

**TOWN AND COUNTRY
PLANNING ACT 1990 - SECTION 78**

**APPEAL BY
BROADVIEW ENERGY
DEVELOPMENTS LTD.**

**LAND AT SPRING FARM RIDGE,
NORTH OF WELSH LANE
BETWEEN GREATWORTH
AND HELMDON**

**APPENDICES TO
PROOF OF EVIDENCE
ANDREW N. BROWN
BA BArch MSc MRTPI RIBA IHBC**

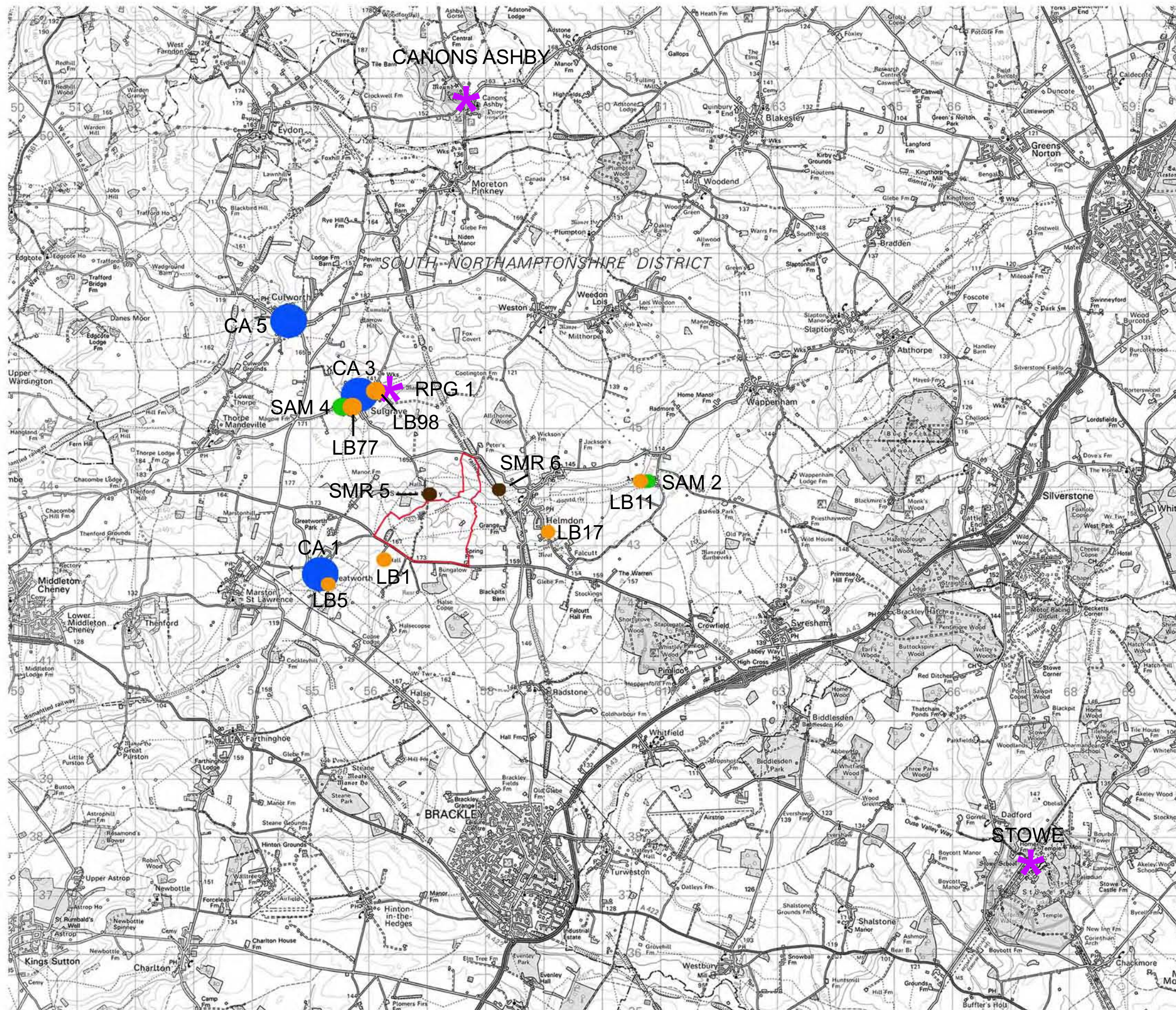
The Planning Inspectorate Ref. No:
APP/Z2830/A/11/2165035

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Ref: 2604/1
August 2013

ANB I

Map showing approximate location of heritage assets



Legend

- LB 1 Greatworth Hall
- CA 1 Greatworth Conservation Area
- LB 5 Church of St. Peter, Greatworth
- SAM 2 & LB11 Astwell Castle
- CA3 Sulgrave Conservation Area
- SAM 4 Castle Hill, Sulgrave
- LB 77 Church of St. James, Sulgrave
- RPG 1 & LB 98 Sulgrave Manor
- CA5 Culworth Conservation Area
- SMR 5 Site of the village of Stuchbury
- SMR 6 Railway Viaduct, Helmdon
- LB 17 Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Helmdon
- Canons Ashby
- Stowe

- Scheduled Ancient Monument
- Listed building
- ✱ Registered Park & Garden
- Conservation Area
- Site & Monument Record
- Appeal Site

Approximate location of heritage assets

ANB 2

List descriptions

GREATWORTH

Greatworth Hall - LB I

Grade II

Farmhouse. Early C18, enlarged early C19. Squared coursed limestone and uncoursed rubble, slate roof, stone stacks Double depth plan. 2 storeys and attic 3 bays. Early C19 front has central porch of rendered stone with fluted Doric columns and straight entablature. Doorway flanked by fluted pilasters has semi-circular fanlight and C19 four-panel glazed door. Sash windows with side lights on each side. Plain sash windows on first floor. C20 dormers. Semi-circular stair turret at rear, early C18, with small blocked window and slate roof. 3-light casement windows with wood lintels on each side. Coped gables with kneelers. Interior: Ground floor room at rear with chamfered joists and open fireplace. Newel staircase. Front rooms with early C19 fittings, shutters, fireplaces and panelled doors. Ceilings have ornamental plaster borders with rosettes. Beam in rear section of house said to be dated 1734. Front was dated 1836 (Information, Mr. R. Adkins).

Listing NGR: SP5623042749

GREATWORTH

CHURCH ROAD

Church of St. Peter - LB 5

Grade II* GV

Parish Church. C13, C14 and C17, restored C19. Squared coursed limestone with ironstone dressings. Chancel, nave, west tower. Chancel, east window is C13 triple lancet with hood and head stops. Priest's doorway in south wall flanked by 2 plain C13 lancets. 2 similar windows (renewed) in north wall. Nave has two C17 windows in north and south walls, each of 2 arched lights, the heads probably altered in C19. South doorway C17 with flat arched head and ribbed plank door. South porch C19. West tower C14, of 3 stages with crenellated parapet. Bell openings of 2-lights with flowing tracery, except that on east, with a trefoiled lancet. Similar window in south wall on ground stage. C14 west doorway with continuous mouldings. Interior: Chancel arch rebuilt 1882 by H.R. Gough. Tower arch C14 of 3 continuous chamfered orders and hood with head stops. Early C17 polygonal panelled pulpit. Wall monument to Sir William Pargiter, 1678 stone. Inscription framed by draperies, cherubs heads and cartouche with coat of arms. Elianor Howe, died 1696, marble inscription plaque on gadrooned console with cherubs heads surmounted by urn. Charles Howe, 1741, marble rococo cartouche with scrolls, foliage and skull.

Listing NGR: SP5523642382

GREATWORTH
CHURCH ROAD

Pair of headstones approx 4.5 metres south of south-east corner of chancel of Church of St. Peter – part of LB 5

Grade II GV

Pair of Headstones. Late C17. Limestone. Inscription plaques with carved frames. Left headstone with segmental pediment and cherub's head. Right headstone with arched top, cherub's head, scrolls and flowers. No inscriptions remain.

Listing NGR: SP5524142370

GREATWORTH
CHURCH ROAD

Headstone approx 5 metres south of south door of chancel of Church of St. Peter – part of LB 5

Grade II GV

Headstone. Late C17. Limestone. Heartshaped plaque, supported by cherubs and framed by scrolls (right corner damaged).

Listing NGR: SP5524342370

GREATWORTH
CHURCH ROAD

Headstone approx 6.5 metres south of south window of chancel of Church of St. Peter – part of LB 5

Grade II GV

Headstone. Late C17. Limestone. Inscription plaque framed by draperies and flowers, surmounted by cherub's head.

Listing NGR: SP5524542365

GREATWORTH
CHURCH ROAD

Row of 4 headstones approx 7 metres south of east corner of south aisle of Church of St. Peter – part of LB 5

Grade II GVI

Row of 4 Headstones. Late C17. Limestone. All have inscription plaques with carved frames with cherubs heads and scrolls. One also has large sunflowers. No inscriptions remain.

Listing NGR: SP5524342365

GREATWORTH
CHURCH ROAD

Pair of headstones approx 8.5 metres south of south doorway of chancel of Church of St. Peter – part of LB 5

Grade II GV

Pair of Headstones. Late C17. Limestone. Inscription plaques with carved frames. Left headstone with segmental pediment and cherub's head. Right headstone with head and drapery swags. (partly obscured at time of writing). No inscriptions remain.

Listing NGR: SP5524642365

GREATWORTH
CHURCH ROAD

Row of 5 headstones approx 0.75 metres east of south porch of Church of St. Peter – part of LB 5

Grade II GV

Row of 5 Headstones. Late C17. Limestone, all with inscription plaques in carved frames. Two have scrolled frames with cherub's head. One has oval plaque framed by deeply cut scrolls and skull at base. No inscriptions remain.

Listing NGR: SP5523842373

GREATWORTH
CHURCH ROAD

**Row of 3 headstones approx 6.5 metres south of south porch of Church of St. Peter
- part of LB 5**

Grade II GV

Row of 3 Headstones. Late C17. Limestone. All with inscription plaque in carved frame. Two have oval plaques with cherub's heads and scrolls. One has diamond shaped plaque. No inscriptions remain.

Listing NGR: SP5523442366

GREATWORTH
CHURCH ROAD

**Pair of headstones approx 5 metres south-west of south porch of Church of St.
Peter - part of LB 5**

Grade II GV

Pair of Headstones. Late C17. Limestone. Both have square inscription plaques. One framed by swags, the other with swags and pediment. No inscriptions remain.

Listing NGR: SP5523342372

GREATWORTH
CHURCH ROAD

**Pair of headstones approx 6.5 metres south of east corner of porch of Church of St.
Peter - part of LB 5**

Grade II GV

Pair of headstones. Late C17. Limestone. Oval inscription plaques with carved frames. That to left with cherub's head, sunflowers and scroll at base, that to right with cherub's head and scroll. No inscriptions remain.

Listing NGR: SP5523742366

HELMDON

Astwell Castle - LB 11

Grade II*

Manor house. C15 and early C17, restored 1958. Coursed squared limestone, plain tile roof except for left roof of gatehouse, brick ridge stacks. Gatehouse of former courtyard house, and double-depth house. Entrance front has 3-storey gatehouse to right with part-blocked chamfered doorway with 4-centred head to timber tympanum with ribbed panels and date 1638. First floor string course, and one 2-light stone arch mullion window with cusped head to lights to first and second floors, that to first floor with hood mould. Battlemented parapet with string course to base. Turret rising full height of building to left and second floor window similar to those to front. Rear elevation has similar first floor window with hood mould and similar blocked doorway. Hexagonal stair turret to left corner, rising above the rest of the building with blocked first floor door with 4-centred head. Single-storey link building to left of gatehouse has flat-arched doorway, a quatrefoil window to right of doorway and battlemented parapet with string course at base. House to left has 2 storeys and attic. C20 stone doorway with 4-centred head to left, a 2-light stone mullion window to right. 4-light arch mullion window to ground floor far right with cut spandrels and hood moulds, a similar window to first floor above and similar 3-light windows in twin stone-coped gables with kneelers. Blocked window to first floor above door. Left side has two 3-light arch mullion windows with hood moulds to ground and first floors and blocked central door with moulded stone surround and keyblock. Rear elevation has 5-light leaded C20 casement window to ground floor and 2- and 3-light casements to first and attic floors, all with timber lintels. The left range has a massive stone stack with 4 diagonal brick flues. Interior has chamfered spine beams and stone fireplaces with 4-centred heads one painted to resemble Purbeck marble with moulded jambs, cut spandrels, strapwork above openings and low stone overmantel with arms of the Lovetts and the Shirleys. The fortified manor house to which the existing gatehouse belonged was probably built by Thomas Lovett who exchanged the manors of Rushton and Great Oakley for those of Falcutt and Astwell in 1471. The daughter of the last Thomas Lovett of Astwell married Francis Shirley and their son George Shirley demolished most of the medieval manor house and built a new house beside the gatehouse, completed in 1606. The property was sold to Earl Temple of Stowe in 1763 when Astwell became a tenant farm and a large part of the house was demolished. In 1958 the building was restored for Mrs. Joan Wake. *Buildings of England: Northants*, p.96; Joan Wake, "Astwell Manor House", a guide reprinted from *Northamptonshire Past and Present*, 1959).

Listing NGR: SP6079444072

HELMDON

CHURCH STREET (East side)

Church of St. Mary Magdalene - LB 17

Grade II* GV

Church. C14. West tower rebuilt 1823, restored 1841, and 1876 by E.F. Law. Coursed limestone rubble, lead roofs except for chancel - slate, and porches - plain tile. Chancel, north chancel vestry and organ chamber, nave, north and south aisles and porches, west tower. 3-bay chancel has 4-light east window with intersecting tracery, 2-light north window with ogee-arched head and reticulated tracery and remains of piscina with cusped head incorporated in wall beside east door to C19 vestry, a 3-light south-east window similar to that to north, and

one-light south-west low side window with ogee head and trefoil. Nave has clerestory with 4 2-light windows to north and 3 to south with 4-centred heads. North aisle has C19 east extension overlapping chancel and 2-light Decorated windows throughout. North door has simple pointed arch. North porch has hollow-chamfered doorway with 4-centred head, cut spandrels, small blocked one-light window above and rectangular windows north and south with chamfered surrounds and ironstone infill with cross ventilation slits. South aisle has 2-light Decorated south and east windows with cusped Y-tracery and 2-light arch mullion window to west. South porch similar to north with blank arch above door inscribed JHP/JH/CHWDS/AD/1841. 3-stage west tower has west door with 4-centred head and 2-light arch-mullion window above. Datestone to middle stage west side inscribed REBUILT/1823. 2-light bell openings with cusped Y-tracery. Diagonal buttresses, battlemented parapets and corner pinnacles. Church has chamfered plinth, string course, stepped to chancel, plain stone-coped parapets to aisles and clerestory, and stone-coped gables to chancel and porches. Diagonal buttresses to chancel. All windows and doors except for small side windows of porches have hood moulds, some with carved label stops. Interior: chancel has stepped string course, C19 stone reredos with painted angels and fine 3-bay sedilia and piscina with ogee cusped heads, crocketed hood moulds and pinnacles; chamfered priest's door to north with ogee head and hood mould. Double-chamfered chancel arch, inner arch on polygonal responds. Nave has 3-bay arcades with octagonal piers, capitals, and double-chamfered arches. C19 roofs throughout except for moulded ties and purlins of nave roof, possible C15. Medieval stained glass fragments in heads of aisle windows and canopy heads in south-east chancel windows, including figure of mason in north-east aisle window. Tomb recess with Purbeck marble tomb slab with foliated cross. C17 communion table in south aisle. Complete set of C19 pitch pine furnishings, (Buildings of England: Northamptonshire, p.253; Kelly's Directory for Northants, 1928)

Listing NGR: SP5901143186

HELMDON
CHURCH STREET (East side)
2 chest tombs approx. 15m. SE of chancel of Church of St. Mary Magdalene – part of LB 17
Grade II GV

2 chest tombs. C18, Limestone. That to north with balustered corners. That to south with pilastered corners and cartouches to either end.

Listing NGR: SP5905443198

HELMDON
CHURCH STREET (East side)
Headstone approx 8m. E of chancel of Church of St. Mary Magdalene – part of LB 17
Grade II GV

Headstone. Dated 1696. Limestone. To.... Bowne.

Listing NGR: SP5904743199

HELMDON

CHURCH STREET (East side)

Group of 3 headstones approx. 5m. S of SE angle of chancel of Church of St. Mary Magdalene - part of LB 17

Grade II GV

3 headstones. Late C17/early C18. Limestone. All have shaped tops and cherubs heads. That to left dated 1683, that to centre 1735, and that to right 1701. All to members of Harriot family.

Listing NGR: SP5903143179

HELMDON

CHURCH STREET (East side)

Group of 2 headstones approx. 4m. S of SE angle of S aisle of Church of St. Mary Magdalene - part of LB 17

Grade II GV

2 headstones. Late C17. Limestone. That to left with segmental head and cherubs head, that to right dated 1690 with cherubs head and shaped top.

Listing NGR: SP5902143174

HELMDON

CHURCH STREET (East side)

Group of 2 headstones 5m. S of SW angle of W tower of Church of St. Mary Magdalene - part of LB 17

Grade II GV

2 headstones. Late C17. Limestone. One to north dated 1678 with shaped top and cherubs head. That to south dated 1675 with skull and cross bones.

Listing NGR: SP5899943174

HELMDON

CHURCH STREET (East side)

Chest tomb approx. 4m. E of SE angle of chancel of Church of St. Mary Magdalene - part of LB 17

Grade II GV

Chest tomb. Late C18, Limestone. Panelled sides.

Listing NGR: SP5903943188

HELMDON

CHURCH STREET (East side)

Group of 3 chest tombs, 1 m. S of SW angle of S aisle of Church of St. Mary Magdalene - part of LB 17

Grade II GV

3 chest tombs. C18. Ironstone. All with balustered corners. That closest to church with cartouches to ends and sides.

Listing NGR: SP5900443175

SULGRAVE

CHURCH STREET (North side)

Church of St. James - LB 77

Grade II* GV

Church. C13-C16. C19 roof pitch of nave and chancel altered and much window tracery renewed; north aisle added in 1885. Coursed limestone rubble and coursed squared stone, old tile roofs. Chancel, aisled nave, north and south porches, west tower. East window of chancel, C19. South-east window of chancel: Decorated, 2-lights with flowing tracery. South-west window of chancel: Perpendicular, 2-lights with square head and panel tracery. Low-side window below has trefoiled arch under square head. All windows in south aisle Decorated, 2-lights with C19 tracery and original hoods with head stops. South porch, datestone 1564 (renewed C20) has 4-centred arch under square hood, spandrels carved with rosettes. Inner doorway, C14, has arch with continuous mouldings, hood with head stops and C19 plank door. West tower, C13 of 3 stages has trefoiled lancets in the ground stage and C13 two-light bell openings. West doorway, probably Saxon with triangular stone head. Not in situ. Said to have been removed from an earlier church which stood north-west of the present village. North aisle has re-used C14 doorway with continuous mouldings. Entrance to north porch, also C14, has moulded arch with ball flower decoration. Interior: Perpendicular south arcade, 4 bays, octagonal piers and double chamfered arches. C14-C15 piscina recess with trefoiled head in south aisle. Chancel arch, probably C15, has two continuous chamfered orders. Large C14 carved stone heads of a king and queen reset in north and south walls of chancel. Font, probably c.1660, has octagonal bowl with leaf ornament. Stained glass shields with arms of the Washington family in east window of south aisle, probably C16, not in situ. Brass, at east end of south aisle to Amy Washington died 1564, and her husband Lawrence. died 1584. Fragmentary part of male figure, figures of children and a shield remain. Wall monument to John, and Moses Hodges, died 1724, grey and white marble with fluted pilasters. Chest, said to be C14 in south aisle, wood, with closely spaced studded iron bands. The church is shown in a drawing of c.1820 by George Washington Smith, now at Sulgrave Manor. (Buildings of England: Northamptonshire, p.421; H. Clifford Smith: Sulgrave Manor and The Washingtons, London 1933).

Listing NGR: SP5569045342

SULGRAVE

CHURCH STREET (North side)

Headstone approx. 1m. N of N aisle of Church of St. James – part of LB 77

Grade II GV

Headstone. C17. Ironstone. Inscription plaque in moulded frame surmounted by scrolls and oval medallion. Fragmentary inscription to "Ma..... wife of A....., died 1677".

Listing NGR: SP5567945349

SULGRAVE

CHURCH STREET (North side)

Headstone approx 1m. W of N porch of Church of St. James – part of LB 77

Grade II GV

Headstone. Probably late C17. Ironstone. Plaque framed by scrolls and surmounted by vase with acanthus leaves. Fragmentary inscription. No name or date remain.

Listing NGR: SP5567945359

SULGRAVE

CHURCH STREET (North side)

Chest tomb approx. 4m. N of NE corner of N aisle of Church of St. James – part of LB 77

Grade II GV

Chest tomb. C17/C18. Ironstone. Angle balusters, panelled sides. Fragmentary inscription on north side to "Elizabeth, his wife, died 1713". West end has date 1676. No name legible.

Listing NGR: SP5569345365

SULGRAVE

CHURCH STREET (North side)

Chest tomb approx 2m. N of NE corner of N aisle of Church of St. James - part of LB 77

Grade II GV

Chest tomb. Early C18. ironstone. Panelled sides. Fragmentary inscription on south side to "Anthony ...". Date 1700 on north side.

Listing NGR: SP5569745356

SULGRAVE

CHURCH STREET (North side)

Chest tomb approx 4m. S of chancel of Church of St. James – part of LB 77

Grade II GV

Chest tomb. C18. Ironstone. Angle balusters. South side carved with draperies and scrolls in shallow relief. Inscription plaque with moulded frame to north. Inscription commemorating Anthony. W... and Joan Watts, wife of Anthony Watts, died 1721.

Listing NGR: SP5570845334

SULGRAVE

CHURCH STREET (North side)

Chest tomb approx. 8m. N of N porch on E side of path at Church of St. James – part of LB 77

Grade II GV

Chest tomb. C17. Ironstone. Small scale, no inscription but possibly commemorates a child.

Listing NGR: SP5568245372

SULGRAVE

CHURCH STREET (North side)

Chest tomb approx. 1m. E of S porch of Church of St. James – part of LB 77

Grade II GV

Chest tomb. C17. Ironstone. North side has panelled section to left with fragmentary inscription to "... (Thom?) mas W. died 1708. Incised letters to right t T.W. 1692. South side has inscription to Thomas Whitton 1632.

Listing NGR: SP5570045335

SULGRAVE

MANOR ROAD (South side)

The Manor House and attached Brewhouse – LB 98

Grade I GV

Manor house. Built c.1540-60 by Lawrence Washington, who acquired the Manor in 1539. c.1673 it passed to the Rev. Moses Hodges, whose son John made alterations to the house c.1700 and added the north-east wing. By the late C18 the house had become a farm and part was demolished. Of the centre, only the right half with the porch is original. The left half was rebuilt by Sir Reginald Blomfield who restored the house in 1920-30. Coursed limestone rubble, rendered porch, stone slate roof, brick and stone stacks. L-plan, through passage. 2 storeys and attic, 3 bays. Gabled 2-storey porch in centre has entrance with 4-centred arch under square hood with Washington arms in the spandrels. Washington coat of arms in plaster above, 3-light window with wood lintel and old iron casement on first floor. Plaster coat of arms of Queen

Elizabeth I in the gable and a triangular device in plaster, said to be the wool stapler's symbol, at the apex. Inner doorway has 4-centred wood arch and C20 panelled door. 4-light wood mullioned and transomed windows with wood lintels on the ground floor. 4-light wood mullioned windows with wood lintels on the first floor. Coped left gable end with kneelers. Former brewhouse, now offices, attached to house by short stone wall to north. Probably c.1700, remodelled C20 by Sir Reginald Blomfield. Coursed limestone rubble, stone slate roof, one storey and loft. 4 bays. 2 doorways with wood lintels in plank doors to left, two C20 windows with wood mullion to right. Interior: Side walls of porch have large C16 plaster figures of a lion and dragon. Great Hall has screen designed by Blomfield and original open fireplace with moulded timber 4-centred arch and stone jambs. Ceiling with moulded cross beams forming 24 square panels. The windows contain reproductions of stained glass arms of the Washington family. The originals are in Fawsley Church and Weston Hall. Oak Parlour on the ground floor has early C18 fireplace with moulded stone surround and panelled walls and overmantel of the same date. In the kitchen is a large open fireplace with ovens. Late C17 staircase with twisted balusters. The Great Chamber, on the first floor, has a fireplace similar to that in the hall and an open timber roof of 2-bays with central cambered collar beam and central moulded pendant, and arched braces carved on moulded wood corbel. Interior of former brewhouse not inspected. Lawrence Washington was a wool merchant and became mayor of Northampton in 1532. In 1610 Sulgrave Manor was purchased by his grandson, Lawrence Makepeace. It was sold in 1659 and had no further connection with the Washington family. In 1914 it was purchased as a memorial to George Washington. (H. Clifford Smith, *Sulgrave Manor and the Washingtons*, London 1933).

Listing NGR: SP5607945589

SULGRAVE

MANOR ROAD (South side)

West (right) gatepier at entrance to Manor House – part of LB 98

Grade II GV

Gatepier. Probably early C18. Ironstone ashlar. Square pier. Inner and outer sides break forward slightly and are surmounted by scrolls. Moulded entablature with ball finial.

Listing NGR: SP5599845620

SULGRAVE

MANOR ROAD (South side)

East (left) gatepier at entrance to Manor House – part of LB 98

GV II

Gatepier. Probably early C18. Ironstone ashlar. Square pier. Inner and outer sides break forward slightly and are surmounted by scrolls. Moulded entablature with ball finial.

Listing NGR: SP5600545631

ANB 3

Scheduled monument descriptions

SAM 2

Astwell Castle Farm (uninhabited portions)

List entry Number: 1003902

This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. As these are some of our oldest designation records they do not have all the information held electronically that our modernised records contain. Therefore, the original date of scheduling is not available electronically. The date of scheduling may be noted in our paper records, please contact us for further information.

SAM 4

Castle Hill ringwork west of St James's Church

List entry Number: 1010111

Date first scheduled: 18-Jul-1949

Date of most recent amendment: 12-Dec-1994

Summary of Monument

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Ringworks are medieval fortifications built and occupied from the late Anglo-Saxon period to the later 12th century. They comprised a small defended area containing buildings which was surrounded or partly surrounded by a substantial ditch and a bank surmounted by a timber palisade or, rarely, a stone wall. Occasionally a more lightly defended embanked enclosure, the bailey, adjoined the ringwork. Ringworks acted as strongholds for military operations and in some cases as defended aristocratic or manorial settlements. They are rare nationally with only 200 recorded examples and less than 60 with baileys. As such, and as one of a limited number and very restricted range of Anglo-Saxon and Norman fortifications, ringworks are of particular significance to our understanding of the period.

The site at Castle Hill survives well and is one of only seven ringworks in the county, which together with Culworth and Weedon Lois forms a distinctive and unusual cluster. The site is well documented historically and archaeologically and will retain considerable economic, social, and environmental evidence dating from its development in the Saxon period.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

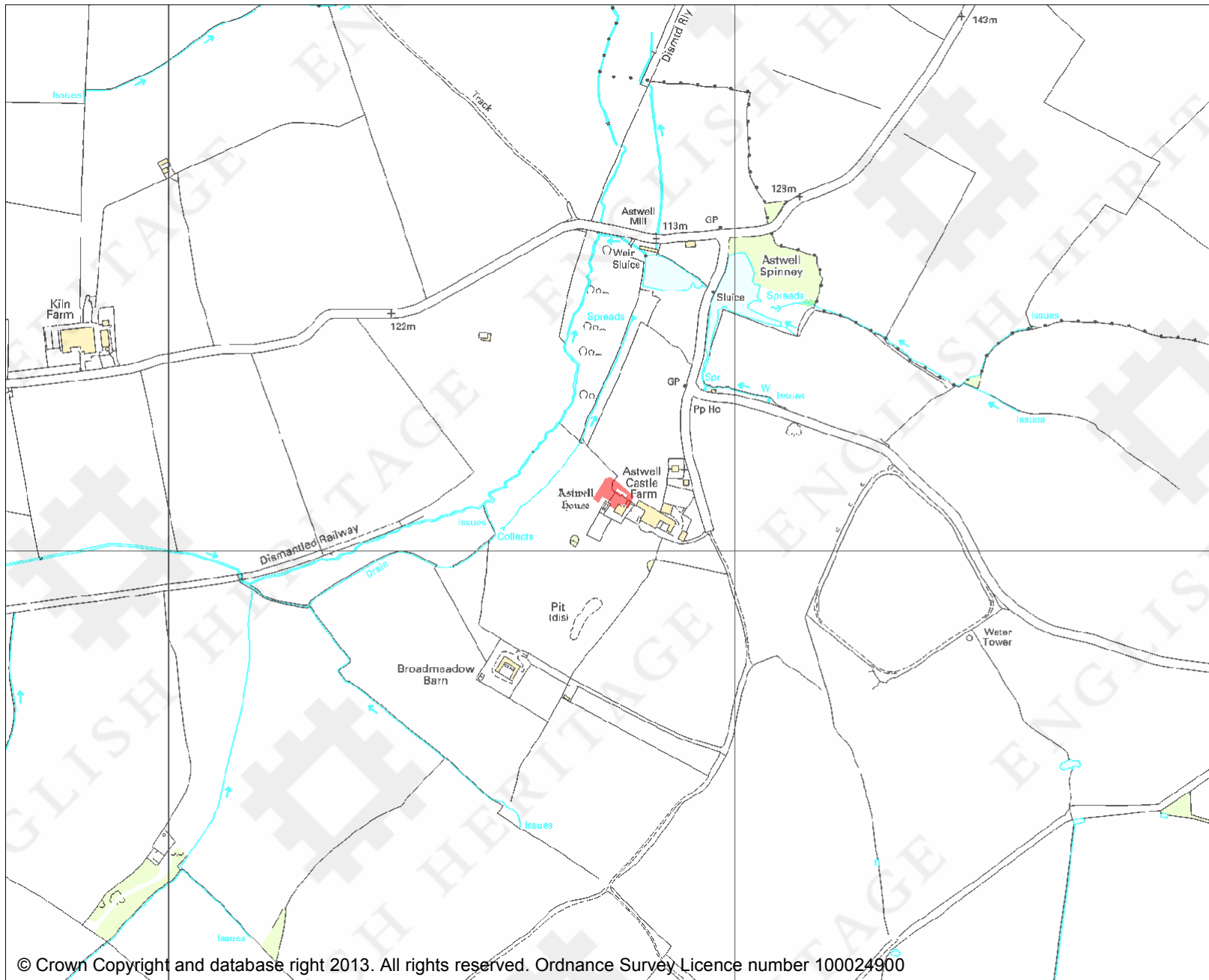
Details

The site known as Castle Hill is situated on the south western side of the village of Sulgrave and includes a ringwork. The plan of the village of Sulgrave is a rough figure-of-eight, with the church and ringwork in the centre of the south western loop and the manor house at the north east end of the north eastern loop. The village, which appears to have originated around the church and ringwork, both of which may date from before the Norman Conquest, later expanded to the north east in the early 16th century when a manorial residence was established by Lawrence Washington. Two areas of village settlement earthworks survive (not included in the scheduling); one 150m to the north of Castle Hill, the other on the north east of the present village. The two sites contain slight settlement remains of house platforms, scarps and banks demonstrating how the pattern of village settlement has changed. At the time of Domesday Book, Sulgrave was held by Ghilo of Picquigni in Picardy as part of an honour (a term applied to a group of estates which came under a single administration). Tenure of the estate at Sulgrave was divided between three men, Hugh, Landric, and Otbert. Landric held land at Culworth, 2km to the north west, which also contains a ringwork adjacent to the church. A third similarly situated ringwork exists 4km to the east at Weedon Lois, which was also held by Ghilo. In the mid 12th century the site was abandoned as a manorial residence and was given to the priory of St Andrew at Northampton. The ringwork lies immediately adjacent to the Church of St James, which comprises a 13th century tower containing a reset Saxon triangular-headed doorway. The ramparts of the ringwork comprise a roughly circular inner bank 3m-4m above an outer ditch. The bank may have been made up of five straight sides enclosing a central area 30m across which is slightly raised above the surrounding land surface. An outer ditch, which is largely infilled, measures up to 15m wide and 0.5m deep. It is truncated by the churchyard on the eastern side and partly modified by modern development on the south western side. An entrance on the north western side which cuts through the bank was shown by excavation to date to the 19th century; the site of the original entrance is unknown but would most likely have been adjacent to the church on the east side. Adjacent to the ringwork on the south side is an area of uneven ground extending c.70m from the ringwork ramparts (included in the scheduling), containing fragments of stone walling, now grassed over. The proximity to the ringwork and location within a sunken trackway suggests they may be part of manorial buildings contained within a bailey area. The bailey may have extended to Magpie Road to the north and Park Lane on the west of the ringwork, and to School Street to the east to include a possible Saxon church on the site of St James's. Evidence for this cannot at the present time be substantiated, however, and these areas are not included in the scheduling. Excavation of the northern part of the ringwork between 1960 and 1976 revealed that the Norman manorial centre had been established on the site of earlier Saxon buildings, themselves apparently of manorial status, dating from the end of the tenth century. The Saxon buildings were mainly of timber construction which were followed by the construction of the first rampart bank. The Norman hall was a stone structure measuring 12m by 5.5m, during the life of which the rampart bank was heightened twice, and small timber-framed structures were erected. The excavation suggests that the site was abandoned by about 1140. Excluded from the scheduling is a stable block on the south side of the site and all fences, although the ground beneath these features is included.

MAP EXTRACT The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract.

Selected Sources

1. **Book Reference** - *Title:* The County of Northampton - *Date:* 1982 - *Volume:* 4 - *Type:* DESC TEXT - *Description:* Pagination 139-41
2. **Article Reference** - *Author:* Davison, B.K. - *Title:* Excavations at Sulgrave, Northamptonshire, 1960-76 - *Date:* 1977 - *Journal Title:* Archaeological Journal - *Volume:* 134 - *Type:* DESC TEXT - *Description:* Pagination 104-114



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This is an A4 sized map and should be printed full size at A4 with no page scaling set.

Heritage Category:

Scheduling

List Entry No :

1003902

County: Northamptonshire

District: South Northamptonshire

Parish: Helmdon

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List Entry NGR:

SP 60784 44102

Map Scale:

1:10000

Print Date:

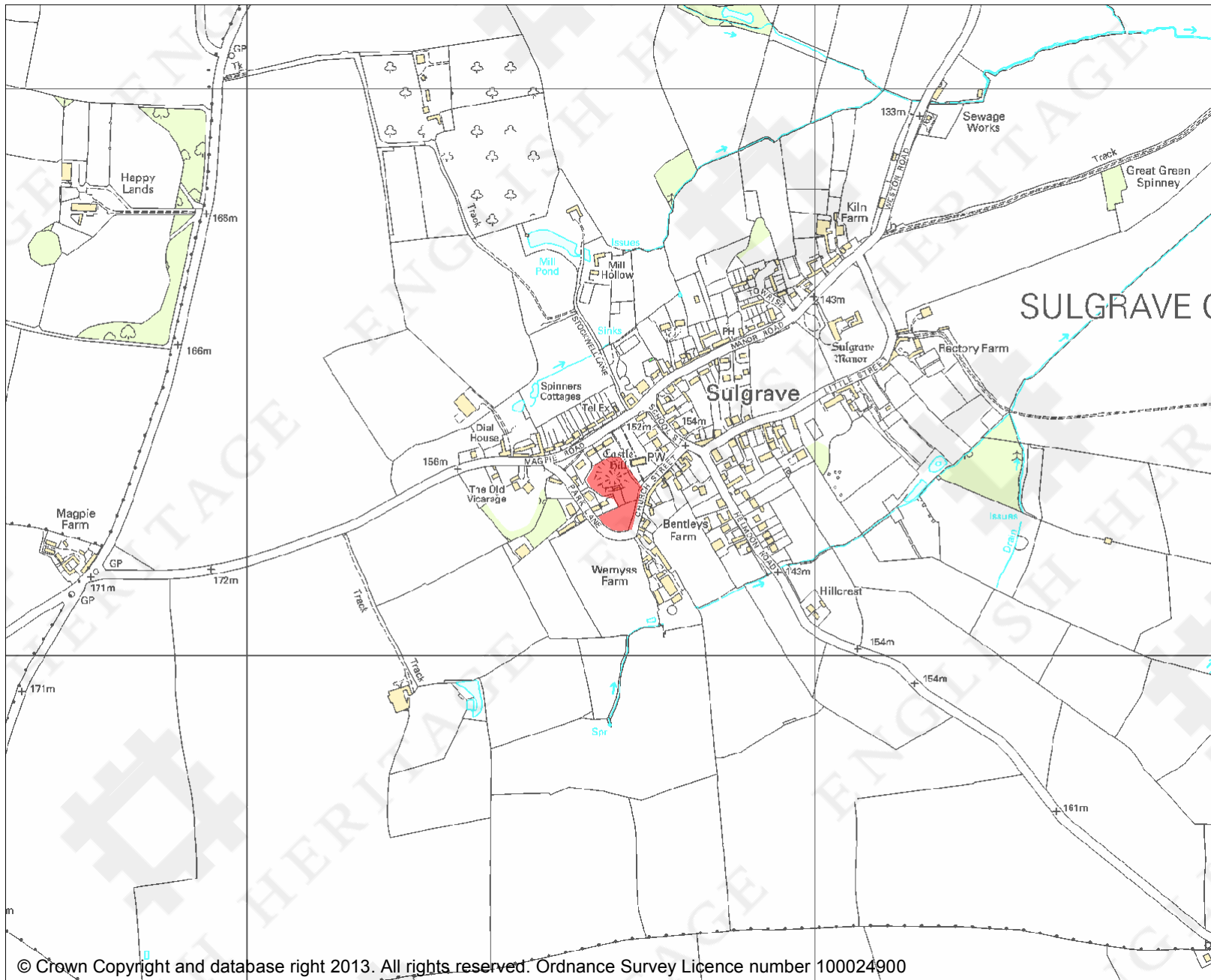
23 August 2013

Name: Astwell Castle Farm (uninhabited portions)



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Name: Castle Hill ringwork west of St James's Church

Heritage Category:

Scheduling

List Entry No :

1010111

County: Northamptonshire

District: South Northamptonshire

Parish: Sulgrave

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List Entry NGR:

SP 55645 45240

Map Scale:

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Print Date:

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ANB 4

Descriptions of registered parks and gardens

RPG I
SULGRAVE MANOR Registered Park & Garden
1001040

Grade: II
Date first registered: 25-Jun-1984

Details

Formal gardens laid out in 1920s by Sir Reginald Blomfield around the sometime home of the Washingtons, forefathers of George Washington, first President of the USA.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

One of the three manors of Sulgrave was acquired in 1539 by Lawrence Washington (d 1584), a wool merchant who in 1532 had been mayor of Northampton. Soon after he rebuilt the house. That manor was purchased in 1610 by his grandson Lawrence Makepeace. The family sold it in 1659, and c 1673 it passed to the Rev Moses Hodges. His son John reunited all three of Sulgrave's manors and rebuilt the house, giving it its basic modern appearance. The Hodges family retained ownership of the house until 1840, by which time it had become a dilapidated farmhouse.

John Washington, a member of the family which owned Sulgrave although not resident there, emigrated to Virginia in 1656. His great-grandson, George (1732(99)), was the first President of the United States of America. In 1914 Sulgrave Manor was purchased by subscription as a memorial to a century of peace between Britain and the USA and opened to the public. Restoration of the house and the laying out of a garden, both under Sir Reginald Blomfield, were delayed until the 1920s. It is now (1997) administered by the Sulgrave Manor Board on behalf of the peoples of Great Britain and the USA.

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING The village of Sulgrave is 12km north-east of Banbury, on a minor road off the B4525 Northampton Road. The Manor lies on the south-east side of the village, off Manor Road, with thatched stone cottages to front and rear. The area here registered is c 3.5ha.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES The Manor is announced by tall, probably early C18, ironstone gate piers with ball finials on Manor Road. From these a short, straight drive runs south, terminating at a slightly sunken turning circle west of the house, from which there is access to the courtyard in its north-west angle.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING The Manor House (listed grade I) is an L-plan building of coursed limestone rubble and a stone-slate roof. It is of two storeys and an attic, with a gabled two-storey porch at the centre of the hall. The hall range was built c 1540(60 by Lawrence Washington, while the north-east wing was added by John Hodges c 1700. The left (west) half of the hall range, demolished c 1780, was rebuilt in 1929 by Sir Reginald Blomfield under whom the house was restored 1920(9).

Attached to the north-west side of the house by a short wall is the former brewhouse of c 1700, remodelled by Blomfield in the 1920s. This was used as a visitor centre until 1998 when construction of a major new facility began down the west side of the gardens.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS When the Manor House was purchased in 1914 all trace of any earlier pleasure garden had disappeared. Between 1920 and c 1928 the garden was remade under the direction of Sir Reginald Blomfield (d 1942), his working drawings showing how the design evolved in several stages. Since its completion there have been very few changes.

Lining the drive off Manor Road and the turning circle are white-thorn hedges. From the east side of the drive a straight path runs east to a gravel circle adjoining the north side of the north, stone-paved, forecourt. Path and gravel circle are lined with clipped yew hedges. North of this is a paddock, Little Green.

Immediately east of the Manor, on a lawn confined to the north by a tall stone wall and to the south and east by hedges, is the Rose Garden. Low box hedges define a quartered square with central sundial (of 1579, brought to Sulgrave 1925, not in place winter 1997(8); within the beds shrubs have replaced the roses. In the north-west angle of the compartment, and opening into it, is a stone Garden House for tools designed by Blomfield. Alongside it is a lavender bed.

All the other garden compartments lie south of the house, to the east and west of whose porch are herbaceous borders. On the west side of the garden is the Terrace, a lawn set a metre above the main lawn to its east. Along its west side is a low stone wall. In its northern half is an Elizabethan-style knot garden of relatively recent date (ie post- Blomfield) and along its northern edge a herbaceous border. Fairly central is a single, over-mature walnut tree, the sole survivor of three retained by Blomfield when he redesigned the gardens.

There are steps with stumpy piers off the east side of the Terrace, towards its south end and at the north-east corner. The latter lead down to the west end of the straight gravel path which runs across the south front of the house and the south end of the Rose Garden, on the east side of which it terminates at the head of steps with short stone balustrades to either side which lead down to the Kitchen Garden. From the porch a second path runs off south, at right-angles to the first, as the main axial path down the garden. This crosses the western half of the main flat lawn, the Bowling Green, which has 2m high yew hedges to east and south with stone piers at the corners. At either end of the path is a pair of birds in clipped yew topiary work.

On the south side of the Bowling Green, steps flanked by tall gate piers surmounted with ornamental balls carry the axial path up to the Orchard (laid out and planted 1927(8), which is contained within a 1.5m high yew hedge with demi-lune to the south. The axial path carries across this to a wooden bench set in an apse at the apex of the demi-lune. Within the orchard are several rows of mature, standard apple trees. Slips to east and west of the demi-lune contain modern sheds.

KITCHEN GARDEN The long, thin, Kitchen Garden, still used for vegetable growing in 1998, lies east of the Bowling Green and the Rose Garden, hidden from the house behind their hedges. The north end of the Kitchen Garden has taken in a Herb Garden and (at the north end) a Rock Garden shown on a plan of 1933 (Clifford-Smith 1933, 163).

REFERENCES

Country Life, 71 (25 June 1932), pp 722(8 H Clifford Smith, Sulgrave Manor and the Washingtons (1933) J Anthony, The Gardens of Britain 6, (1979), pp 154(7 Sulgrave Manor, Northamptonshire, guidebook, (1997)

Maps OS 6" to 1 mile: 1st edition published 1887 2nd edition published 1900 OS 25" to 1 mile: 2nd edition published 1900

Archival items Blomfield's drawings and book of specifications are held at Sulgrave Manor.

Description written: 1998 Register Inspector: PAS Edited: January 2000



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Heritage Category:

Park and Garden

List Entry No :

1001040

Grade:

II

County: Northamptonshire

District: South Northamptonshire

Parish: Sulgrave

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List Entry NGR:

SP 56066 45593

Map Scale:

1:2500

Print Date:

23 August 2013

Name: SULGRAVE MANOR

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CANONS ASHBY Registered Park & Garden

1000488

Grade: II*

Date first registered: 25-Jun-1984

Details

Formal terraced gardens and park, both of c 1710, associated with a small country house of largely late C16 and C17 date.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

The original house probably formed part of the estate of the Augustinian priory of Ashby, dissolved in 1536. In 1537 the estate was granted to Sir Francis Bryan, from whom it was acquired in the following year by Sir John Cope whose family made a house (demolished in 1669) from the prior's lodgings. Canons Ashby House was built about 1550 by his son-in-law John Dryden (d 1584), incorporating parts of an existing farmhouse. It was completed and remodelled by his son Erasmus (d 1632), a Puritan who in 1619 bought a baronetcy. During his time the House was much visited by the poet Edmund Spenser. Erasmus's grandson Sir Robert died unmarried in 1708 and bequeathed the property to his cousin Edward Dryden, the title passing at the same time to an older cousin. Over the next seven years Edward (d 1717) and his father Erasmus (d 1718), both City merchants, extensively modernised Canons Ashby House and laid out the gardens still to be seen today. Edward's son John also inherited the baronetcy. In the C19 the property was owned for sixty-one years by the antiquary and amateur architect Sir Henry Dryden (d 1899). It remained in the family until 1981 when it was acquired by the National Trust.

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING The hamlet of Canons Ashby lies c 18km south-west of Northampton on the former B4525 to Banbury. It occupies a slight spur and is dominated by the mid C14 ironstone tower of the Augustinian priory 100m south-east of Canons Ashby House. The House and its grounds are bounded in part by the minor road which curves through the hamlet, which also forms part of the eastern boundary of the small park which extends north-west of Canons Ashby House. Otherwise the site boundaries mainly follow field edges. The area here registered is c 65ha.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES There is a gate leading off the former B4525 into a yard on the east side of the House. Until the Green Court was grassed over c 1840 the main approach was via a short, dog-legged drive which entered the park via the gates (listed grade II) 20m west of the north-west corner of the Green Court and turned to approach the House through the gates in the centre of its west side.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING Canons Ashby House (listed grade I) is a two-storey stone house, quadrangular and arranged around a small, cobbled, central service courtyard. In scale it is more manor than country house. Although aligned north-east to south-west it is here described as if arranged from north (towards the road) to south (facing down the garden). The west range contains the hall with long gallery over, that to the south parlours and a withdrawing room with a dining room on the first floor, while the east and north ranges are mainly occupied by service rooms and servants' accommodation. It is the south range which stands at the head of and dominates the garden, with a squat, four-storey central tower of c 1550 flanked by two-storey wings refaced and refenestrated c 1710, at the time the garden was being made.

East of the House are former stables buildings, modernised in 1858 and 1865 by Sir Henry Dryden and after 1981 converted to a gardener's house, garages and lavatories.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS As with the House, the gardens, which in reality are aligned north-east to south-west, are here described as if aligned north/south, with Green Court to the west.

The main garden is an ironstone-walled compartment to the south of the House, 150m long and 40m wide. This slopes downhill to the south, and there are extensive views out to the park and countryside beyond. Grass ramp terraces, 1.2m high, divide this into four main sections. A main axial path runs down the garden from a door moved to this position c 1708 to a central gateway in the south garden wall with tall, early C18, ironstone piers surmounted with limestone demi-lions rampant (the Dryden crest), which support C19 wrought-iron gates with overthrow (gates and piers listed grade II*).

The uppermost and second terrace, connected on the axial path by a splaying flight of stone steps, together form a c 48m square compartment. Gravel paths run around the exterior of each terrace, within which the parterre squares are laid to lawn with occasional shrubs and with four newly replanted cedars (replacing ones planted c 1780) at the corners of the stone steps. At the east end of the path along the bottom of the uppermost terrace is a wooden bench, probably C18, under a painted wooden canopy or shelter of 1910 (apparently replacing a summerhouse present in 1893), while at the east end of the path along the bottom of the second is a gateway through which there are views along a short, recently replanted, lime avenue to the church. An early C18 limestone sundial (listed grade II) stands on the axial path on the second terrace. The third compartment is c 36m long, the fourth c 60m. The axial path through them has not yet (1998) been restored, although its line is preserved in the formally planted fruit trees and yews.

West of the compartment formed by the first and second terraces and south of Green Court are two lawns divided east/west by a gravel path which is a continuation of that along the bottom of the uppermost terrace, and at its west end is a gate giving views into the park. On the north lawn is a mature cedar of Lebanon (one of a pair planted c 1780), while the south lawn, traditionally described as the Bowling Green, is now largely open. At the south-west corner of the Bowling Green is another C18 wooden bench, again sheltered by a wooden canopy of 1910.

Green Court, 55m long by 30m wide, lies west of the House. Until c 1840 this was the main forecourt, but in that year it was grassed over by Sir Henry Dryden who preferred his guests to enter the House via the cobbled courtyard. To north and south Green Court is bounded by tall ironstone walls (both listed grade II), the latter surmounted with eared stone urns and with a re-used C16 doorway giving access to the garden to the south. To the west the Court is bounded by a low stone wall with short wooden posts supporting two wrought-iron rails. In the centre of the wall are tall, early C18, ironstone ashlar gate piers with elaborate obelisk finials supporting contemporary wooden gates with barley sugar-twist rails (piers and gates listed grade II*). The Court is lawn; down its centre, running from the main west door to the House (moved to this central position in the post-1708 alterations and provided with a lead cartouche by John Van Nost) towards the gate, are parallel rows of four clipped yews. Between them is a lead statue of a shepherd boy with flute and dog, also by Van Nost (listed grade II) of c 1710, moved here c 1990 from its original position on the axial line north-west of the gate. There is a record of 1713 for a payment for coping the walls of Green Court; this seems likely to be the date of the walls and gates in their present form.

Contemporary documentation of the early C18 gardens at Canons Ashby, which are in the style of George London (d 1714) and Henry Wise (d 1738), is very slight. A survey of 1711 names the four terraces as 'the best garden', 'upper garden', 'lower garden' and 'the little one below'. The last is also referred to as a wilderness. A letter of 1713 from John Van Nost II (d 1729) to John Dryden asks for payment for a bill of £65 5s 10d, and mentions a gladiator which was to be gilded and a 'boy that I am making contrary to that you have', presumably the shepherd boy (quoted in Renow-Clarke 1994). Henry Dryden, the C19 antiquary-owner of Canons Ashby made the site well-known, and plans of the garden based on one made by him in 1893 were published in Alicia Amherst's *History of Gardening* (1895) and H Inigo Triggs's *Formal Gardens in England and Scotland* (1902). The gardens are said to have been 'an important influence on the whole Lutyens-Gertrude Jekyll generation of gardeners' (guidebook 1989, 33).

The earthwork remains (scheduled ancient monument) of a separate garden lie south of the church, outside the area here registered, and are argued by RCHM(E) (1981, 34(7)) to represent either those of the monastic garden and/or that of Sir John Cope's mid C16 house. They overlie ridge and furrow. The area traditionally has been known as 'The Canons' Walk' or 'The Vineyard'. South of the church are two arms of a moat (damaged pre 1981), presumably that around Sir John's house, extending east and south of which is a larger, embanked, trapezoidal enclosure, c 120m north/south by c 50m wide. Within this are the remains of three ponds and a low mound.

PARK

The House stands in the south-east corner of a small, roughly oval park, 1km long from north to south and up to 700m wide. The park is entered from the gates at the end of Green Court, and off the Preston Capes road via an early C18 gateway with tall piers surmounted with carved trophies (listed grade II). Its northern third is wooded, while its central and southern parts are largely permanent pasture with some mature specimen and parkland trees. The park slopes downhill to the west, into the shallow valley of a tributary of the River Cherwell. This has been dammed, notably below the House, to create a series of large ponds, which presumably originated as monastic fishponds. RCHM(E) (1981, 36) suggest they may have been altered in the

C17 to make them more ornamental. The grassland is underlain with ridge and furrow, representing open-field land belonging to the medieval village of Ashby. That was much larger than the present settlement (there were forty-one houses in 1343 (much of the shrinkage occurring at the end of the C15 when the prior evicted villagers as he converted ploughlands to pasture. Earthworks of tofts and crofts lie north of Canons Ashby House down the east side of the road to Preston Capes, immediately outside the registered area, although hollow-ways to the village do approach through the park. At the north end of these settlement remains, within the registered area and surrounded by a ditch, is a low castle motte (scheduled ancient monument), planted with some mature coniferous specimen trees.

Some 150m north-west of the Green Court gates is Park Cottage, an early C18 deer larder converted c 1867 into an ironstone gamekeeper's cottage.

There are several avenues in the park, which began to be replanted after the National Trust acquired the property. One, of lime, on the line of the earlier main double elm avenue, runs south-east from the gates at the bottom of the main axial path down the garden, continuing its line for a further 700m. Another, as mentioned, runs towards the church from the east garden gate. A third, also of lime, leads west from the Green Court gates towards the keeper's cottage, which acts as an eyecatcher, and then turns south.

The park was presumably laid out at the same time as the gardens, c 1710. Deer are mentioned in 1717, and a herd remained in the park until the mid C20. The 'canals' mentioned in the 1711 survey may be the fishponds. Eayre's 1779 map of Northamptonshire shows avenues radiating west and south-west from the House to the park edge, and c 1km south towards Moreton Pinkney.

KITCHEN GARDEN The survey of 1711 mentions a kitchen garden. Its location is unknown. Sources between 1711 and 1868 also mention a vineyard.

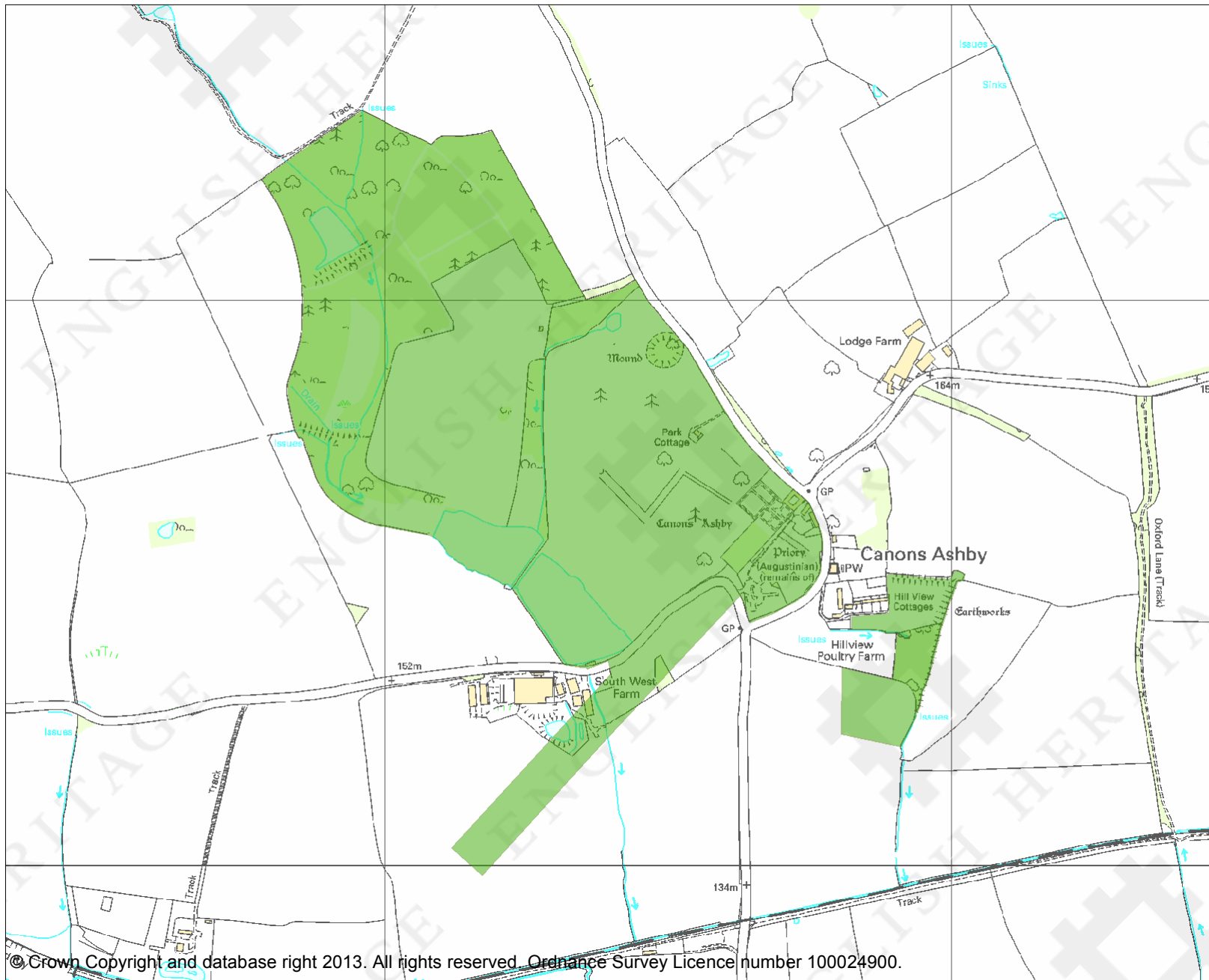
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Maps OS 6" to 1 mile: 1st edition published 1891 2nd edition published 1900(1

Archival items The Dryden Collection (D/Ca) is held at the Northamptonshire Record Office.

Description written: 1998 Register Inspector: PAS Edited: January 2000



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Heritage Category: Park and Garden
List Entry No : 1000488
Grade: II*

County: Northamptonshire
District: Daventry
Parish: Canons Ashby

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List Entry NGR: SP 57276 50154
Map Scale: 1:10000
Print Date: 23 August 2013

Name: CANONS ASHBY



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STOWE Registered Park & Garden

1000198

Grades: I

Date first registered: 30-Aug-1987

Details

Extensive and complex pleasure grounds and park around a country mansion. Main phases C18 and early C19, utilising late C17 base, with early C18 work by Charles Bridgeman, Sir John Vanbrugh, James Gibbs and William Kent, and mid C18 work by Lancelot Brown. Stowe was supremely influential on the English landscape garden during the C18.

NOTE This entry is a summary. Because of the complexity of this site, the standard Register entry format would convey neither an adequate description nor a satisfactory account of the development of the landscape. The user is advised to consult the references given below for more detailed accounts. Many Listed Buildings exist within the site, not all of which have been here referred to. Descriptions of these are to be found in the List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest produced by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport.

The Temple family bought Stowe in the late C16. In 1677 the third baronet, Sir Richard Temple, began building a mansion on a new site. This building is at the core of the current mansion. Completed in the early 1680s, it had a formal terraced garden with straight walks to the south and a walled kitchen garden close by. The fourth baronet became Lord Cobham in 1714. He rebuilt the house in lavish style and extended and developed the garden in collaboration with Sir John Vanbrugh and Charles Bridgeman (d 1738). Bridgeman created a semi-formal scheme between 1713 and 1734, of which little survives except the boundary walks. By 1724 it covered 14ha and contained more than ten buildings with an early ha-ha. By 1732 Cobham had extended the garden south and west, adding c 30ha and employing William Kent (1685-1748) in the early 1730s to design various buildings and the Elysian Fields, and then James Gibbs for the Hawkwell Field. From 1741 Cobham employed Lancelot Brown (1716-83) as head gardener and clerk of works. Cobham died in 1749, leaving over thirty-nine buildings in c 100ha of garden and Brown left in 1750 to set up his landscape practice. Cobham's successor, Richard Grenville, Earl Temple, reinforced the garden's naturalism and purified the Classical style of the buildings. He also rebuilt both main fronts of the house before his death in 1779. Relatively little was done to the garden during the Marquess of Buckingham's time (1753-1813), but his son, the first Duke, was a plantsman and created the Japanese Garden in the 1820s. The garden then fell into a long, slow decline. In 1921 the estate was sold and became a public school. Some restoration work was undertaken during their tenure of the garden, before the National Trust acquired most of the garden and much of the park in 1989 and embarked on a long-term comprehensive restoration scheme.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The site is adjacent to the north Buckinghamshire boundary with Northamptonshire. Stowe mansion lies 4km north-west of Buckingham, although one of the approaches, Stowe Avenue, begins at the edge of the town. The c 500ha site lies in gently hilly countryside, bounded on the south by the Chackford to Dadford lane, and on the other sides by agricultural land. The setting is largely agricultural with the small villages of Chackford and Dadford on the south and west boundaries respectively. These villages have always been closely associated with the site. Silverstone Race Circuit is adjacent to the northern tip.

The two major approaches to Stowe are very formal, impressive drives and avenues. Stowe Avenue, or the Grand Avenue (c 1774), approaches for 2km straight from Buckingham to the south-east, terminating in the Corinthian Arch which overlooks park, pleasure grounds and mansion to the north. Two drives diverge at this point: one curves across the park to the two Boycott Pavilions (Gibbs 1728, listed grade I) to join the Oxford Avenue west of the pleasure grounds, the other arrives at Bell Gate at south end of the pleasure grounds. Oxford Avenue (late C18) approaches straight from the south-west, crossing the Oxford Water, past the Boycott Pavilions to the north front of the mansion.

The site consists of extensive pleasure grounds, park and woodland. The 400 room mansion (C17/C18, listed grade I) lies near the centre of the site, close to the west boundary of the pleasure grounds. The main, north, entrance front overlooks informal level lawn and beyond this, parkland. The south, garden front faces down the smoothly contoured South Lawn to the Octagon Lake, and beyond the unseen ha-ha across parkland to the Corinthian Arch (Thomas Pitt 1765, listed grade I), 2km away on the southern horizon. Although the house is dominant in the landscape, not all the pleasure grounds are directly visually linked to it.

The c 100ha pleasure grounds consist of several informal compartments ranged around the house. These compartments are still enclosed by Bridgeman's formal boundary and the lines of many of his straight ha-has. The major water bodies, formed by damming local streams, connect most of the compartments: Home Park, the South Lawn, the Elysian Fields (Kent), the Grecian Valley (Brown) and Hawkwell Field (Gibbs). Each compartment contains and links a variety of C18 garden buildings and structures in many styles. There are around thirty-three garden buildings in total. Many of these are of great architectural importance and influence and were designed by distinguished architects. The buildings reflect much iconography relating to the political views of Lord Cobham and Earl Temple: of the importance of empire, and the satirising of Robert Walpole (Prime Minister 1721(42) and his foreign policy which Cobham considered too pacific for British interests. Most C18 guidebooks adopted a clockwise route through the pleasure grounds to visit the compartments and their buildings, entering south of the Octagon Lake. This tour can still be accomplished. A golf course has been sited in Home Park and on the South Lawn, whilst several other sports facilities have been sited in the pleasure grounds. A variety of school buildings erected since 1923 lie to the west of the mansion.

The pleasure grounds are surrounded by the parks, now farmland. At its most extensive (1868) the designed landscape and woodland covered c 250ha, increased from c 200ha in 1727. The park is bounded to the north by the major woodland, Stowe Woods, laid out with a network of formal rides, some of which may date from the early C17. This area is partly affected by Silverstone Race Circuit north-east of the Wood. The Fallow Deer Park links the woodland and pleasure grounds. Its backbone is the straight Roman Road which runs diagonally across the site from south-west to north-east and forms the west boundary between pleasure grounds and park. The park contains its own group of eighteen C18 ornamental buildings, some of which continue the iconographic themes. One of these is General Wolfe's Obelisk (Vanbrugh C18, listed grade I), dedicated after his 1759 victory at Quebec, continuing the theme of the importance of empire.

REFERENCES

Note: There is a wealth of material about this site. The key references are cited below.

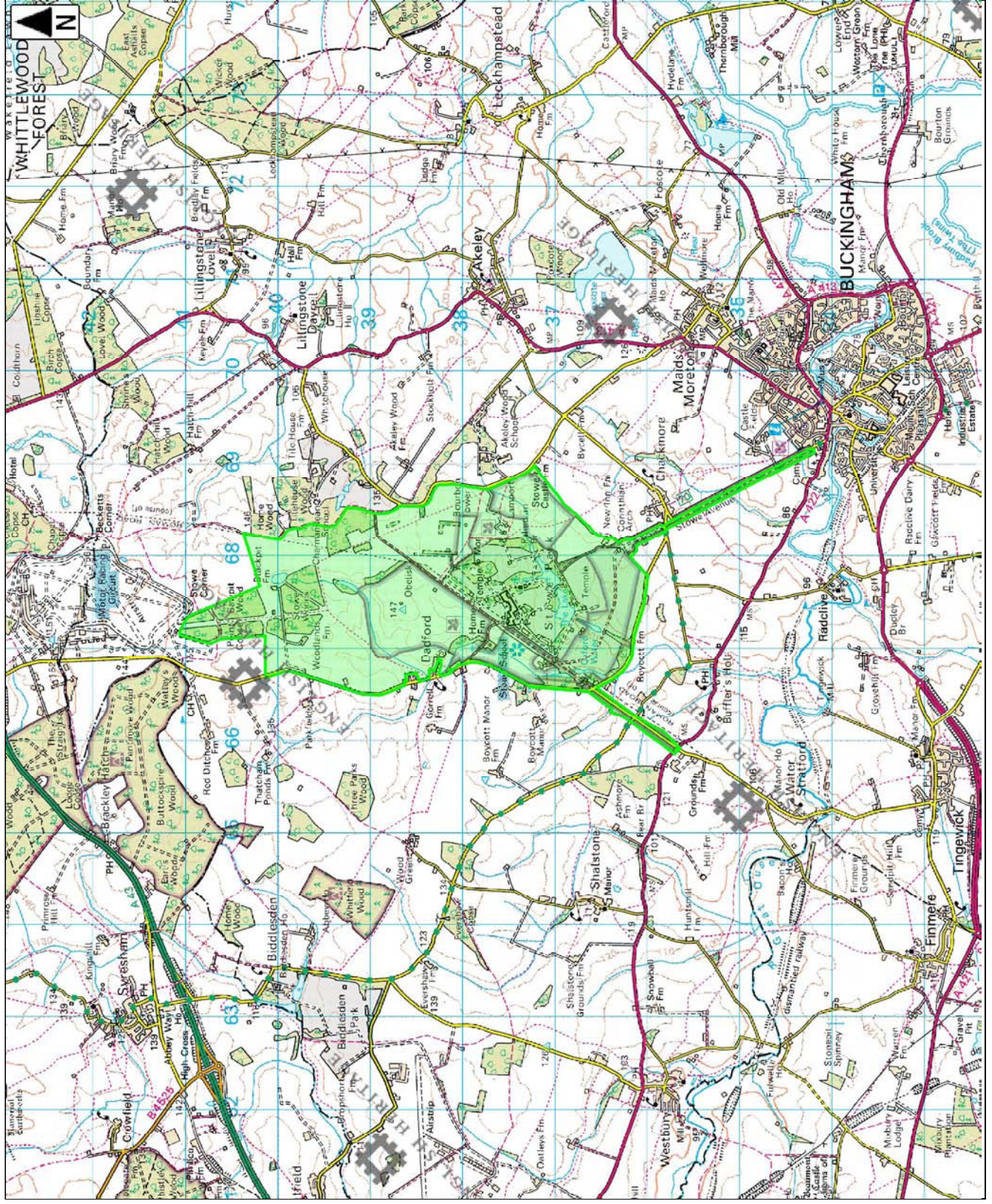
B Seeley, Description of the house and gardens ... at Stow (1744 and 1777 edns) J Garden History 2, no 1 (Jan-March 1982), pp 53-4; 5, no 1 (Jan-March 1985), pp 72-83 Country Life, 17 (15 April 1905), p 522; 35 (3 January 1914), pp 18-26; (17 January 1914), pp 90-9 M Bevington, Stowe, The garden and the park (1994) [good on printed and archival sources] N Pevsner and E Williamson, The Buildings of England: Buckinghamshire (1994), pp 660-87

Maps S Bridgeman, General plan of woods, park, and gardens of Stowe, 1739 Seeley, Plan in 1777 edn of Description of the house and gardens ... at Stow

OS 6" to 1 mile: 1st edition published 1885 2nd edition published 1900 1923 edition OS 25" to 1 mile: 1st edition published 1880

Description written: May 1998 Register Inspector: SR Edited: September 2000

Stowe Park Registered Park and Garden Buckinghamshire



Registered Park and Garden



Map Scale: 1:57016

Print Date: 2 June 2010

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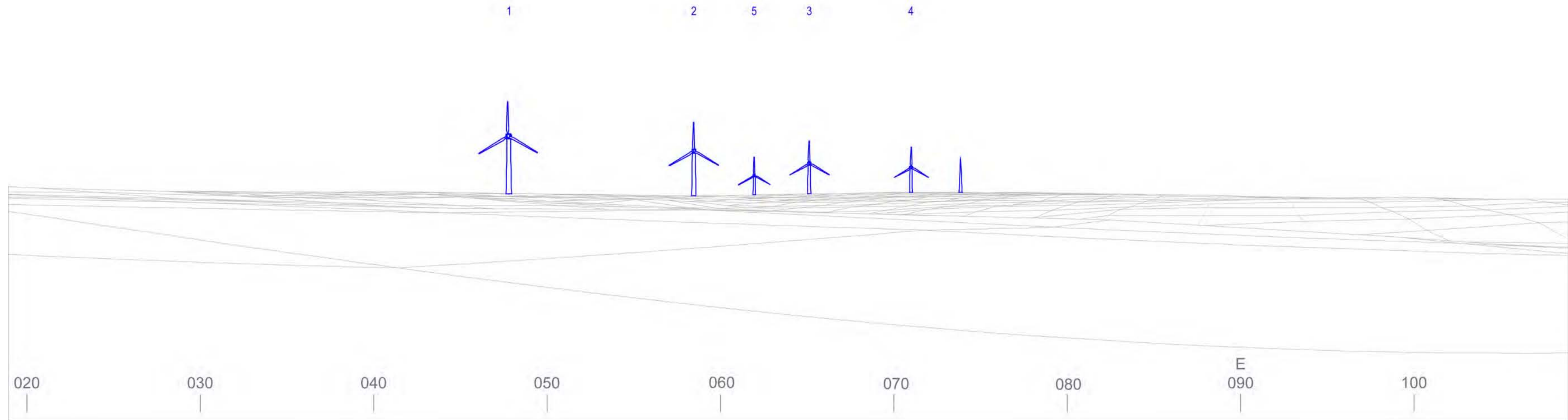
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ANB 5

Visualisations



EXISTING VIEW



WIREFRAME VIEW

Spring Farm Ridge Renewable Energy Project

VIEWPOINT 1
VIEW NORTH EAST FROM GREATWORTH CHURCH
CULTURAL HERITAGE WIREFRAME VISUALISATION 1a

Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	455276E 242381N
Ground Height	157m AOD
Included Angle	90°
Viewing Distance	300mm

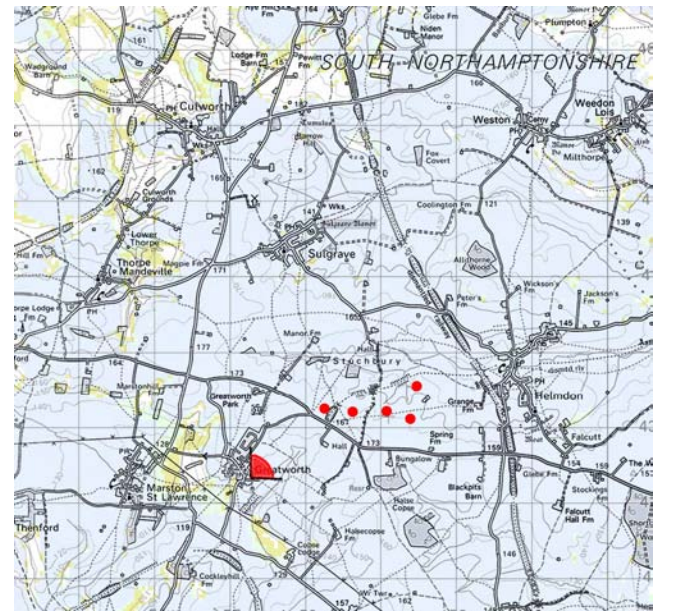
Layout Information

Based on Layout	LSTU022.wfl
Hub Height	80m
Height to Blade Tip	125m
Nearest Visible Turbine	1309m
Number of Tips visible	5*
Number of Hubs visible	5*
Turbine visibility	048° to 071°

Anemometer Height 80m

*The information provided ignores the screening effects of woodland and other intervening objects.

Location Plan



map scale 1:100000 extracted from ZTV to blade tip

Date	By	Paper	QA
APR 2012	TE	610X297	CTG

Spring Farm Ridge Renewable Energy Project

VIEWPOINT 1
VIEW NORTH EAST FROM GREATWORTH CHURCH
CULTURAL HERITAGE WIREFRAME OVERLAY VISUALISATION 1a

Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	455276E 242381N
Ground Height	157m AOD
Included Angle	90°
Viewing Distance	400mm

Layout Information

Based on Layout	LSTU022.wfl
Hub Height	80m
Height to Blade Tip	125m
Nearest Visible Turbine	1309m
Number of Tips visible	5*
Number of Hubs visible	5*
Turbine visibility	048° to 071°
Anemometer Height	80m

*The information provided ignores the screening effects of woodland and other intervening objects.

Location Plan



map scale 1:100000 extracted from ZTV to blade tip

Date	By	Paper	QA
APR 2012	TE	767X297	CTG

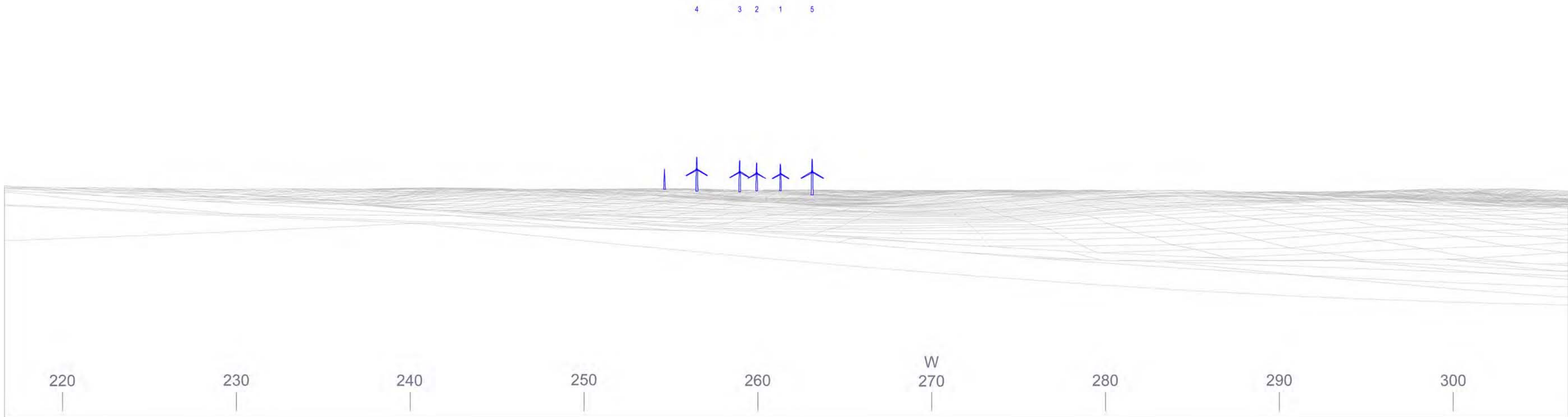
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PHOTOMONTAGE VIEW



EXISTING VIEW



WIREFRAME VIEW

Spring Farm Ridge Renewable Energy Project

VIEWPOINT 2 VIEW SOUTH WEST FROM ASTWELL CASTLE CASTLE CULTURAL HERITAGE WIREFRAME VISUALISATION 2a

Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	460982E 243968N
Ground Height	140m AOD
Included Angle	90°
Viewing Distance	300mm

Layout Information

Based on Layout	LSTU022.wfl
Hub Height	80m
Height to Blade Tip	125m
Nearest Visible Turbine	3543m
Number of Tips visible	5*
Number of Hubs visible	5*
Turbine visibility	257° to 263°

Anemometer Height	80m
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*The information provided ignores the screening effects of woodland and other intervening objects.

Location Plan



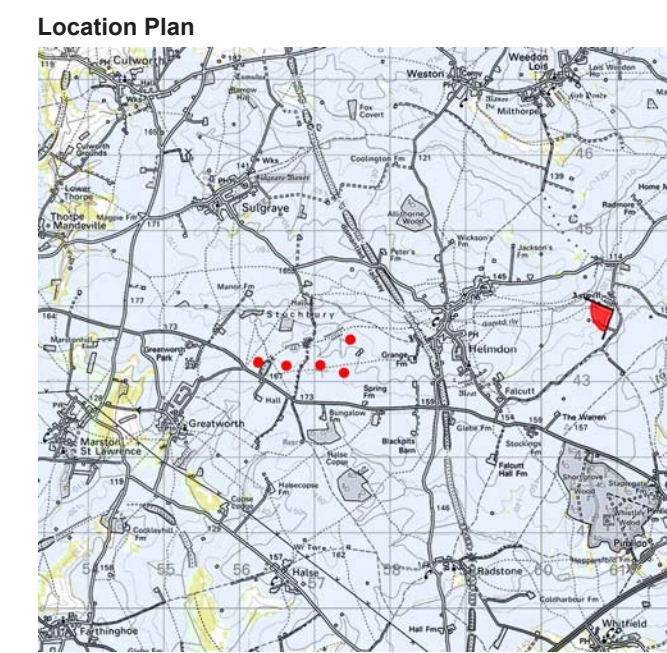
Date	By	Paper	QA
APR 2012	TE	610X297	CTG

Spring Farm Ridge Renewable Energy Project

VIEWPOINT 2
VIEW SOUTH WEST FROM ASTWELL CASTLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE PHOTOMONTAGE VISUALISATION 2a

Viewpoint Information	
Grid Reference	460982E 243968N
Ground Height	140m AOD
Included Angle	90°
Viewing Distance	400mm
Layout Information	
Based on Layout	LSTU022.wfl
Hub Height	80m
Height to Blade Tip	125m
Nearest Visible Turbine	3543m
Number of Tips visible	5*
Number of Hubs visible	5*
Turbine visibility	257° to 263°
Anemometer Height	80m

*The information provided ignores the screening effects of woodland and other intervening objects.



Date	By	Paper	QA
APR 2012	TE	767X297	CTG

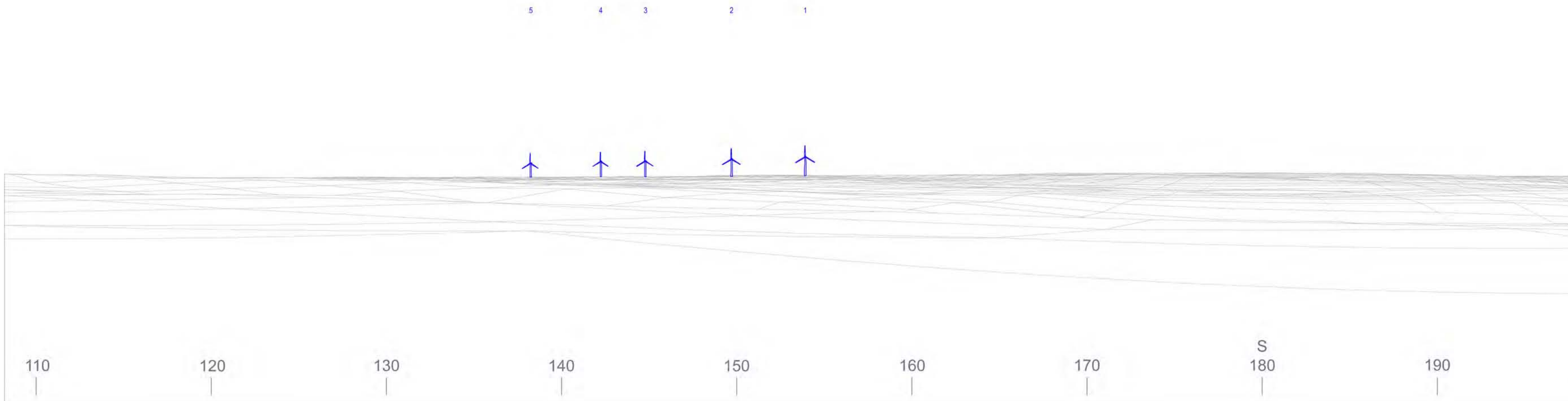
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PHOTOMONTAGE VIEW



EXISTING VIEW



WIREFRAME VIEW

Spring Farm Ridge Renewable Energy Project

VIEWPOINT 3
VIEW SOUTH EAST FROM CULWORTH

CULTURAL HERITAGE WIREFRAME VISUALISATION 3a

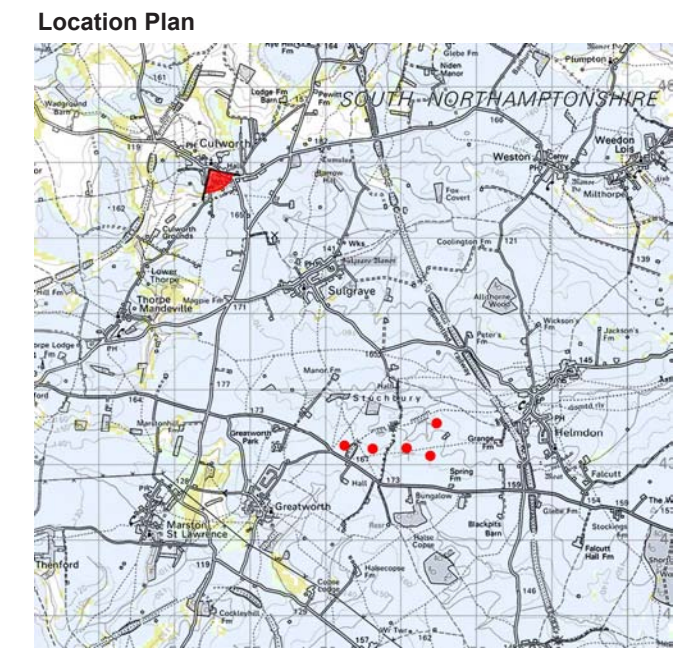
Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	454430E 246922N
Ground Height	169m AOD
Included Angle	90°
Viewing Distance	300mm

Layout Information

Based on Layout	LSTU022.wfl
Hub Height	80m
Height to Blade Tip	125m
Nearest Visible Turbine	4086m
Number of Tips visible	5*
Number of Hubs visible	5*
Turbine visibility	138° to 154°

*The information provided ignores the screening effects of woodland and other intervening objects.



map scale 1:100000 extracted from ZTV to blade tip

Date	By	Paper	QA
APR 2012	CTG	610X297	TE

Spring Farm Ridge Renewable Energy Project

VIEWPOINT 3
VIEW SOUTH EAST FROM CULWORTH

CULTURAL HERITAGE WIREFRAME OVERLAY VISUALISATION 3a

Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	454430E 246922N
Ground Height	169m AOD
Included Angle	90°
Viewing Distance	400mm

Layout Information

Based on Layout	LSTU022.wfl
Hub Height	80m
Height to Blade Tip	125m
Nearest Visible Turbine	4086m
Number of Tips visible	5*
Number of Hubs visible	5*
Turbine visibility	138° to 154°

*The information provided ignores the screening effects of woodland and other intervening objects.

Location Plan



map scale 1:100000 extracted from ZTV to blade tip

Date	By	Paper	QA
APR 2012	CTG	767X297	TE

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PHOTOMONTAGE VIEW