage Adjoining	LB GII	ST 86124 80143	Out	Scoped out as the asset's setting is dominated by the M4.

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1022303			Malmesbury Lodge	LB GII	ST 86267 80238	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1022310			Grittleton House	LB GII*	ST 86091 79998	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1022321			The Greathouse	LB GII*	ST 92956 77077	Out	Scoped out as the asset has no intervisibility with the Solar PV Site due to the location of the M4, which sits between the Solar PV Site and asset.
1022340			Priory Manor	LB GII*	ST 89512 77796	Out	Unable to view close up but scoped out due to the distance from the Solar PV Site and as it is screened by the intervening landscape.
1022362		208827	Church of St Giles	LB GII*	ST 84184 83054	In	The asset has a visual relationship with the Solar PV Site. It has an association with the four monuments that sit within the churchyard 1022363, 1199593, 1199596, 1363840.
1022363			Unidentified Monument in Churchyard about 7 Metres North East of Tower of Church of St Giles	LB GII	ST 84191 83075	In	Included for assessment with GII* Church of St Giles 1022362.
1022364			New Farm Cottages	LB GII	ST 84041 83004	In	The asset is heavily screened from the Solar PV Site. It is included due to its relationship

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
							with the Alderton Conservation Area.
1022365			Yew Tree Cottage and New Farm Cottages	LB GII	ST 83972 82853	In	Included due to its association with the Alderton Conservation Area.
1022366			The Old Bakehouse	LB GII	ST 83960 82888	In	Included due to its association with the Alderton Conservation Area.
1022367	MWI65822		Hughes Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 84123 82847	In	Scoped in due to its proximity to the Solar PV Site and the open views towards the Solar PV Site.
1022370			Elizabethan Cottage	LB GII	ST 83991 84376	Out	The asset is located in a hollow and screened from Solar PV Site by trees.
1022371	ST88SW455		Lypiatt Barn	LB GII	ST 82734 84118	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1022373	MWI65794	208882	Luckington Court	LB GII*	ST 83680 84069	Out	Located on the edge of the historic village, but screened by the church. The asset has no intervisibility with the Solar PV Site. Includes associated assets 1022374, 1022375, 1036808.
1022374			Cottage to North of Luckington Court	LB GII	ST 83693 84096	Out	Scoped out as no impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1022375			Dovecote North of Luckington Court	LB GII	ST 83696 84109	Out	Scoped out as no impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1022376			Two Unidentified Monuments in Churchyard about 4 metres West of Church of St Mary and Saints Ethelbert	LB GII	ST 83712 84040	In	Included for association with Church of Saint Mary and Saint Ethelbert 1199767.
1022377			EC Hill Monument in Churchyard About 4 metres East of Chancel of Church of Saint Mary and Saint Ethelbert	LB GII	ST 83749 84045	In	Included for association with Church of Saint Mary and Saint Ethelbert 1199767.
1022378			Pulens	LB GII	ST 83588 83856	Out	Appears to be a 16th century house. It has no clear views towards the Solar PV Site and is not expected that there would be any potential for impact from the scheme.
1022379	MWI65796		North End House	LB GII	ST 83293 84234	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1022380			Rose Cottage and Cottage Attached to East	LB GII	ST 83363 84045	Out	No aspect facing out towards the Solar PV Site. The asset is secluded and lacks intervisibility with the Solar PV Site.
1022382			The Pump House	LB GII	ST 83264 83976	Out	The asset has no intervisibility with the Solar PV Site.

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1022383			The Post Office Stores	LB GII	ST 83289 83953	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1022384			Bridges Court	LB GII	ST 83249 83904	Out	No intervisibility with the Solar PV Site from its village centre location.
1022385			Witches Cottage	LB GII	ST 83306 83587	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1022388			Rookery House	LB GII	ST 95318 80871	Out	Scoped out due to its setting being focused on the village, the distance from Solar PV Site, and lack of visual relationship with the Solar PV Site.
1022389			Gatepiers at Seagry House on Entrance Drive	LB GII	ST 94450 80974	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1022390	MWI71343		The Chestnuts	LB GII	ST 94789 80589	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1022391			Dovecote at Manor Farm	LB GII	ST 94803 80494	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1022392	MWI66296		Seales Court	LB GII	ST 94696 80185	Out	Private property. Not visible from the road. Aerial mapping shows it to be surrounded by vegetation, with other buildings to the north

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
							between the house and the Solar PV Site.
1022393	MWI66295		Hardings Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 94228 80126	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1022394			Barn at Hardings Farm	LB GII	ST 94203 80107	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1022395	MWI66120		Lower Stanton Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 91738 80980	In	Asset has a clear aspect towards Solar PV Site, but it is at a distance and partly screened. Asset scoped in for further assessment.
1022396	MWI66201		Avil's Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 93372 81218	In	Asset is largely screened by belt of woodland between asset and Solar PV Site. However, scoped in for further assessment due to potential impact to historic landscape relationship.
1022397			Barn at Avil's Farm	LB GII	ST 93363 81181	In	Asset is largely screened by belt of woodland between asset and Solar PV Site. However, scoped in for further assessment due to potential impact to historic landscape relationship.
1022403			Church of All Saints	LB GII*	ST 94720 78722	Out	No intervisibility with the Solar PV Site. M4 sits between the Solar PV Site and the asset.

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1022513			The Cottage	LB GII	ST 94531 81674	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1022514	MWI66294		White Lodge	LB GII	ST 94626 81861	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1022515			The Mount House	LB GII*	ST 96397 83035	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1022516			Church of St Peter and Paul	LB GI	ST 96434 83100	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1022885			Hans Farmhouse	LB GII*	ST 84798 77406	Out	Scoped out due to its setting being focused on the village, the distance from Solar PV Site, and lack of visual relationship with the Solar PV Site.
1022949			Church of St Mary	LB GI	ST 81609 79375	Out	Scoped out due to the distance and the intervening motorway.
1023196	MWI66045		Whatley Manor	LB GII	ST 89710 87216	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1023197			Milestone	LB GII	ST 87376 87354	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1023198			Garden Gateway and Gates to the North West of Easton Grey House	LB GII	ST 87749 87600	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1023199		208625	Parish Church	LB GII*	ST 88084 87642	Out	Very secluded church yard. Expect there to be no impact but the church tower may be visible from Solar PV Site. Further assessment may be required.
1023200			Barn and Adjoining Ranges of Outbuildings to the South East of Bridge House	LB GII	ST 88081 87304	Out	Set in secluded valley. The asset's setting is focused on the village.
1023201			Ruckley Cottages	LB GII	ST 88072 87374	Out	Heavily screened from the Solar PV Site. The asset has no intervisibility with the Solar PV Site and the village location is the key aspect of its setting.
1023202		1319222	Barn in Courtyard to the South East of Bradfield Manor Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 89573 82990	In	Included due to its association with Bradfield Manor Farmhouse 1198808.
1023203			The Cottage	LB GII	ST 89528 82021	Out	No visual relationship with the Solar PV Site due to the assets location within the village centre.
1023204	MWI66041		Mays Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 89581 82051	Out	No visual relationship with the Solar PV Site due to the assets location within the village centre.
1023205			41, The Street	LB GII	ST 89482 82024	Out	No visual relationship with the Solar PV Site due to the assets location within the village centre.

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1023206			63 The Street	LB GII	ST 89438 81897	Out	No visual relationship with the Solar PV Site due to the assets location within the village centre.
1023207	MWI66040		Gardener's Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 89360 81786	Out	No visual relationship with the Solar PV Site due to the assets location within the village centre.
1023208			Barn at Court Farm	LB GII	ST 89474 82109	Out	No visual relationship with the Solar PV Site due to the assets location within the village centre.
1023209			Two Unidentified Monuments in the Churchyard 3 metres South of Nave, Church of St Mary	LB GII	ST 89428 82034	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1023210			Lychgate to the East of Church of St Mary	LB GII	ST 89467 82039	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1023211	MWI71292		Beanfield	LB GII	ST 89343 81849	Out	No visual relationship with the Solar PV Site due to the assets location within the village centre.
1023212			Barn to the East of Surrendell Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 87401 82116	In	The asset has a visual relationship with Solar PV Site and is positioned within proximity to the Solar PV Site boundary.
1023213			Holly House	LB GII	ST 89620 82159	Out	No visual relationship with the Solar PV Site due to the assets location within the village centre.

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1023214			Church of All Saints	LB GII	ST 88530 84256	In	Church is set within a secluded churchyard. The church is modest in terms of scale, however, it is in a very sensitive location.
1023215	MWI66022	208793	Norton Manor	LB GII*	ST 88489 84397	In	Scoped in due to size, the aspect of grounds and prominence in the landscape. The asset has an association with assets 1199011, 1023216 and possibly 1023218 and 1199030.
1023216			Gateway Boundary Wall to the South of Norton Manor	LB GII	ST 88518 84362	In	Included for association with GII* Norton Manor.
1023217	MWI66021		Buckland House	LB GII	ST 88449 84342	In	Scoped in due to assets proximity to the Solar PV Site and its location at the centre of proposals. Including associated assets 1199038.
1023218			Gateway and Boundary Wall to Kitchen Garden, South of Norton Manor	LB GII	ST 88524 84351	In	Included for association with GII* Norton Manor.
1023219		1573515	Parish Church	LB GI	ST 89698 85953	In	Set on relative high ground. The asset has Intervisibility with the Solar PV Site. It has an association with separately Listed Monument in churchyard 1199088.

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1023220			Former Chancel of Bremilham Church to the North West of Cowage Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 90355 86094	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1023221	MWI66043		Foxley Manor	LB GII	ST 89196 85993	In	Although the main aspect faces away from the Solar PV Site, the agricultural fields of the Solar PV Site form an element of its setting.
1023222			21, Church Street	LB GII	ST 85465 86088	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1023223		208604	Church of the Holy Cross	LB GI	ST 85392 86028	In	Potentially scoped in for further assessment. The asset can be viewed from the surrounding landscape including from within the Solar PV Site, although there are no views out from immediate area surrounding the asset.
1023224			Group of 5 Monuments in the Churchyard, 12 to 14 Metres North West of Lychgate, Church of the Holy Cross	LB GII	ST 85384 86003	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1023225			Group of 3 Monuments in the Churchyard, 1 to 5 metres South West of Nave, Church of the Holy Cross	LB GII	ST 85373 86016	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1023226			Estcourt Cresswell Enclosure in Churchyard, 7 metres North of North Aisle, Church of the Holy Cross	LB GII	ST 85382 86040	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1023227			Unidentified Monument in the Churchyard, 10 metres East of Chancel, Church of the Holy Cross	LB GII	ST 85415 86032	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1023228			Group of 4 Monuments in the Churchyard, 2 to 4 metres South of South Aisle, Church of the Holy Cross	LB GII	ST 85400 86013	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1023229			4 and 6, Cliff Road	LB GII	ST 85243 85934	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1023230			Link Cottage	LB GII	ST 85237 85918	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1023231			43, Cliff Road	LB GII	ST 85182 85811	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1023232			Court House	LB GII*	ST 85227 85960	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1023233	MWI71269		Prater's Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 85727 86279	Out	Scoped out as the asset is heavily screened and has no discernible

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
							visual relationship with the Solar PV Site.
1023234			Barn to the South West of Prater's Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 85712 86251	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1023235			Outbuildings to the North of Home Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 85761 86224	Out	Scoped out as the asset is heavily screened and has no discernible visual relationship with the Solar PV Site.
1023236	MWI65934		Easton Town Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 85976 85961	In	Positioned within a valley with considerable tree screening. It was difficult to get a clear view of the asset from its immediate surroundings, although the view from the Solar PV Site shows a visual relationship with house.
1023237		208607	Socket of Medieval Cross in the Garden to the South of The Vicarage	LB GII	ST 85321 86028	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1023238			Cheltenham House	LB GII	ST 85272 85755	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1023239			Ironside House	LB GII	ST 85328 85860	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

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1023240			22, High Street	LB GII	ST 85315 85798	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1023241			32, High Street	LB GII	ST 85296 85769	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1023242			Barn to the South East of Number 38	LB GII	ST 85294 85722	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1023243			17, High Street	LB GII	ST 85301 85890	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1023244		208680	19 and 21, High Street	LB GII*	ST 85297 85872	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1023245			The Old Balcony House	LB GII	ST 85278 85811	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1023247			Milestone	LB GII	ST 85926 86557	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1023248			12 and 14, Noble Street	LB GII	ST 85450 85912	Out	Scoped out due to the built-up village setting and lack of visual relationship with the Solar PV Site.
1023249			Barn to South East of Park Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 86814 86763	Out	Asset has no clear views towards the Solar PV Site due to screening and topography, with

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
							the land to the south of the asset rising for c.300m before dropping. Asset has been scoped out as no potential for impact expected resulting from the scheme.
1023250			Outbuildings to the North West of Pinkney Court and The Flat	LB GII	ST 86299 87291	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1023251			Stable Flat, Pinkney Park House	LB GII	ST 86281 86550	Out	Private land, unable to access. However, there is not expected to be any potential for impact to the asset from the scheme.
1089568			Doughton House	LB GII	ST 87757 91298	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1089569			Barn at Doughton Manor, to North West Of House	LB GII	ST 87928 91458	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1089570			Lodge and Gatepiers to East of Highgrove (QV)	LB GII	ST 87945 91597	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1089699			Church of St Lawrence	LB GI	ST 82232 87443	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1089732			Church of St Arlid	LB GII*	ST 81874 88223	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

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1129313			Orangery, 50 Yards to South East of Church of St Michael and All Angels	LB GII*	ST 80706 82807	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1129315			Laundry and Dairy House 30 Yards to West of Badminton House	LB GII*	ST 80588 82945	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1129316			Pond Cottage, 30 Yards to South West of Badminton House	LB GII*	ST 80571 82893	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1129318			Badminton House Servants Wing, Adjoining and Immediately to the South West of Badminton House	LB GII*	ST 80601 82858	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1129323			Lower Slait Lodge	LB GII*	ST 79820 83828	Out	Scoped out due to lack of intervisibility with the Solar PV Site.
1129328			The Almshouse and Former School and Boundary Walls and Gate Piers to the Road	LB GII*	ST 80433 82678	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1129329			Pair of Cottages 20 Yards to the West of Almshouses, Boundary Walls to Road and Gate Piers	LB GII*	ST 80396 82672	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

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1129341			The Thatched Cottage	LB GII*	ST 80420 82320	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1153252			Worcester Lodge to Badminton Park, with Flanking Quadrant Walls and Terminal Pavilions	LB GI	ST 81022 87128	Out	No visual relationship with the Solar PV Site. Set within heavily screened designed parkland. The asset does have an association with registered park and garden however.
1155143			Parish Church of St Mary	LB GII*	ST 80844 80865	Out	No potential impact due to distance and intervening topography and buildings.
1155177			Church of St Michael and All Angels	LB GI	ST 80686 82866	Out	Asset is screened from Solar PV Site due to its location with Badminton Registered Park and Garden and Conservation Area. The asset has an association with Badminton House.
1155228			Barley Court	LB GII	ST 87753 91333	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1155258			Highgrove	LB GII	ST 87714 91605	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1155297			Park Keeper's House, and Workshop Wing to East	LB GII*	ST 80425 83945	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

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1155345			Doughton Manor and Gate Piers to North	LB GI	ST 87962 91466	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1155409			Essex House, and Front Boundary Walls and Gate Piers	LB GII*	ST 80477 82683	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1155417			Two Houses, Immediately to the West of the Almshouses and Boundary Walls to Road	LB GII*	ST 80407 82674	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1156209			Ragged Castle or Keeper's Lodge	LB GII*	ST 80500 86093	Out	Completely screened from Solar PV Site by trees and topography.
1182148			South Barn to Former Bell Farm at RAF Hullavington at NGR 912812	LB GII	ST 91175 81170	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1182157			Lynian	LB GII	ST 92479 84050	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1182242		212707	Village Cross	LB GII	ST 93353 83338	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1198366			Fosse Lodge	LB GII	ST 85715 82047	In	Huntsman's lodge with an observation tower to watch the hunt. Historical and visual relationship with the surrounding landscape and the Solar PV Site. The asset has a historical

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
							relationship to Crowdown 1363878 as well.
1198377	ST88SW456	1570368	West Dunley Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 84688 81215	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1198517			Pair of Cottages on East Side Occupied by E Stone and A Gough	LB GII	ST 86168 80214	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1198567			Church of St John Baptist	LB GII*	ST 91726 89270	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1198617			Church of St Mary	LB GII*	ST 86011 80019	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1198654			Penny Cottage	LB GII	ST 86145 80158	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1198675			Loggia and Garden Wall to the North West of Easton Grey House	LB GII	ST 87682 87634	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1198718	MWI36049		Bridge House	LB GII	ST 88043 87316	Out	The asset is positioned at the bottom of a valley and has no visual relationship with the Solar PV Site.
1198729	MWI66025		Ruckley House	LB GII	ST 88124 87248	Out	The grounds of the asset could not be accessed, but it is expected to have no visual

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
							relationship with the Solar PV Site.
1198808	MWI66052	208763	Bradfield Manor Farmhouse	LB GI	ST 89554 83002	In	Visual relationship with Solar PV Site is expected. The asset has an association with barns 1023202, 1356036, and 1198869.
1198869		1319231	Barn to South West of Bradfield Manor Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 89559 82946	In	Included for association with Bradfield Manor Farmhouse 1198808.
1198935	MWI66053		Court House	LB GII	ST 89400 82076	Out	Set in private designed grounds with no expected intervisibility with the Solar PV Site. There is an existing solar farm between Solar PV Site and the asset.
1198952			Group of Four Monuments in Churchyard 0.5m South East of Porch, Church of St Mary	LB GII	ST 89430 82041	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1198962			Group of 12 Monuments in the Churchyard 5-7 metres South of Chancel, Church of St Mary	LB GII	ST 89434 82022	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1198971			Group of 5 Monuments in the Churchyard 5 to 7 metres South of The Tower, Church of St Mary	LB GII	ST 89402 82036	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

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1198978			The Old Rectory	LB GII	ST 89423 82010	Out	There is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the scheme due to its location.
1198980	MWI65982		Surrendell Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 87369 82122	In	Scoped In due to proximity to Solar PV Site. Open views are expected to the north, although no access was available.
1199000			Unidentified Monument in the Churchyard, 3 metres North of Porch, Church of All Saints	LB GII	ST 88525 84256	In	Included due to its relationship with Church of All Saints 1023214.
1199011			Wellhead in Courtyard to the East of Norton Manor	LB GII	ST 88512 84409	In	Asset included as part of a grouping of listed buildings in Norton. The settlement sits at the centre of the scheme.
1199030			Barn to the South West of Norton Manor	LB GII	ST 88475 84345	In	Asset included as part of a grouping of listed buildings in Norton. The settlement sits at the centre of the scheme.
1199038			Cowbyres and Stable to the North West of Bucklands Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 88419 84348	In	Asset included as part of a grouping of listed buildings in Norton. The settlement sits at the centre of the scheme.
1199052	MWI66023		Manor Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 88528 84204	In	The asset is located at the corner edge of Norton at sufficient height to be visible from within the Solar PV Site.

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1199062			Foxley House	LB GII	ST 89668 85961	In	The asset is expected to have a visual relationship with the Solar PV Site from the upper storeys.
1199088			Two Unidentified Monuments in the Churchyard, 2 to 3 metres South of the Tower, Parish Church	LB GII	ST 89689 85944	In	Included due to the asset's relationship to the Parish Church 1023219.
1199103	MWI65874		Widley's Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 85198 84778	In	Main façade has uninterrupted views across Solar PV Site.
1199124			The Rattlebone Inn	LB GII	ST 85386 85955	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1199127			The Old Vicarage	LB GII	ST 85376 85987	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1199142			Lychgate	LB GII	ST 85399 86000	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1199157			Group of 3 Monuments in the Churchyard, 5 to 7 metres North North West of Lychgate, Church of the Holy Cross	LB GII	ST 85392 86004	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1199214			Group of Nine Monuments in Churchyard South West	LB GII*	ST 90372 77181	Out	Scoped out due to the distance from the Solar PV Site and the intervening motorway which obscures views.

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
			of South Aisle of Church of St Michael				
1199553			Ivy Cottage	LB GII	ST 85341 85966	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1199579	MWI65808		Allengrove Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 82438 83628	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1199593			Joh Kingston Monument in Churchyard North of Porch of Church of St Giles	LB GII	ST 84178 83068	In	Included for asset's association with GII* Church of St Giles 1022362
1199596			Two Unidentified Monuments in Churchyard about 1 metres West of West End of Church of St Giles	LB GII	ST 84170 83052	In	Included for asset's association with GII* Church of St Giles 1022362
1199604			Church Cottage	LB GII	ST 84055 83023	In	The asset is heavily screened from Solar PV Site. The asset is Included for its association with Alderton Conservation Area.
1199631	MWI65872		Manor Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 85168 85921	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1199647			Church of All Saints	LB GI	ST 95995 78420	Out	There is no intervisibility between the asset and the Solar PV Site.

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
							The M4 also sits between the Solar PV Site and the asset.
1199657			The Forge House	LB GII	ST 83997 82983	In	The asset is heavily screened from Solar PV Site. The asset is Included for its association with Alderton Conservation Area.
1199667			Townfield Cottages	LB GII	ST 84020 82708	In	The asset is heavily screened from Solar PV Site. The asset is Included for its association with Alderton Conservation Area.
1199681	MWI65945		Home Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 85779 86214	Out	The asset is heavily screened and there are no clear views out towards the Solar PV Site. It was difficult to see if there are views out to SE and the Solar PV Site, but intervisibility is not expected.
1199749			6, High Street	LB GII	ST 85333 85877	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1199752			10, High Street	LB GII	ST 85325 85849	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1199767	MWI35017	208824	Church of Saint Mary and Saint Ethelbert	LB GI	ST 83732 84047	In	The churchyard is located at the edge of the village, with its tall tower visible within surrounding landscape and within the Solar PV Site. Assessment of the Church will need to consider 5 GII LB's within the churchyard. Associated

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
							assets: 1199776, 1199782, 1022376, 1022377, 1363809.
1199768			Draper's Rest	LB GII	ST 85315 85808	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1199770			Hill Cottage	LB GII	ST 85292 85762	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1199776			Group of Four Bell Monuments in Churchyard West of North West Angle of Church of Saint Mary and Saint Ethelbert	LB GII	ST 83715 84055	In	Included for association with GI Church of Saint Mary and Saint Ethelbert 1199767
1199781			38, High Street	LB GII	ST 85288 85746	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1199782			Two Monuments in Churchyard South of South Aisle of Church of Saint Mary and Saint Ethelbert	LB GII	ST 83739 84036	In	Included for its association with GI Church of Saint Mary and Saint Ethelbert 1199767
1199788			5, High Street	LB GII	ST 85316 85932	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1199789			5, Chapel Row	LB GII	ST 83409 83894	Out	The asset does not have any intervisibility with the Solar PV

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
							Site and is not likely to be impacted by the scheme.
1199795			9,11, and 13, High Street	LB GII	ST 85308 85914	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1199797			Bridge House	LB GII	ST 83738 83819	Out	The asset does not have any intervisibility with the Solar PV Site and is not likely to be impacted by the scheme.
1199806	MWI65795		North End Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 83107 84284	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1199809			27 and 29, High Street	LB GII	ST 85284 85826	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1199810	MWI65793		Whitehouse Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 83399 84083	Out	The asset is scoped out due to considerable screening, lack of intervisibility and a principal aspect that faces away from the Solar PV Site.
1199818			Milestone about 120 metres North East of Drive to the Old Rectory	LB GII	ST 83768 84326	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1199822			39, High Street	LB GII	ST 85270 85787	Out	The asset is scoped out due to considerable screening, lack of intervisibility and a principal aspect that faces into an urban environment.

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1199863			Sladbrook House	LB GII	ST 83236 83961	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1199875			Barn at Bridges Court	LB GII	ST 83238 83922	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1199883			15, Thompson's Hill	LB GII	ST 85519 85640	Out	The asset is set in a hollow and does not have any intervisibility with the Solar PV Site.
1199909			Church of St James	LB GI	ST 97993 82468	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1199975			Dauntsey House	LB GII*	ST 97969 82514	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1200324	MWI66293		Startley Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 94538 81936	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1200408			Milestone About 200 Metres South of Rookery House	LB GII	ST 95224 80665	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1200430	MWI66119		Glebe Farmhouse and Privy	LB GII	ST 91906 80851	Out	This asset is screened by other farm buildings to the north and northeast. Scoped out of further assessment.
1200437			Church of St Giles	LB GII*	ST 90580 79882	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1200500			Church of St James	LB GII*	ST 93506 78584	Out	The asset has no intervisibility with the Solar PV Site. Tree screening and the topography obscures views towards the site. Additionally, the M4 sits between the two.
1203734			South View Windmill Cottage	LB GII	ST 86169 80176	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1235736			Westonbirt House with South Terrace	LB GI	ST 86414 89625	Out	Asset is former large country house, a school since 1928. Large structure with 3-storey corner towers and centre t-storey tower, with structure very prominent building within wider Registered Park and Garden and Conservation Area. Asset is scoped out as there is no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1235738			Italian Garden about 100 Metres South East of Westonbirt House, including Camellia House to North	LB GII*	ST 86606 89600	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1235759			Church of St John the Baptist	LB GII*	ST 89221 89617	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1242915	ST98SW525	1398353	Building 4 (Control Tower)	LB GII	ST 90895 81090	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1251984			K6 Telephone Kiosk	LB GII	ST 88037 87402	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1251985	MWI71282		Farleaze Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 87031 83273	In	Scoped in, but it is expected that there will be very limited impact due to the screening provided by foliage and the private nature of grounds around the farmhouse.
1253945			Fairlawn Merestead	LB GII	ST 86186 80187	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1259173			Twatley Manor Farm Buildings	LB GII	ST 89879 87180	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1262495			K6 Telephone Kiosk	LB GII	ST 89480 82030	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1269247			Court House to Rear of Number 27 and Attached Wall	LB GI	ST 93530 86969	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1269271			Tower House	LB GII*	ST 93426 87256	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1269276			ST John's Court	LB GII*	ST 93516 86949	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1269285			Arch in Garden to South of Abbey House	LB GII*	ST 93347 87345	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1269289			Old Brewery House and Attached Gateway, Walls, Piers and Railings	LB GII*	ST 93348 87290	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1269291			The Cross	LB GI	ST 93302 87228	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1269303			Number 6 and Attached Outbuildings	LB GII*	ST 93344 87231	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1269304			9, Oxford Street	LB GII*	ST 93360 87217	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1269312			Kings House and Attached Garden and Front Terrace Walls and Railings	LB GII*	ST 93272 86977	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1269316			Abbey Church of St Mary and St Aldhelm	LB GI	ST 93280 87320	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1269325			Abbey House and Attached Rear Wall	LB GI	ST 93340 87379	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1269362			92, High Street	LB GII*	ST 93445 86935	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1269428			St Pauls Bell Tower	LB GI	ST 93252 87237	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1269449			Numbers 3 and 5 and Attached Wall	LB GII*	ST 93278 87225	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1269452			8, Gloucester Street	LB GII*	ST 93274 87209	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1269487			Culver House	LB GII*	ST 93476 86995	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1269514			Cross Hayes House and Attached Wall, Railings and Gate Posts	LB GII*	ST 93416 87123	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1269521			The Old Bell Hotel and Attached Front Area Walls and Railings	LB GI	ST 93225 87331	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1269535			23 Bristol Street	LB GII*	ST 92977 87406	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1269554			Avon House and Attached Walls, Piers and Railings	LB GII*	ST 93146 87368	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1283124			Church of St Mary	LB GII*	ST 82790 86280	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1283143			Workshop, Pinkney Park House	LB GII	ST 86268 86581	Out	The assets setting is focussed on the outbuildings of Pinkney House, and has no wider views out into the surrounding landscape.
1283149			Luckington Manor	LB GII	ST 83243 83779	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1283174			The Lock Up	LB GII	ST 83273 83971	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1283190			The Angel Hotel	LB GII	ST 85292 85850	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1283220	MWI65935		Lower Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 86016 86209	Out	The asset is positioned partway down the valley side, and heavily screened form the Solar PV Site by trees.
1283227			Barn to the South East of Easton Town Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 86007 85975	In	Included due to the asset's relationship with Easton Town Farmhouse 1023236.
1283239			Post Office	LB GII	ST 85347 85944	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1283264			The Old School House	LB GII	ST 83954 82824	In	The asset is included for its association with Alderton Conservation Area.
1283289			8, Court Street	LB GII	ST 85298 85940	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1283295			Chez Nous and The Porch	LB GII	ST 84022 82964	In	The asset is heavily screened from Solar PV Site. It is included for it association with Alderton Conservation Area.
1283388		867347	1 and 3, Cliff Road	LB GII*	ST 85229 85950	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1283509			Church of St Michael	LB GII*	ST 90383 77196	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1283548			Barn to the East of Cowage Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 90404 86057	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1283578			Shelter Barn to the South East of Surrendell Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 87421 82066	In	The asset is included due to its visual relationship with the Solar PV Site and its proximity.
1283728		867344	Monument to Adye Family in the Churchyard, 1 metre South West of Porch, Parish Church	LB GII*	ST 88078 87634	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1283740			Easton Grey House	LB GII	ST 87874 87567	Out	Set in a designed landscape with views that terminate to the south short of the Solar PV Site. Although it was not possible to fully access the building's grounds, we were able to gain access to land in-between the building and the Solar PV Site.
1283777			Great Barn to the South West of Brockenborough Farmhouse	LB GII*	ST 91744 88963	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1283802			Catkins Shamrock Cottage	LB GII	ST 86139 80230	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1284642			Outbuildings to the North East of The Dower House	LB GII	ST 93286 83379	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1284644	MWI71326		Trinity Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 93258 83261	In	The landscape is open to SW towards the Solar PV Site, potential for visual impact to asset from scheme.
1284648			Radnor Cottage	LB GII	ST 92446 83975	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1284651			Milestone at NGR ST 9262 8437	LB GII	ST 92623 84374	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1284663			Two Monuments in the Churchyard, 10 metres North of Nave, Church of All Saints	LB GII	ST 92564 83967	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1284671			Milestone at NGR ST 9179 8312	LB GII	ST 91790 83124	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1300525			Church of St John the Baptist	LB GI	ST 96725 84368	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1303080			Dovecote	LB GII*	ST 80098 84108	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1303100			Church of St Michael and All Angels	LB GI	ST 80170 84252	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1303436			Coach House at Highgrove, to North West of House	LB GII	ST 87697 91627	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1320832			Badminton House	LB GI	ST 80666 82913	Out	The asset is set in private parkland with no views out towards the Solar PV Site.
1320851			Hermit's Cell The Root House	LB GII*	ST 81134 83850	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1320860			Single Storey Ranges, Barn and Covered Way Enclosing Four Sides of	LB GII*	ST 80506 82835	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
			Court Yard at Stable Court to Badminton House				
1355982		867346 545759	Old Swan House	LB GII*	ST 85277 85869	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1356002			Group of 4 monuments in the Churchyard 1 to 5 metres South West of Porch, Church of St Mary	LB GII	ST 89419 82034	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1356003			Barn to the East of Manor Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 88585 84272	In	Scoped in due to the asset's association with the listed Manor Farm.
1356004			Barn to the North West of Cowage Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 90361 86108	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1356005	MWI65873		New Barn at Widley's Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 85285 85080	In	The asset is scoped in due to its proximity to the Solar PV Site and as it has a façade that faces out towards the Solar PV Site.
1356006			Group of 8 Monuments in the Churchyard, 1 to 7 metres South West of Lychgate, Church of the Holy Cross	LB GII	ST 85392 85995	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1356007			Two Unidentified Monuments in the Churchyard, 2 metres	LB GII	ST 85380 86014	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
			West of South Porch, Church of the Holy Cross				
1356008			Group of 5 Monuments in the Churchyard, 1 to 3 metres North West of Nave, Church of the Holy Cross	LB GII	ST 85370 86030	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1356009			Two Monuments in the Churchyard, 2 metres South East of South Aisle, Church of the Holy Cross	LB GII	ST 85409 86016	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1356010			Group of 3 Monuments in the Churchyard, 3 metres South East of Sout Porch, Church of the Holy Cross	LB GII	ST 85396 86011	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1356011			10, Cliff Road	LB GII	ST 85238 85910	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1356012			Court Cottage	LB GII	ST 85315 85937	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1356013			The Pines	LB GII	ST 85318 85818	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1356014			36, High Street	LB GII	ST 85290 85756	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1356015			7, High Street	LB GII	ST 85312 85921	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1356016			25, High Street	LB GII	ST 85288 85835	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1356018			Milestone	LB GII	ST 84909 85387	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1356019	MWI65971	1570242	Park Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 86788 86802	Out	Asset has no clear views towards the Solar PV Site due to screening and topography, with the land to the south of the asset rising for c.300m before dropping. Asset has been scoped out as no potential for impact expected resulting from the scheme.
1356020		208657	Pinkney Court and The Flat	LB GII	ST 86310 87251	Out	It was difficult to get a full picture of the assets setting, but it is expected that this will have little in the way of visual relationship with the Solar PV Site and is does not have the potential to be impacted by the scheme.

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1356033			Milestone	LB GII	ST 88824 87727	Out	The asset is scoped out it is believed the asset is no longer present.
1356034	MWI34095	208660	Bridge over River Avon	LB GII	ST 88018 87314	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1356035			Barns and Attached Range of Outbuildings to the East of Ruckley House	LB GII	ST 88144 87211	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1356036		1319250	Barn to East of Bradfield Manor Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 89627 82981	In	The asset is included for its association with Bradfield Manor Farmhouse 1198808.
1356037			Barn and Cowsheds to the North East of Mays Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 89598 82085	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1356038			61 The Street	LB GII	ST 89442 81907	Out	The asset does not have a visual relationship with the Solar PV Site due to its village centre location.
1356039			Rose Cottage	LB GII	ST 89212 81613	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1356040		208784	Church of St Mary	LB GI	ST 89428 82052	In	The asset is scoped in due to its prominent tower and as there is an existing solar farm between the asset and the Solar PV Site. This asset may be scoped out at a

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
							later stage following further on site assessment.
1363808			Barns North East of Luckington Court	LB GII	ST 83739 84104	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1363809			Ayliffe Monument in Churchyard about 6 metres South West of Porch of Church of Saint Mary and Saint Ethelbert	LB GII	ST 83718 84030	In	This asset is included for its association with GI Church of Saint Mary and Saint Ethelbert 1199767.
1363811			The Old Rectory	LB GII	ST 83824 84093	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1363813			The Bell House	LB GII	ST 83283 83929	Out	The asset does not have a visual relationship with the Solar PV Site due to its village centre location.
1363814			Claremont	LB GII	ST 83257 83859	Out	The asset does not have a visual relationship with the Solar PV Site due to its village centre location.
1363817			Gatepiers at Seagry House, to South of Front Lawn	LB GII	ST 94413 80925	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1363818	MWI66297		Manor Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 94790 80523	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1363840			TG Monument in Churchyard to North of	LB GII	ST 84183 83069	In	The asset is included for its association with GII* Church of St Giles 1022362.

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
			Tower of Church of St Giles				
1363841			The Old Vicarage	LB GII	ST 84133 83048	In	The asset is set in very private grounds. The Church is positioned between the Solar PV Site and asset but the garden has uninterrupted views towards Solar PV Site.
1363842	MWI65823		Manor Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 84046 83117	In	The asset's key façade faces out onto Solar PV Site.
1363843	MWI65821		New Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 84015 82723	In	The asset is Included due to its association with Alderton Conservation Area.
1363844	MWI65820		Townfield Farmhouse and Attached Barn	LB GII	ST 83938 82722	In	The asset is Included due to its association with Alderton Conservation Area.
1363850			Grittleton Baptist Chapel	LB GII*	ST 86180 80057	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1363870			Cottage 40 Yards South of Bridge, on East Side of Road The Gables	LB GII	ST 92452 84108	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1363871			Manor Farmhouse	LB GII	ST 92383 83837	Out	This asset is situated with the southern part of Corston, with a newer development to the south, largely restricting views south/southeast towards Solar PV

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
							Site E. Asset positioned fronting road, with landscape to rear formed by other, separate structures as well as belts of vegetation. Asset has been scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1363872		212725	Church of All Saints	LB GII*	ST 92563 83952	Out	The church is set on an elevated hillock in the town centre, although the churchyard is screened by trees and the surrounding buildings. There is an adjacent road to the south with no trees but built environment screens the asset from view.
1363874		212722	Church of the Holy Rodd	LB GII*	ST 93402 83393	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1363876	MWI34649		Bremilham Mill House	LB GII	ST 90281 86364	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1363878			Crowdown	LB GII	ST 87492 79804	Out	This asset will be discussed as part of the overall discussion of Fosse Lodge 1198366 and contribution to significance, as the buildings are related. However, it does not need to be separately assessed.

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1363882			Webb's Cottage	LB GII	ST 86158 80226	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1390514			Sherston Church of England School	LB GII	ST 85350 85906	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1390810			Bridge about 50 metres SSE of Rectory Farmhouse at NGR ST838841	LB GII	ST 83839 84037	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1391609			Building 24 (Aircraft Repair Workshops)	LB GII	ST 91055 81087	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1391611			Building 25 (Central Heating Plant)	LB GII	ST 91088 81146	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1391612			Buildings 28 and 343 (Motor Transport Buildings)	LB GII	ST 91116 81078	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1391614			Building 30 (Works Services Building and Water Tower)	LB GII	ST 91049 80997	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1391615		1398377	Building 32 (Station Church)	LB GII	ST 91021 80880	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1391617		1398316 1398462	Buildings 43, 46, 48 and 50 (Type Q Barracks)	LB GII	ST 91105 80893	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1391618		1398301	Buildings 59, 60, and 61 (Officers Mess)	LB GII	ST 91064 80679	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1391620	MWI45010	1398383	Building 66 (Guard and Firehouse)	LB GII	ST 91258 80837	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1391621			Entrance Gates, Piers and Walls to South of Officers Mess	LB GII	ST 91091 80583	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1391622		1398389	Main Gates, Piers and Railings	LB GII	ST 91317 80835	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1391638			Baptist Chapel	LB GII	ST 89532 82341	Out	The asset has no intervisibility or historical relationship with the Solar PV Site.
1392782	MWI45006	1398423	Building 82 (Canteen), Aircraft Storage Unit Site	LB GII	ST 91286 81379	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1393020	MWI45002	1398345	Buildings 3, 6 and 7 ('C' Type Hangars)	LB GII	ST 90953 81059	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1393021	MWI45006	1398423	Building 79 (MT Group)	LB GII	ST 91188 81380	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1393022	MWI45006	1398423	Building 81 (Station Staff Offices)	LB GII	ST 91195 81306	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1393023	MWI45006	1398423	Building 80 (QM Stores)	LB GII	ST 91243 81428	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1396584	MWI45011	1398407	Building 23 (Parachute Store)	LB GII	ST 90924 80912	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1412678		1398468	Building 22	LB GII	ST 90984 81012	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1412680	MWI45006	1398423	Building 75 (C-Type Hangar), Aircraft Storage Unit Site	LB GII	ST 91158 81473	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1412683	MWI45006	1398423	Building 77 (Guardhouse), Aircraft Storage Unit Site	LB GII	ST 91150 81316	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1412684	MWI45011	1398407	Building 20 (Main Stores)	LB GII	ST 90967 80949	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1450580			Corston and Rodbourne War Memorial Cross	LB GII	ST 92505 83930	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

Appendix 2 Gazetteer of Conservation Areas

The following table provides details of Conservation Areas recorded by Historic England's NHLE within 5km of the Solar PV Sites. These have been listed alphabetically, and their locations are marked on Figures 1 and 3.

NHLE ID.	Name	NGR (centre)	Scope In/Out	Notes
-	Acton Turville	ST 80874 80882	Out	Conservation Area scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the scheme.
-	Alderton	ST 84027 82938	In	The conservation area is included due to its proximity to the Solar PV Site and as there is potential for change to the wider character of the area to the east of the settlement.
-	Castle Combe	ST 84112 77240	Out	The Conservation Area is set within a secluded valley and has no visual relationship with the Solar PV Site.
-	Didmarton	ST 82138 87499	Out	Conservation Area scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the scheme.
-	Doughton and Highgrove	ST 87698 91655	Out	Included at this stage due to significance of assets within the Conservation Area, however the Conservation Area will most likely not be taken forward for further assessment.
-	Easton Grey	ST 87925 87499	Out	The Conservation Area has no intervisibility with Solar PV Site.
-	Great Badminton	ST 80447 82734	Out	This Conservation Area includes the village of Badminton and parts of Registered Park and Gardens grounds. It is very inwardly focussed and there will be no impact by Scheme to the asset on an Individual basis.
-	Great Somerford	ST 96330 82816	Out	Conservation Area scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the scheme.
-	Grittleton	ST 86156 79911	In	The Conservation Area itself is obscured from the Solar PV Site by heavy tree screening and intervening topography. However, it has been scoped in for further assessment due to its potential historic

NHLE ID.	Name	NGR (centre)	Scope In/Out	Notes
				relationship with the wider landscape, as well as with Fosse Lodge to the north.
-	Hullavington Airbase	ST 90273 81131	In	The Conservation Area's setting is focussed inwards towards the base. It also has a high level of privacy and is heavily screened from the Solar PV Site. However, the LPA has expressed concerns regarding impacts to this asset, and it has been included for further assessment.
-	Kington Langley	ST 92364 76910	Out	Conservation Area scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the scheme.
-	Kington St Michael	ST 90387 77227	Out	Conservation Area scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the scheme.
-	Lea	ST 95730 86345	Out	Conservation Area scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the scheme.
-	Leigh Delamere	ST 88380 79267	Out	Conservation Area scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the scheme.
-	Little Badminton	ST 80304 84129	Out	The Conservation Area is focused internally but includes part of the Registered Park and Gardens grounds. Planting and bushes help screen views out towards the Solar PV Site. There will be no impact by the Scheme to this asset on an individual basis.
-	Little Drew	ST 83111 80252	Out	Conservation Area scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the scheme.
-	Little Somerford	ST 96847 84347	Out	It was not possible to view the Conservation Area fully, but it is scoped out as it is believed to be too far away and is largely screened from view by the intervening landscape.
-	Luckington	ST 83433 84033	Out	Conservation Area scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the scheme.

NHLE ID.	Name	NGR (centre)	Scope In/Out	Notes
-	Malmesbury	ST 93335 87264	Out	The Conservation Area is scoped in due to its elevated position within the landscape. However, it is located at a considerable distance from the Solar PV Sites, and will not be impacted by the Scheme.
-	Rodbourne	ST 93471 83370	In	The Conservation Area is scoped in due to proximity to the Solar PV Site and the potential for change to the wider landscape. However, it is very loud in the Conservation Area due to the proximity to rail line.
-	Sevington	ST 86999 78780	Out	Conservation Area scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the scheme.
-	Sherston	ST 85265 85871	In	The Conservation Area is scoped in at this stage, but it may be scoped out following further assessment. There are very few views out from the Conservation Area. The majority of the listed buildings are screened by intervening development and the tight urban grain. The surrounding landscape is intimate, and there is little in the way of long-distance views. Assessment will be dependent on views towards the Conservation Area and the experience of the settlement as it is approached.
-	Shipton Moyne	ST 89057 89611	Out	Views within the Conservation Area are focussed inwards along the main road, with hedged rear gardens. The church is surrounded by trees and other vegetation. The church has a prominent tower but even so it is largely screened by the village.
-	Sopworth	ST 82749 86237	Out	The asset has no intervisibility with the Solar PV Site.
-	Stanton St Quintin	ST 90561 79895	Out	The Conservation Area is scoped out due to the distance from the Solar PV Site, the intervening topography and development/trees that obscure views.
-	Sutton Benger	ST 94580 78655	Out	Conservation Area scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the scheme.
-	Westonbirt	ST 86295 89829	Out	The Conservation Area is largely situated to the southeast of A433, except for a small area in north. It includes the southern part of a Registered Park and Garden, a private girl's school, as well as the

NHLE ID.	Name	NGR (centre)	Scope In/Out	Notes
				village of Westonbirt. The CA boundary is largely focussed on the former extent of the grounds around the house (now school) as well as the village. Views out across the landscape are largely glimpsed, with the CA at a distance from the Scheme. Asset has been scoped out as there is no potential for impact from scheme.
	Willesley	ST 85180 88656	Out	Conservation Area scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the scheme.

Appendix 3 Gazetteer of Registered Parks and Gardens

The following table provides details of Registered Parks and Gardens recorded by Historic England's NHLE. These are composed of Grade I and Grade II* RPG's within 5km of the Solar PV Sites, and Grade 2 RPG's within 2km of the Solar PV Sites. These have been listed in order of their reference numbers, and their locations are marked on Figures 1 and 3.

NHLE ID.	Description	Designation	NGR (centre)	Scope In/Out	Notes
1000561	Badminton House	RPG GI	ST 82292 80595	In	The Registered Park and Garden is focused internally on the procession route through the grounds. Heavy planting and bushes on the boundary stop any views out towards the Solar PV Site. However, further research is required (access to Estate Plans) to assess historical relationships with the wider landscapes.
1000457	Westonbirt	RPG GI	ST 85252 90049	Out	The Registered Park and Garden is split into two sections by A4333. Northwest of the A4333 is Westonbirt Arboretum, which is open to the public. All areas were walked, and the views were established to be focussed on the east along avenues, some views were focussed specifically towards the listed entrance to house to the south. One avenue had a view towards the top stories of the house over woodland. South of the A4333 is a private girl's school that was not accessible. The RPG is very much focussed on this specific area in relation to the former Westonbirt estate, and due to distance from study Solar PV Site, it is considered there will be no potential for impacts to this RPG.
1001437	Estcourt Park	RPG GII	ST 90015 91035	Out	Only a small portion of the entry road was included within 5km of the Solar PV Site. There were no views from this entrance adjacent to the road to any areas of the Solar PV Site.

Appendix 4 Gazetteer of Scheduled Monuments

The following table provides details of Scheduled Monuments recorded by Historic England's NHLE within 5km of the Solar PV Sites. These have been listed in order of their reference numbers, and their locations are marked on Figures 1 and 3.

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1004681			Town defences	ST 93558 87338	Out	Scoped out as there is no potential for the asset to be impacted by the scheme.
1004682			St Paul's Church tower and site of church	ST 93268 87237	Out	The church tower is a very prominent feature within the landscape and situated within the older part of the hilltop town. There will be no physical impacts to this asset, and views from this asset will only be glimpsed due to the distance. Asset has no connection to surrounding landscape after dissolution and has been scoped out.
1004700			Stone cross in churchyard, Littleton Drew	ST 83145 80200	Out	The asset has no visual relationship with the Solar PV Site.
1004703	ST88NE602	208576	Earthwork 200yds (180m) W of parish church	ST 85060 86028	Out	Scoped out as there is no potential for the asset to be impacted by the scheme.
1005660			Market cross	ST 93302 87228	Out	Scoped out as there is no potential for the asset to be impacted by the scheme.
1008017			Bowl barrow 400m NNE of Tanner's Clump	ST 87829 90725	Out	The bowl barrow sits on a plateau. It was not possible to access during assessment due to proximity to Highgrove impacting parking. However, a ZTV has been run from this asset, which shows that views from asset terminate to south/southeast at a prominent ridge. No views to Solar PV Sites due to distance. Asset has been

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
						scoped out as there is no potential for it to be impacted by the scheme.
1009580			Motte and bailey castle 600m north of Castle Combe	ST 83878 77922	Out	Seems to be set part way down the valley side, with very overgrown foliage obscuring the asset. No intervisibility with the Solar PV Site is expected.
1010136			Benedictine monastery known as Malmesbury Abbey	ST 93338 87340	Out	The monastery is a very prominent asset within Malmsbury. However, there is no relationship with the Solar PV Site and has been scoped out of further assessment.
1010394			Giant's Cave: a chambered long barrow 750m south west of Allengrove Farm	ST 82001 82965	Out	The asset has been scoped out as it has no intervisibility with the Solar PV Site.
1010395			Long barrow 600m north of Hebden Farm	ST 82111 82838	Out	The barrow is of a modest height and has no intervisibility with the Solar PV Site.
1010397			Long barrow 500m north of Lugbury Farm	ST 83069 78559	Out	The asset's setting in the direction of the Solar PV Site is dominated by the M4. It is screened from the Solar PV Site.
1013076	ST98SW450	212716	Moated site 500m northwest of Nabals Farm	ST 92954 80572	Out	The monument is heavily wooded, and at the time of visit was flooded. It is scoped out due to innerving woodland obscuring views towards the Solar PV Site.
1013224			Motte castle 20m west of Great Somerford Church	ST 96384 83099	Out	Scoped out as there is no potential for the asset to be impacted by the scheme.

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1013354	ST88NE300	1118410 1522387 1522375 1522409 1522384 208581	Romano-British settlement, earthwork enclosure and a section of the Fosse Way, 415m west of Whatley Manor	ST 88978 87118	Out	The main camp falls away to the river, then rises on the Fosse Way to B6. The asset had no intervisibility with the Solar PV Site, and its relationship with the Fosse Way, as well as the adjacent river, is the most significant. The Scheme will have no impact upon this significance, and therefore this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
1015425			Churchyard cross in St Lawrence's churchyard	ST 82239 87458	Out	Scoped out as there is no potential for the asset to be impacted by the scheme.
1018389	ST98NW403	1200155	Early medieval settlement, palace, church and Bronze Age ring ditches 340m east of Cowage Farm	ST 90745 86190	Out	Asset has no relationship with Solar PV Site, nor are there any above-ground remains visible within this area. Asset has been scoped out of further assessment as there is no potential for it to be impacted by the scheme.
1018417			Village cross	ST 96451 78753	Out	Scoped out as there is no potential for the asset to be impacted by the scheme.
1018418			Bowl barrow 340m east of Holly Bush Farm	ST 88135 80417	Out	Scoped out as there is no potential for the asset to be impacted by the scheme.
1018419			Long barrow 240m south west of Green Barrow Farm	ST 85254 77767	Out	Scoped out as there is no potential for the asset to be impacted by the scheme.
1018432			Dovecote at Manor Farm, Draycot Cerne	ST 92869 78197	Out	Scoped out as there is no potential for the asset to be impacted by the scheme.

NHLE ID.	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1018612			Dovecote at The Manor	ST 90460 79860	Out	Scoped out as there is no potential for the asset to be impacted by the scheme.
1018610	ST88SE550		Pillow mound 280m south west of Surrendell Farm	ST 87157 81993	Out	Scoped out as there is no potential for the asset to be impacted by the scheme.
1021288			Ringwork on Cam's Hill, 500m north east of Lawn Farm	ST 94050 85787	In	Ringwork situated in a prominent location on a hill. Site visit and ZTV show that it has long-views across the landscape, and will be scoped in for further assessment.
1021415			Roman villa and earlier settlement remains in Badminton Park, 340m south of Hinnegar Lodges	ST 81080 85662	Out	Scoped out as there is no potential for the asset to be impacted by the scheme.

Appendix 5 Gazetteer of Non-Designated Built Heritage Records

The following table provides details of Non-Designated Built-Heritage Asset's recorded by Historic England's NRHE and Wiltshire HER within 1km of the Solar PV Sites. The asset's have been listed in order of their HER reference number, and their locations are marked on Figures 2 and 3.

HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
MWI65841		Smallholding, North East of Alderton	ST 84729 83711	In	Scoped in due to proximity to Solar PV Site to the south.
MWI65875		Outfarm, West South West of Common Wood Farm	ST 85330 84031	In	Situated west of Common Wood Farm. Scoped in due to position and proximity.
MWI65876		Common Wood Farm	ST 85467 84036	In	Asset is only partially accessible from the east. The asset is located on a ridge that features prominently to the north and south. No impact from Solar PV Site to the east but possibly to the south. Setting defined by its surrounding rural landscape which may be impacted by the scheme.
MWI65925		East Dunley House (Surrendell Cottages)	ST 86152 82015	Out	The Solar PV Site is rather enclosed upon itself, and the tree lined estate it sits within. Entirely screened from views west and north by vegetation, with views east and south not impacted. Asset scoped out as there is no potential to be impacted by the scheme.
MWI65928		Outfarm, East of Lords Wood Cottage	ST 86525 83912	In	No access. Asset scoped in due to proximity to Solar PV Site to south.
MWI65929		Lords Wood Cottage	ST 86090 83859	In	Farmstead abuts Solar PV Site to southwest. Scoped in due to proximity, though there are very nice grounds located to west of complex which may provide screening.
MWI65930		Outfarm, East-northeast of Widley's Farm	ST 86121 84967	In	Asset is located within Field A3/A4. It has been scoped in due to location. However, will need to check condition of asset upon

HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
					further assessment, as appears to be a ruin on aerial imagery (area around building overgrown).
MWI65935		Lower Farm	ST 86023 86237	Out	Asset screened by Easton Town Farm and Pinkney Wood, no intervisibility.
MWI65936		Outfarm, Northwest of Easton Town Farm	ST 85941 86054	Out	Asset set within valley and screened by neighbouring Easton Town Farm. No impact from Solar PV Site expected.
MWI65945		Home Farm	ST 85766 86204	Out	Farmstead internally focussed, and well screened on boundaries by vegetation. No intervisibility.
MWI65947		Hill House Farm	ST 85473 85459	Out	Setting defined by the crossroads its Solar PV Sites on and its relationship to Sherston. Views from junction to the north focus on buildings to west of Thompsons Hill, outside farmstead boundary. Landscape slopes to the north towards Sherston, with Farmstead positioned at junction in a lower area than landscape to south. Farmstead appears to be largely screened from the Solar PV Site by significant hedgerow around tennis court to south, as well as planting to the southeast. Asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
MWI65948		Outfarm, Southwest of Hill House Farm	ST 85305 85356	Out	Asset is defined by its rural setting, and appears to be in use by animals. Asset is low-lying and is largely screened from views East by vegetation along roadsides and field boundaries. Asset has been scoped out.
MWI65968		Lord's Wood Farm	ST 86917 84209	In	Scoped in due to proximity to Solar PV Site and the potential impact to its rural setting.
MWI65969		Lady's Wood	ST 87034 84653	In	Scoped in due to proximity to Solar PV Site and the potential impact to its rural setting. Intervisibility with Solar PV Site to east of Fosse Way, potential to southwest.
MWI65975		New Barn	ST 87521 85990	Out	Asset is set behind hedgerow, surrounded by other structures. No relationship with Solar PV Site through setting or views.

HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
MWI65980		Outfarm, North West of Norton	ST 87950 85006	In	Asset is not included within Solar PV Site, but immediately adjacent. It has potential to be impacted due to its proximity. However, appears to be a ruin, will need to confirm as part of future Solar PV Site visit.
MWI65981		Townleaze Barn	ST 87714 83312	In	Asset is defined and experienced as a rural farmstead, and there is potential for development to erode this setting to north and east. Presence of rail line to south has encroached upon its setting.
MWI66028	1491071	Ruckley Barn	ST 88081 86771	Out	Asset scoped out due to distance and is screened by other structures to south.
MWI66042		Maidford	ST 89207 84524	In	Asset scoped in due to proximity and relationship to wider landscape. Hedgerows/trees may provide some screening to north/northwest.
MWI66047		Outfarm, South of Foxley	ST 89556 85614	In	Asset scoped in due to proximity to Solar PV Site. There is intervisibility between Solar PV Site and asset.
MWI66049		Outfarm, North East of Maidford	ST 89554 84948	Out	Asset is set within a small depression along the creek. Setting would likely remain unchanged by development within Solar PV Site.
MWI66051		Gorsey Leaze	ST 89872 84744	Out	Setting enclosed by rural farms and on farm track. Scoped out, no views or change to immediate setting.
MWI66053		Court Farm	ST 89444 82098	Out	The building has an enclosed setting focussed within Hullavington.
MWI66111		Lower West Park Farm	ST 91462 84652	Out	Positioned to the north of a ridge which separates the asset from the Solar PV Site. Situated within a depression, its setting is largely rural.
MWI66114		New Barn	ST 91192 82743	In	Asset situated down locked, gated track and not accessible. The setting of the asset has been eroded by the adjacent industrial estate, rail and road systems. However, views to

HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
					northwest across open fields are possible, and it has been scoped in due to proximity to Solar PV Site.
MWI66121		Cooks Farm	ST 91688 80823	Out	Setting predominantly focused on main road near green. No intervisibility.
MWI66122		Cherry Tree	ST 91801 80876	Out	Asset is enclosed by houses and setting is defined by small green of Lower Stanton St. Quinten. No intervisibility with Solar PV Site.
MWI66161		Newlands Farm	ST 92441 84226	Out	Asset is dominate by A road. No relationship to Solar PV Site.
MWI66199		Nables Farm (Nabal's Farm)	ST 93554 80449	Out	Asset situated on a northern facing slope, though down from road, which is the high point. Asset situated in valley, with no views out across landscape to north. Scoped out of further assessment.
MWI66202		Outfarm, North northwest of Avil's Farm	ST 93171 81771	In	Scoped in due to location within the Solar PV Site.
MWI66203		Cleeve House Childrens Home (Rodbourne Cliffe Farm)	ST 93419 82347	Out	Reasonably strong screening to south, with asset situated on north/northeast facing slope.
MWI66204		Bottom Farm (Rodbourne Bottom Farm)	ST 93495 82923	Out	Setting has been eroded by adjacent railway which towers over the farm steading, with asset set back from road and enclosed within farm buildings. Asset situated in valley, with no views of Solar PV Sites possible. Asset scoped out.
MWI66206		Parsloe's Farm	ST 93580 83445	Out	Large estate to east of village. No intervisibility. Setting tied to village and its estate.
MWI66207		Rose Cottage	ST 93393 83237	Out	A modern barn screens much of asset from Solar PV Site. Setting confined to immediate rural landscape and the village. Asset scoped out.

HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
MWI66243		Outfarm, Northwest of Avil's Farm	ST 92795 81650	In	Asset no longer present within the Solar PV Site.
MWI66244		Manor Farm (The Orchards)	ST 93494 83340	Out	Farmstead associated with village. No intervisibility.
MWI66285		Goosegreen Farm	ST 94053 82652	Out	Asset enclosed by its rural setting within fields. There seems to be a rise between the asset and Solar PV Site. Most likely no intervisibility.
MWI66286		Grove Farm	ST 94307 82589	Out	Farmstead is enclosed and not visible from road.
MWI66293		Startley Farm	ST 94540 81952	Out	Farmstead situated within an enclosed setting.
MWI66294		White Lodge	ST 94628 81875	Out	Farmstead situated within an enclosed setting.
MWI71267		Yard in Alderton	ST 83948 82949	In	Private property not accessed. but setting enclosed by Alderton main street. Scoped in based on the proximity of Alderton to the proposals, and association with Alderton Conservation Area.
MWI71269		Prater's Farm	ST 85719 86264	Out	Situated within enclosed farmstead and screened to south/southeast by adjacent Home Farm complex.
MWI71325		Church Farm	ST 93320 83381	Out	Setting tied to church and now water tower. No intervisibility with Solar PV Site.
MWI71327		Roman Cottage	ST 93561 83382	Out	Setting enclosed by the farmstead and the village itself.
MWI71328		Godwins Farm	ST 93639 82723	Out	Scoped out due to the prominence of the main intersection to which it is positioned against.
MWI71341		Clove Farm	ST 94638 82038	Out	Setting of these buildings are focused on the main road, and importantly Hullavington. Cohesive colour and grain of built

HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
					forms. Asset scoped out as no potential for impact from the scheme.
MWI71447		Blick Farm	ST 89660 82220	Out	Setting of these buildings are focused on the main road, and importantly Hullavington. Cohesive colour and grain of built forms. Asset scoped out as no potential for impact from the scheme.
MWI77311		Alderton Tunnel	ST 84728 82572	Out	This asset is entirely below-ground and is screened from Solar PV Site.
MWI77313	502651	Hullavington Railway Station	ST 90033 82817	Out	Down a private farm track. Relationship with railway and area surrounding asset entirely wooded, providing high level of screening.
MWI77316		Railway Viaduct, Rodbourne Bottom	ST 93417 82971	Out	Carries rail line over Pound Hill. Set within woodland, no impact from proposals within Solar PV Site despite proximity.
MWI77696		Stanton Shelter, Hullavington Airfield	ST 91228 81321	Out	Shelter positioned within airfield boundary, which is largely screened from external views. Internal relationship with airfield itself not impacted.
ST88SW525		Luckington Court Garden	ST 83550 84000	Out	Forms part of the former estate of Luckington Court. Most of assets no longer visible, appears to now be a walled field.
ST97NW527		Draycot Park	ST 93622 79299	Out	No longer extant.
ST98SW455		Farmsteads, West Park Farm	ST 91222 84322	In	Set on south facing slope there is intervisibility which could affect the way in which the asset is experienced. While the assets immediate setting wouldn't change, its wider rural setting could.
ST98SW525	1398279	Hullavington Airfield	ST 90255 81276	In	Airfield is situated entirely within Hullavington CA. Setting is focussed inwards towards the base, with a high level of privacy and airfield is heavily screened from the Solar PV Site. Has been included at request of LPA.

HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
ST98SW527		Quaker Burial Ground, West of The Elders, Lower Stanton St Quinton	ST 91691 80929	Out	No visual impact, nor any historic relationship with Solar PV Site.
ST88NE302 ST88SW300	1164946	Fosse Way	ST 80880 8685 ST 8629 8298	In	Asset scoped in due to proximity to Solar PV Sites.
	1360154	Bristol And South Wales Direct Railway	ST 06000 81000	In	This asset has been scoped in, as it cuts across the landscape between several of the Solar PV Sites.
	1490814	Grays Of Sherston	ST 85434 86013	Out	Setting defined by built up environment of Sherston. No intervisibility.
	1487812	Former Baptist Chapel in Grove Road	ST 85353 85749	Out	Setting formed by built form of Sherston. No intervisibility beyond Grove Road.
	1487834	Primitive Methodist Chapel	ST 94577 80747	Out	Setting formed by built form of Upper Seagry. No intervisibility beyond Henn Lane.

Annex D Heritage Scoping Tables – Cable Route Corridor and Highway Improvement Areas

Gazetteer of Listed Buildings

The following table provides details of Listed Buildings recorded by Historic England's NHLE within 250m of the Cable Route Corridor and 100m of the Highway Improvement Areas. These have been listed in order of their reference numbers, and their locations are marked on **Figure Annex D-1.**

NHLE ID	Description	Address	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1021754	Garden Gate piers, Gates and Front Walls to Beanacre Manor	Beanacre	LB GII	ST 90079 65717	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1021774	Westlands Farmhouse	Whitley	LB GII	ST 89388 66695	In	Asset is situated within Order Limits. Has been scoped in for further assessment.
1021775	Whitley House	Whitley	LB GII	ST 88804 66559	In	Asset is scoped in due to proximity to Cable Route Corridor.
1021967	Boyds Farmhouse	Easton	LB GII	ST 88032 67882	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1021968	Mynte Farmhouse	Corsham	LB GII	ST 88956 71904	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1021969	Cartshed and Loft at Mynte Farm	Corsham	LB GII	ST 88928 71909	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1021970	Chequers Farmhouse	Corsham	LB GII	ST 88981 71865	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1021971	Old Road Cottage	Corsham	LB GII	ST 89203 71658	In	Asset is scoped in due to proximity to Cable Route Corridor.

NHLE ID	Description	Address	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1022011	Barn to East of Easton Farmhouse	Easton	LB GII	ST 89145 70776	In	Asset is scoped in due to proximity to Cable Route Corridor, as well as due to its relationship with Easton Conservation Area.
1022013	Easton Court Farmhouse	Easton	LB GII	ST 89066 70635	In	Asset is scoped in due to proximity to Cable Route Corridor, as well as due to its relationship with Easton Conservation Area.
1022014	Barn to South of Easton Court Farmhouse	Easton	LB GII	ST 89053 70595	In	Asset is scoped in due to proximity to Cable Route Corridor, as well as due to its relationship with Easton Conservation Area.
1022015	Barn to South West of Easton Court Farmhouse	Easton	LB GII	ST 89085 70590	In	Asset is scoped in due to proximity to Cable Route Corridor, as well as due to its relationship with Easton Conservation Area.
1022016	Number 9, Easton	Easton	LB GII	ST 88965 70518	In	Asset is scoped in due to proximity to Cable Route Corridor, as well as due to its relationship with Easton Conservation Area.
1022017	Number 15, Easton	Easton	LB GII	ST 89031 70452	In	Asset is scoped in due to proximity to Cable Route Corridor, as well as due to its relationship with Easton Conservation Area.
1022018	Easton House	Easton	LB GII*	ST 89006 70435	In	Asset is scoped in due to proximity to Cable Route Corridor, as well as due to its relationship with Easton Conservation Area.
1022019	Coach House at Easton House	Easton	LB GII	ST 88986 70415	In	Asset is scoped in due to proximity to Cable Route Corridor, as well as due to its relationship with Easton Conservation Area.
1022020	Dovecote 30m west of Easton House	Easton	LB GII*	ST 88957 70430	In	Asset is scoped in due to proximity to Cable Route Corridor, as well as due to its relationship with Easton Conservation Area.

NHLE ID	Description	Address	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1022115	Thingley Court Farmhouse	Easton	LB GII	ST 89389 70211	In	Asset is situated within Order Limits. Has been scoped in for further assessment.
1022146	Milestone at Junction with Corsham Road	Lacock	LB GII	ST 91279 69033	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1022269	Milestone at NGR ST935889	Malmesbury	LB GII	ST 93955 88532	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme. *Note: Asset is noted as missing by the Milestone Society.*
1022298	Manor Farmhouse	Grittleton	LB GII	ST 85883 80062	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1022303	Malmesbury Lodge	Grittleton	LB GII	ST 86267 80238	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1022309	West Lodge and Entrance Gates to Grittleton House	Grittleton	LB GII	ST 85861 79975	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1022896	Barn Range at Starveall Farm	Chippenham Without	LB GII	ST 87913 73444	In	Asset is scoped in due to proximity to Cable Route Corridor.
1023020	Folly Farmhouse	Yatton Keynell	LB GII	ST 86762 77046	In	Asset is scoped in due to proximity to Cable Route Corridor.
1023212	Barn to the East of Surrendell Farmhouse	Hullavington	LB GII	ST 87401 82116	In	Asset is scoped in due to proximity to Cable Route Corridor.
1181792	Barn at Chapel Knapp Farm	Easton	LB GII	ST 88495 68047	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

NHLE ID	Description	Address	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1181798	Gatepiers at North East Entrance to Corsham Park	Corsham	LB GII*	ST 89059 71591	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1182495	Easton Farmhouse	Easton	LB GII	ST 89125 70746	In	Asset is scoped in due to proximity to Cable Route Corridor, as well as due to its relationship with Easton Conservation Area.
1183712	Park Farmhouse	Yatton Keynell	LB GII	ST 86623 77942	In	Asset is scoped in due to proximity to Cable Route Corridor.
1194580	Stables at Beanacre Manor	Beanacre	LB GII	ST 90044 65718	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1198153	10, The Linleys	Easton	LB GII	ST 87897 68897	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1198517	Pair of Cottages on East Side Occupied by E Stone and A Gough	Grittleton	LB GII	ST 86168 80214	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1198544	Barn at Sevington Farm	Sevington	LB GII	ST 86910 78680	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1198608	Masons	Grittleton	LB GII	ST 85899 80017	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1198980	Surrendell Farmhouse	Hullavington	LB GII	ST 87369 82122	In	Asset is scoped in due to proximity to Cable Route Corridor.

NHLE ID	Description	Address	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1199018	The Salutation Inn	The Gib	LB GII	ST 83804 79097	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1199068	3-5, B3353	Easton	LB GII	ST 88322 68640	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1199102	Barn to the Rear of Thingley Court Farmhouse	Easton	LB GII	ST 89383 70230	In	Asset is situated within Order Limits. Has been scoped in for further assessment.
1199273	Starveall Farmhouse	Chippenham Without	LB GII	ST 87929 73436	In	Asset is scoped in due to proximity to Cable Route Corridor.
1203733	Statue in the Grounds to East of Grittleton House	Grittleton	LB GII	ST 86298 79982	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1203734	South View Windmill Cottage	Grittleton	LB GII	ST 86169 80176	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1214012	Bath Lodge	Tormarton	LB GI	ST 75823 78492	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1253945	Fairlawn Merestead	Grittleton	LB GII	ST 86186 80187	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1283578	Shelter Barn to the South East of Surrendell Farmhouse	Hullavington	LB GII	ST 87421 82066	In	Asset is scoped in due to proximity to Cable Route Corridor.
1283926	Monks House	Easton	LB GII	ST 87846 68097	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

NHLE ID	Description	Address	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1284492	Number 6, Easton	Easton	LB GII	ST 89088 70678	In	Asset is scoped in due to proximity to Cable Route Corridor, as well as due to its relationship with Easton Conservation Area.
1284644	Trinity Farmhouse	Rodbourne	LB GII	ST 93258 83261	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1284671	Milestone at NGR ST 9179 8312	Corston	LB GII	ST 91790 83124	In	Has been scoped in due to location within Cable Route Corridor footprint.
1284829	Barn at Mynte Farmhouse and Attached Stalls	Corsham	LB GII	ST 88940 71930	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1285258	Milestone at Intersection of A365 and Kingsdown Road	Box Fiveways	LB GII	ST 83873 67095	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1285548	Barn to Rear of Whitley House	Whitley	LB GII	ST 88800 66559	In	Asset is scoped in due to proximity to Cable Route Corridor.
1285620	Gazebo and Garden Walls to Rear of Beanacre Manor	Beanacre	LB GII	ST 90111 65745	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1285631	Barn at Beanacre Old Manor	Beanacre	LB GII	ST 90148 65811	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1288729	Wall, Railings and Gatepiers about 10 Metres East of Bath Lodge	Tormarton	LB GII	ST 75859 78529	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

NHLE ID	Description	Address	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1288759	Turnpike Tollhouse	Tormarton	LB GII	ST 75816 78442	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1320884	Former Stables and Barn, 20 Yards to South of Cross Hands Hotel	Old Sodbury	LB GII	ST 76345 81160	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1363847	Milestone in Wall about 8 Metres East of Entrance to Masons	Grittleton	LB GII	ST 85919 80003	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1363851	The Old Stores	Grittleton	LB GII	ST 85940 79990	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1363879	Woodman's Lodge	Grittleton	LB GII	ST 86526 79593	In	Has been scoped in due to location within south-eastern corner of Grittleton Conservation Area, as well as proximity to Cable Route Corridor.
1363882	Webb's Cottage	Grittleton	LB GII	ST 86158 80226	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1363951	6 and 7, Silver Street	Easton	LB GII	ST 88257 68651	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1363952	Coach House at Thingley Court Farm	Easton	LB GII	ST 89415 70227	In	Asset is situated within Order Limits. Has been scoped in for further assessment.
1363964	Avills Farmhouse	Easton	LB GII	ST 87956 68910	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

NHLE ID	Description	Address	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1364013	Numbers 10-13, Easton	Easton	LB GII	ST 88997 70471	In	Asset is scoped in due to proximity to Cable Route Corridor, as well as due to its relationship with Easton Conservation Area.
1364014	Porch to Easton House	Easton	LB GII	ST 89013 70443	In	Asset is scoped in due to proximity to Cable Route Corridor, as well as due to its relationship with Easton Conservation Area.
1364015	Outbuilding to West of Easton House	Easton	LB GII	ST 88991 70435	In	Asset is scoped in due to proximity to Cable Route Corridor, as well as due to its relationship with Easton Conservation Area.
1364016	The Roebuck Inn	Easton	LB GII	ST 89049 70009	In	Asset is situated within Order Limits. Has been scoped in for further assessment.
1364024	Chapel Knapp Farmhouse	Easton	LB GII	ST 88495 68048	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1364152	Beanacre Manor with Dairy	Beanacre	LB GII*	ST 90082 65734	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

Gazetteer of Conservation Areas

The following table provides details of Conservation Areas recorded by Historic England's NHLE within 250m of the Cable Route Corridor and 100m of the Highway Improvement Areas. These have been listed alphabetically, and their locations are marked on **Figure Annex D-1**.

Name	NGR (centre)	Scope In/Out	Notes
Corsham	ST 87989 70943	Out	Small areas of eastern boundary of Conservation Area extend within 250m Cable Route Corridor buffer. Has been scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the Scheme.
Easton	ST 89077 70626	In	Easton Conservation Area is situated immediately adjacent the Cable Route Corridor, and has therefore been scoped in due to proximity.
Grittleton	ST 86156 79911	In	The Cable Route Corridor passes immediately adjacent the eastern boundary of Grittleton Conservation Area and has therefore been scoped in due to proximity.
Lacock	ST 91787 68735	Out	Small areas of north-western boundary of Conservation Area extend within 250m Cable Route Corridor buffer. Has been scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the Scheme, as this area is solely included for Highway Improvements at junction.
Rodbourne	ST 86999 78780	Out	Small areas of western boundary of Conservation Area extend within 250m Cable Route Corridor buffer. Has been scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the Scheme.
Sevington	ST 86999 78780	Out	Conservation Area well screened along northern and north-western extents. Has been scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the Scheme.
Yatton Keynell	ST 86613 76454	Out	Only small section of north-eastern boundary of Conservation Area included within the 250m Cable Route Corridor buffer. Conservation Area scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the Scheme.

Gazetteer of Registered Parks and Gardens

The following table provides details of Registered Parks and Gardens recorded by Historic England's NHLE within 250m of the Cable Route Corridor and 100m of the Highway Improvement Areas. These have been listed in order of their reference numbers, and their locations are marked on **Figure Annex D-1**.

NHLE ID	Name	Designation	NGR (centre)	Scope In/Out	Notes
1000470	Corsham Court	RPG GII*	ST 87561 71050	Out	Small area of north-eastern boundary of RPG extends within 250m Cable Route Corridor buffer. Has been scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the Scheme.
1000566	Dodington House	RPG GII*	ST 75138 79567	Out	Small area of north-eastern boundary of RPG extends within 250m Cable Route Corridor buffer. Has been scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the Scheme, as this area is solely included for Highway Improvements at junction.

Gazetteer of Scheduled Monuments

The following table provides details of Scheduled Monuments recorded by Historic England's NHLE within 250m of the Cable Route Corridor and 100m of the Highway Improvement Areas. These have been listed in order of their reference numbers, and their locations are marked on **Figure Annex D-1**.

NHLE ID	Name	NGR (centre)	Scope In/Out	Notes
1018428	Medieval settlement of Sheldon	ST 88378 74099	Out	South-western corner of Scheduled Monument falls within 250m Cable Route Corridor buffer. Asset situated on slight south-east facing slope, well screened by surrounding Sheldon Wood to east and north. Asset scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the Scheme.
1018610	Pillow mound 280m south west of Surrendell Farm	ST 87157 81993	In	Earthwork situated approximately 15m east of Cable Route Corridor. Has been scoped in due to proximity and wider historical relationship with the field within which it resides, and the corridor passes.

Gazetteer of Non-Designated Built-Heritage Records

The following table provides details of non-designated built-heritage asset's recorded by Historic England's NRHE and Wiltshire HER within 250m of the Cable Route Corridor and 100m of the Highway Improvement Areas. These have been listed in order of their reference numbers, and their locations are marked on **Figure Annex D-2**.

HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	Address	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
MWI31510	1416390	Pillbox West of Beanacre	Beanacre	ST 9004 6642	Out	Asset situated to east of railway and is screened by belt of woodland east of Melksham Substation. Asset scoped out.
MWI31511	1416391	Pillbox, North West of Beanacre	Beanacre	ST 9005 6654	Out	Asset situated west of railway and north of Westlands Lane. Asset screened by belt of woodland north of Melksham Substation. Asset scoped out.
MWI31538	1416389	Pillbox, Near Beanacre	Beanacre	ST 9004 6642	Out	Asset situated to east of railway and is screened by belt of woodland east of Melksham Substation. Asset scoped out.
MWI45575	-	5 The Laurels	Beanacre	ST 9025 6653	Out	Building has an enclosed setting on edge of Beanacre, primary elevation faces south away from Scheme.
MWI50024	-	7 The Chequers	Corsham	ST 8900 7173	Out	Asset scoped out due to distance and existing screening.
MWI52351	-	Barn, Thingley Farm	Corsham	ST 8954 7014	In	Asset scoped in due to proximity to Cable Route Corridor.
MWI53326	-	Westrop Barn	Westrop	ST 8860 7031	Out	Asset scoped out due to distance and existing screening.
MWI53327	-	Cowshed, Westrop Barn	Westrop	ST 8859 7032	Out	Asset scoped out due to distance and existing screening.

HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	Address	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
MWI58528	-	189a Westlands Lane	Whitley	ST 8914 6671	Out	Building set within small plot north of Westlands Lane. Primary elevation faces south towards Cable Route Corridor, which includes Westlands Lane.
MWI60050	-	1 The Laurels	Beanacre	ST 9022 6647	Out	Building has an enclosed setting within Beanacre, primary elevation faces east away from Scheme.
MWI62267	-	Furze Knoll	Chapel Knapp	ST 8860 6799	Out	Building set within small plot west of Gastard House, well screened from Scheme by intervening built forms and vegetation.
MWI62384	-	Gastard House	Chapel Knapp	ST 8863 6802	Out	Building set within private plot, well screened from Scheme by intervening built forms and vegetation.
MWI62466	-	187 Westlands Lane	Whitley	ST 8900 6667	Out	Building set within small plot north of Westlands Lane. Primary elevation faces south towards Cable Route Corridor, which includes Westlands Lane.
MWI65928	-	Outfarm, East of Lords Wood Cottage	Sherston	ST 86525 83912	In	Asset scoped in due to location within Cable Route Corridor footprint.
MWI65929	-	Lords Wood Cottage	Sherston	ST 86090 83859	In	Asset scoped in due to proximity to Cable Route Corridor.
MWI65930	-	Outfarm, East-northeast of Widley's Farm	Sherston	ST 86121 84967	Out	Asset scoped out due to distance.
MWI65966	-	Newlands Farm	Grittleton	ST 8676 8071	Out	Asset scoped out due to distance.

HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	Address	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
MWI65968	-	Lord's Wood Farm	Sherston	ST 86917 84209	Out	Asset scoped out due to distance and lack of intervisibility.
MWI65969	-	Lady's Wood	Sherston	ST 87034 84653	Out	Asset scoped out due to distance and lack of intervisibility.
MWI65980	-	Outfarm, North West of Norton	Norton	ST 87950 85006	In	Asset scoped in due to proximity to Cable Route Corridor.
MWI65981	-	Townleaze Barn	Hullavington	ST 87714 83312	In	Asset scoped in due to proximity to Cable Route Corridor.
MWI65989	-	Outfarm, South West of Grove Farm	Yatton Keynell	ST 8750 7669	Out	Asset scoped out due to distance and existing screening.
MWI65990	-	Outfarm, South East of Yatton Keynell	Tiddleywink	ST 8732 7570	Out	Asset scoped out due to distance and existing screening.
MWI66002	-	Westrop Barn	Westrop	ST 8859 7031	Out	Asset scoped out due to distance and existing screening.
MWI66065	-	Thingley Farm	Corsham	ST 8957 7016	In	Asset scoped in due to proximity to Cable Route Corridor.
MWI66114	-	New Barn	Hullavington	ST 91192 82743	Out	Asset scoped out due to distance and existing screening.
MWI68619	-	187 Westlands Lane	Whitley	ST 8896 6664	Out	Building set within small plot north of Westlands Lane. Primary elevation faces south towards Cable Route Corridor, which includes Westlands Lane.
MWI68620	-	Westlands Farm	Whitley	ST 8908 6672	Out	Farm set back from Westlands Lane to south and screened by other buildings and trees.
MWI71281	-	Springfield Farm (Springfield House)	Yatton Keynell	ST 8650 7754	Out	Asset scoped out due to distance and existing screening.

HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	Address	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
MWI74414	-	Cowshed, Thingley Farm	Corsham	ST 8958 7017	In	Asset scoped in due to proximity to Cable Route Corridor.
MWI74415	-	Cowshed, Thingley Farm	Corsham	ST 8959 7015	In	Asset scoped in due to proximity to Cable Route Corridor.
MWI74416	-	Stable and Cart Shed, Thingley Farm	Corsham	ST 8953 7013	In	Asset scoped in due to proximity to Cable Route Corridor.
MWI74949	-	The Roost or 1a Silver Street	Gastard	ST 8838 6859	Out	Building has an enclosed setting within Gastard, primary elevation faces south away from Scheme.
MWI75084	-	1 Silver Street	Gastard	ST 8836 6860	Out	Building has an enclosed setting within Gastard, primary elevation faces south away from Scheme.
ST87NW300 ST88NE302 ST88SW300 ST88SE300	1164946	Fosse Way	-	ST 80880 8685 ST 8629 8298	In	This asset has been scoped in, as it cuts across the Cable Route Corridor.
MWI78874	1359288	Great Western Railway	-	SU 0073 7741	In	This asset has been scoped in, as it cuts across the Cable Route Corridor.
-	602196	The Neeld Arms	Grittleton	ST 86200 80200	Out	Building has an enclosed setting within Grittleton, primary elevation faces south away from Scheme.
-	1030069	Wickham to Batheaston Roman Road	-	SU 09517 68761	In	This asset has been scoped in, as it cuts across the Cable Route Corridor.
-	1359640	Wiltshire, Somerset and Weymouth Railway	-	ST 90000 70000	In	This asset has been scoped in, as it cuts across the Cable Route Corridor.

HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	Address	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
	1360154	Bristol and South Wales Direct Railway	-	ST 06000 81000	In	This asset has been scoped in, as it cuts across the Cable Route Corridor.

Lime Down Solar Park

Heritage Scoping Tables - Cable Route Corridor and Highway Improvement Areas

Figure Annex D-1:

Designated Heritage Assets

Legend:

- Order Limits
- Cable Route Corridor
- Highway Impropvement Areas
- Study Area
- Conservation Area
- Scheduled Monument
- Grade II* Registered Park and Garden

Data:
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Drawing no.:

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:75000 @ A3

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km

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Lime Down Solar Park

Heritage Scoping Tables - Cable Route Corridor and Highway Improvement Areas

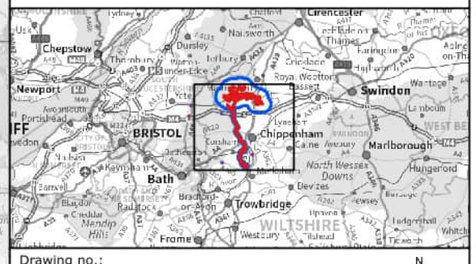
Figure Annex D-2:

Non-Designated Built-Heritage Assets

Legend:

- Order Limits
- Cable Route Corridor
- Highway Impropvement Areas
- Study Area
- HER 'built-heritage' point
- HER 'built-heritage' polyline
- HER 'built-heritage' polygon
- NRHE 'built-heritage' point
- NRHE 'built-heritage' polyline

Data:
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



Drawing no.:

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:75000 @ A3

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Annex E Heritage Viewpoints

Lanpro

4333/H, Lime Down Solar Park, Wiltshire, Heritage Viewpoints

Heritage Viewpoints

Lime Down Solar Park, Wiltshire

Lime Down Solar Park

Updated January 2025

Office Locations

Cambridge
1A Clifton Court, Clifton Road,
Cambridge, CB1 7BN
01223 776740

London
Moor Place, 1 Fore Street Avenue,
London, EC2Y 9DT
020 3011 0820

Norwich
Brettingham House, 98 Pottergate,
Norwich, NR2 1EQ
01603 631319

Bath
Newark Works, 2 Foundry Way,
South Quays, Bath,
BA2 3DZ
01225 690119

Manchester
One St Peter's Square,
Manchester,
M2 3DE
01617 111740

Edinburgh
1 Lochrin Square,
92-98 Fountainbridge,
Edinburgh, EH3 9QA
01316 000319

York
Stanley Harrison House, The Chocolate Works,
Bishopthorpe Road,
York, YO23 1DE
01904 803800

Issue Sheet

Document Prepared for: Lime Down Solar Park

Heritage Viewpoints: Lime Down Solar Park

4333/H

Prepared by:

Name: Michelle Burpoe BA MA ACIfA

Title: Senior Historic Environment Consultant

Date: January 2025

Approved by:

Name: Tristan Wilson

Title: Principal Consultant (Historic Environment)

Date: January 2025

Revision: V1.0

1 Introduction

1.1.1 This document provides the locations of proposed heritage viewpoints to accompany the Heritage Statement that will form the technical appendix to the Cultural Heritage Chapter of the Environmental Statement.

1.1.2 The heritage viewpoints have been determined based on the initial results of the heritage-based scoping exercise, which was focussed on assets within the Sites proposed to accommodate the ground mounted solar photovoltaic generating station and Associated Development and the study area excluding the Cable Route Search Area.

1.1.3 The exact route of the Cable Route Corridor is yet to be determined. Once the Cable Route Corridor has been refined and a scoping exercise undertaken to identify any heritage assets that may be impacted during the construction of the Cable Route Corridor, the potential need for additional heritage viewpoints will be determined.

1.1.4 In accordance with the NPPF (2024) and Historic England guidance, the location of the heritage viewpoints has been determined using professional judgements based on the effect of the Proposed Scheme on the significance of heritage assets, rather than whether the development will be visible from them, although this is also a consideration.

2 Viewpoints

2.1.1 Twenty-three viewpoints are proposed at this stage, which are illustrated on Figure 1, in addition to the Sites and all heritage assets scoped in for further assessment.

2.1.2 Separate landscape viewpoints are also being produced as part of the Environmental Statement. Those viewpoints which overlap with identified heritage viewpoints will also be utilised within the Heritage Statement.

2.1.3 The full list of viewpoints is provided below, and their detailed locations illustrated on Figure 2-7.

Table 1. Heritage Viewpoints

Heritage Viewpoint (HVP)	Notes	Easting (X)	Northing (Y)
HVP01	Point along Fosse Way. Views of surrounding landscape, including Sites A and B. Same as Landscape.	387735	185206.
HVP02	Point along Fosse Way. Views of surrounding landscape, including Sites A and B. Same as Landscape.	387444	184748
HVP03	Point along Fosse Way. Views of surrounding landscape, including Sites A, B and C. Same as Landscape.	386924	183920
HVP04	Point along Fosse Way. Views of surrounding landscape, including Site C. Same as Landscape.	386662	183523
HVP05	Point along Fosse Way. Views of surrounding landscape, including Site C. Same as Landscape.	386244	182890
HVP06	Point along Fosse Way. Views of surrounding landscape, including Site C and Fosse Lodge (NHLE 1198366). Same as Landscape.	385692	182085
HVP07	Point from within Churchyard of Church of St Giles, Alderton (NHLE 1022362). To show Church and Site C to east.	384171	183071
HVP08	Point from within Site D, proposed site of BESS, towards Bradfield Manor Farmhouse (NHLE 1198808).	388626	183200
HVP09	Point from within Site C. To show Site C as well as views south/south-west towards group of Grade II Listed Buildings at Surrendell Farmhouse complex (NHLE 1198980; 1023212; 1283578). Same as Landscape.	387603	182762
HVP10	Point along Fosse Way. To show Fosse Lodge (NHLE 1198366) and Site C.	385696	182034
HVP11	Point from eastern edge of Badminton House RPG (NHLE 1000561), at the eastern edge of one of the parkland 'designed view' (e.g. avenue) towards Badminton House.	381693	182792
HVP12	Point adjacent New Barn at Widley's Farmhouse (NHLE 1356005) east towards Site A.	385303	185058
HVP13	Point adjacent Widley's Farmhouse (NHLE 1199103) east towards Site A.	385232	184772
HVP14	Point from public roundabout within northern part of Hullavington Airfield/CA. View east towards Site E.	390984	181883
HVP15	Point from within Site A north-west towards Sherston CA, Easton Town Farmhouse (NHLE 1023236) and Barn (NHLE 1283227).	386466	185307

Heritage Viewpoint (HVP)	Notes	Easting (X)	Northing (Y)
HVP16	Point from public road within Hullavington Airfield/CA north to Site D and east to Site E.	390222	181689
HVP17	Point along Public Right of Way adjacent Surrendell Farmhouse complex (NHLE 1198980; 1023212; 1283578). View north towards Site C.	387373	182073
HVP18	Point adjacent Lower Stanton Farmhouse (NHLE 1022395) north-east towards Site E.	391756	180988
HVP19	Point adjacent Church of The Holy Cross, Sherston. View south/south-east towards Site A.	385409	186034
HVP20	Point within Site C. View north-west towards Church of Saint Mary and Saint Ethelbert, Luckington (NHLE 1199767).	384950	183376
HVP21	Point within western part of Rodbourne CA. View south-west towards Site E.	393302	183303
HVP22	Point adjacent Foxley Manor (NHLE 1023221) looking south towards Site B. **Note: Potential access issues to Foxley Manor. Potential for viewpoint from Public Right of Way running along southern boundary of property.*	389175	185936
HVP23	Point within Alderton CA, adjacent open field through which Public Right of Way runs east/south-east. View towards Site C.	383984	182910

Figures

392000

395500

185500

182000

Lime Down Solar Park

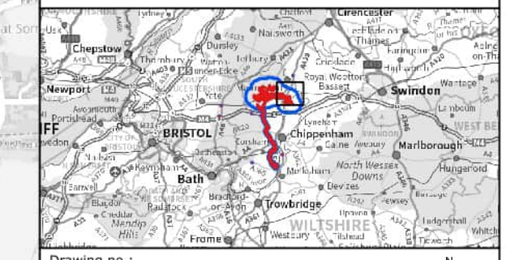
Figure Annex E-1:
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) from Scheduled Ringwork on Cam's Hill

Document:
Volume 3
Heritage Statement
Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Legend:

- Order Limits
- Solar PV Sites
- Cable Route Corridor
- Highway Impropvement Areas
- Scheduled Monument
- Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)

Data:
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



Drawing no.:

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:20000 @ A3

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E
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Heritage Scoping Tables

Figure 01:

Heritage Viewpoints - Overall

Legend:

- Solar PV Sites
- Highway Improvement Areas
- Heritage Viewpoint
- Grade I Listed Buildings
- Grade II* Listed Buildings
- Grade II Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas
- Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens
- Scheduled Monuments
- HER points
- HER polylines
- HER polygons
- NRHE points
- NRHE polylines

Dat

Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2024. Ordnance Survey AC0000862729

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:50000 @ A3

0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 m

N

Lanpro

386000

186000

184000

HVP19
1023223
1023236
1283227
HVP15
HVP12
1356005
MWI65930
HVP13
MWI65874
1199103
MWI65876
MWI65969
MWI65963
HVP02
HVP03
MWI65928
MWI65929

Lime Down Solar Farm

Heritage Scoping Tables

Figure 02:

Heritage Viewpoints - Area A

Legend:

- Solar PV Sites
- Highway Improvement Areas
- Heritage Viewpoint
- Grade I Listed Buildings
- Grade II* Listed Buildings
- Grade II Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas
- Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens
- Scheduled Monuments
- HER points
- HER polylines
- HER polygons
- NRHE points
- NRHE polylines

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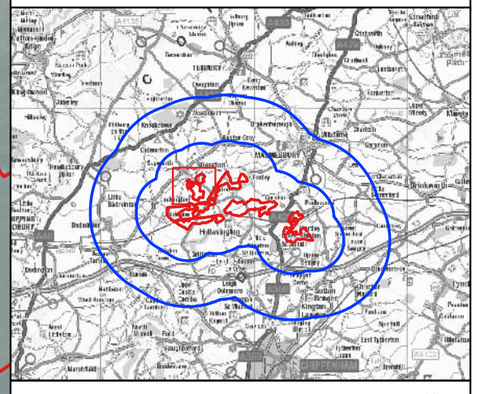

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:8500 @ A3

0 100 200 300 400 m

N

Lanpro

388000

186000

184000

HVP01

HVP02

HVP03

HVP22

208654

MWI66043

1023221

1199062

1023219

1199088

MWI66047

MWI65980

MWI65969

MWI65968

MWI66042

MWI66022

1199011

1023215

1023216

1199038

1023218

1023217

1356003

1199000

1023214

1199052

MWI66023

Lime Down Solar Farm

Heritage Scoping Tables

Figure 03:

Heritage Viewpoints - Area B

Legend:

- Solar PV Sites
- Highway Improvement Areas
- Heritage Viewpoint
- Grade I Listed Buildings
- Grade II* Listed Buildings
- Grade II Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas
- Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens
- Scheduled Monuments
- HER points
- HER polylines
- HER polygons
- NRHE points
- NRHE polylines

Data
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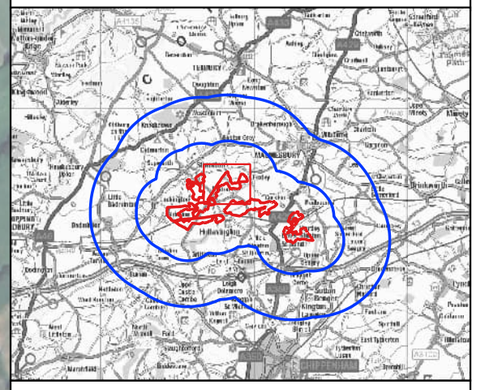

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:9300 @ A3

N

0 100 200 300 400 m

Lanpro

384000

386000

184000

182000

MWI65876

MWI65928

MWI65929

MWI65841

HVP20

MWI65823

1363842

1199593

1022363

1363841

1022362

1199604

1199657

1022364

1283295

HVP23

MWI12267

1022366

1022365

MWI65822

1022367

1283264

MWI65870

1363843

MWI65821

1363844

1199667

1360154

HVP05

HVP06

HVP10

1198366

1022376

1199776

1022377

1363809

1199782

Lime Down Solar Farm

Heritage Scoping Tables

Figure 04:

Heritage Viewpoints - Area C West

Legend:

- Solar PV Sites
- Highway Improvement Areas
- Heritage Viewpoint
- Grade I Listed Buildings
- Grade II* Listed Buildings
- Grade II Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas
- Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens
- Scheduled Monuments
- HER points
- HER polylines
- HER polygons
- NRHE points
- NRHE polylines

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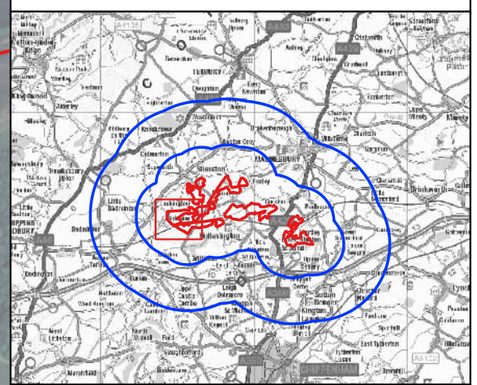

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:9300 @ A3

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N

Lanpro

386000

388000

184000

182000

MWI65876

MWI65928

MWI65929

MWI65968

HVP03

HVP04

MWI71282

1251985

MWI65981

HVP05

1360154

HVP09

HVP06

HVP10

1198366

1198980

1023212

MWI65982

1283578

HVP17

Lime Down Solar Farm

Heritage Scoping Tables

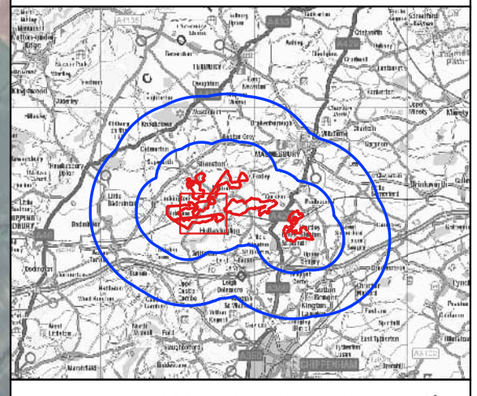
Figure 05:

Heritage Viewpoints - Area C East

Legend:

- Solar PV Sites
- Highway Improvement Areas
- Heritage Viewpoint
- Grade I Listed Buildings
- Grade II* Listed Buildings
- Grade II Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas
- Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens
- Scheduled Monuments
- HER points
- HER polylines
- HER polygons
- NRHE points
- NRHE polylines

Data:
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2024. Ordnance Survey AC0000862729



Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:9300 @ A3

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Lanpro

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390000

184000

182000

MWI66022

1199011

1023215

1023216

1199038

1023217

1199030

1356003

1199000

1023214

MWI66023

1199052

MWI66042

ST98SW455

HVP08

1198808

1356036

1023202

MWI66052

1198869

1360154

MWI66114

ST98SW525

1356040

HVP14

HVP16

ST98SW525

Lime Down Solar Farm

Heritage Scoping Tables

Figure 06:

Heritage Viewpoints - Area D

Legend:

- Solar PV Sites
- Highway Improvement Areas
- Heritage Viewpoint
- Grade I Listed Buildings
- Grade II* Listed Buildings
- Grade II Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas
- Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens
- Scheduled Monuments
- HER points
- HER polylines
- HER polygons
- NRHE points
- NRHE polylines

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Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:11000 @ A3

0 100 200 300 400 m

N

Lanpro

392000

184000

182000

MWI66114

1360154

ST98SW525

HVP14

HVP16

ST98SW525

MWI66120

HVP18

1022395

1022277

MWI71326

HVP21

1284644

MWI71326

MWI66202

1022396

1022397

Lime Down Solar Farm

Heritage Scoping Tables

Figure 07:

Heritage Viewpoints - Area E

Legend:

- Solar PV Sites
- Highway Improvement Areas
- Heritage Viewpoint
- Grade I Listed Buildings
- Grade II* Listed Buildings
- Grade II Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas
- Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens
- Scheduled Monuments
- HER points
- HER polylines
- HER polygons
- NRHE points
- NRHE polylines

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Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:12000 @ A3

0 100 200 300 400 m

N

Lanpro

Annex F Bradfield Manor Section

NOTES

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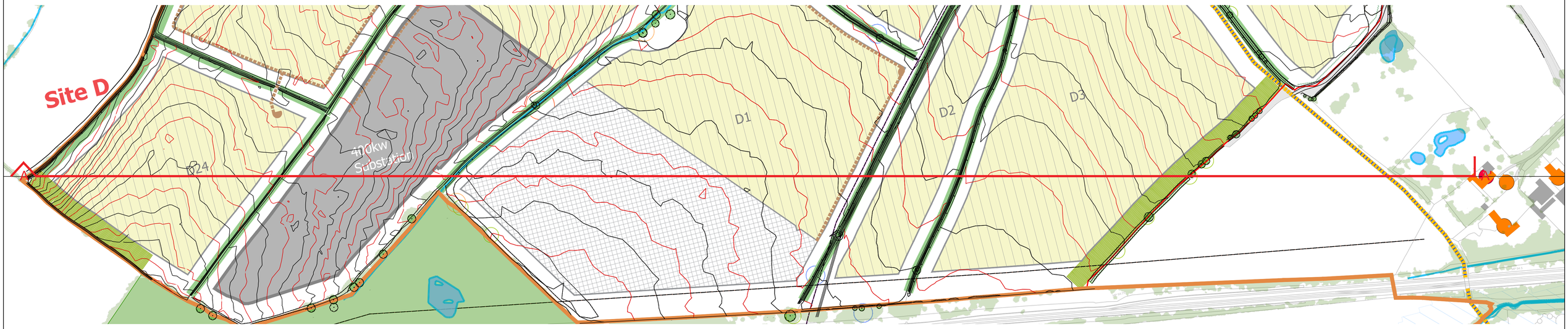
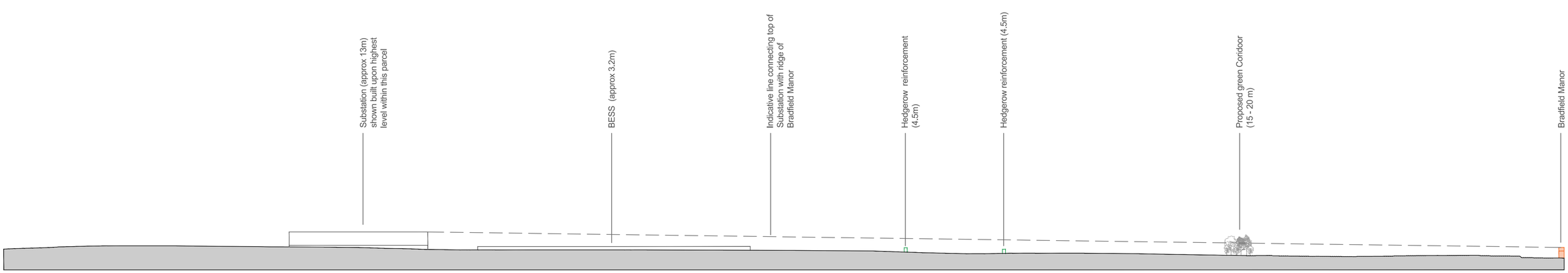
It is your responsibility as a client to make yourself aware of your roles and responsibilities under CDM 2015 and act accordingly.



A-A' Section Plan - 1:2000



A-A' Section - 1:2000

PURPOSE OF ISSUE: PL - PLANNING SUBMISSION			RIBA STAGE: 3
DRAWING STATUS: S2 - For Information			
PROJECT TITLE: Lime Down Solar Park			
CLIENT: Island Green Power			
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DATE: 20.03.25	DRAWN BY: LC	CHECKED BY: CW	APPROVED BY: CW

DRAWING NUMBER

PROJECT no. | ORIGINATOR | VOLUME | LOCATION | TYPE | ROLE | NUMBER | REVISION

4443 - LAN - XX - XX - SK - L - 0001 - P01

Lanpro
Planning | Design | Environment
Cambridge Office: 1A Clifton Court, Clifton Road Cambridge, CB1 7BN
Tel: 01223 775 740
lanpro.co.uk

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