

CHURCHILL

CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISAL AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

ADD DATE ADOPTED



1 TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION.....	3	7.7 medieval.....	12
1.1 DEFINITION OF A CONSERVATION AREA.....	3	7.8 Post-medieval	12
1.2 DEFINITION OF A CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISAL (CAA)	3	7.9 Modern	12
1.3 GUIDANCE RELATED TO APPRAISALS.....	3	8 Negative features.....	13
1.4 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT	3	8.1 Loss of traditional features	13
2 PLANNING POLICY	3	8.2 Unsympathetic development and additions to buildings.	13
2.1 LEGISLATION.....	3	8.3 Poor maintenance of buildings, gardens or public spaces.....	13
2.2 GOVERNMENT NATIONAL POLICY (NPPF).....	3	8.4 Traffic, parking and street clutter issues within the area	13
2.3 LOCAL POLICY.....	3	9 Management plan.....	14
3 Conservation Area Summary and Location.....	4	9.1 Management strategy	14
4 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT.....	5	9.2 Community Involvement.....	14
5 Character and Special Interest.....	6	9.3 Future needs for the CAA.....	16
5.1 General Character.....	6	10 Appendix 1 -Historic map progression.....	17
5.2 Street furniture	6	10.1 Appendix – listed descriptions	18
5.3 Views	7	10.2 Appendix 3 buildings of merit	20
5.3.1 Key Views:	Error! Bookmark not defined.	10.3 Apperndix 4 public consultation	21
6 Urban grain and Public spaces	8	10.4 Appendix 5 glosseray of terms.....	22
6.1 Architectural style and period	8		
6.2 General size of current buildings	8		
6.3 Special Details	8		
6.4 General materials	9		
6.5 Footpaths and circulation within the conservation area.....	9		
6.6 Green or open spaces	9		
7 Listed Buildings.....	10		
7.1 Buildings of local importance.....	11		
7.2 Other Heritage Features.....	11		
7.3 Archaeological features.....	12		
7.4 Neolithic and Bronze Age.....	12		
7.5 Iron Age.....	12		
7.6 Romano-British	12		

DRAFT for Public consultation

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 DEFINITION OF A CONSERVATION AREA

A Conservation Area is an area of special architectural or historic interest, “the character or appearance of which is desirable to preserve or enhance”. Designation of a conservation area increases the control over significant or total demolition of unlisted buildings, strengthens control over minor development and protects trees within its boundaries. It also ensures that any new development maintains or enhances the conservation area.

1.2 DEFINITION OF A CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISAL (CAA)

North Somerset Council is required by legislation (Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990) to periodically review its existing conservation areas. The appraisal assists to identify the particular attributes that make the conservation area special. The legislation also requires North Somerset Council to publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of conservation areas which is included in the management plan in this document.

1.3 GUIDANCE RELATED TO APPRAISALS

Guidance on assessment is in English Heritage’s (now Historic England) Guidance on conservation area appraisals (February 2006).

English Heritage’s Guidance on the management of conservation areas (February 2006).

1.4 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The appraisal was made available on 09/09/19 for the community to review. A meeting was then held on 03/10/19 for comments on the document. These comments were incorporated to the appraisal and management plan.

2 PLANNING POLICY

2.1 LEGISLATION

Local authorities are required by law to determine which parts of their geographical jurisdiction are of special architectural or historic interest, and those they wish to preserve and enhance.

The local authority should review its conservation areas from time to time to determine if any further parts should be designated as conservation areas, in line with Section 69, Part II of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

The conservation area appraisal and management plan form part of this legislation. The Act also states that it is the duty of the local authority to publish proposals regarding the preservation and enhancement of its conservation areas (Section 71, Part II of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990).

2.2 GOVERNMENT NATIONAL POLICY (NPPF)

Section 16 paragraphs 184-188 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) add to the emphasis of review and defining conservation, whilst looking for opportunities to enhance heritage assets.

2.3 LOCAL POLICY

Policy CS5 in North Somerset Council’s Core Strategy relates to Conservation and the historic environment stating that ‘the council will conserve the historic environment of North Somerset, having regard to the significance of heritage assets such as conservation area, listed buildings, building of local significance, scheduled monuments, other archaeological sites, registered and other historic parks and gardens.’

Policy CS32 also from North Somerset Council’s Core Strategy identifies Churchill as a service village and set out development requirements for building within this area.

North Somerset Council’s Sites and Policies Plan: Part 1, Policy DM3 Conservation Areas aim is “to conserve and wherever possible enhance North Somerset’s conservation areas”. Policies DM4 (Listed Buildings), DM6 (Archaeology) and DM7 (Non-designated heritage assets) also apply.

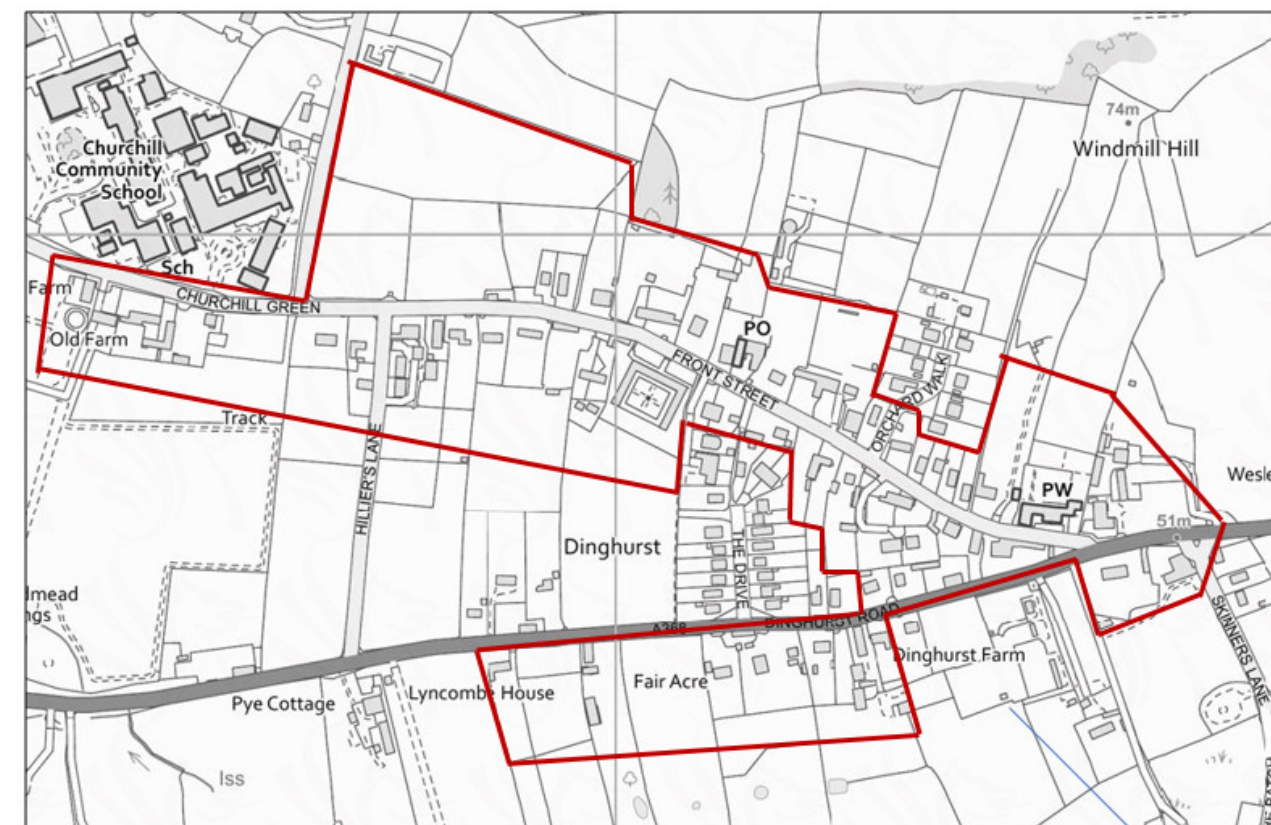
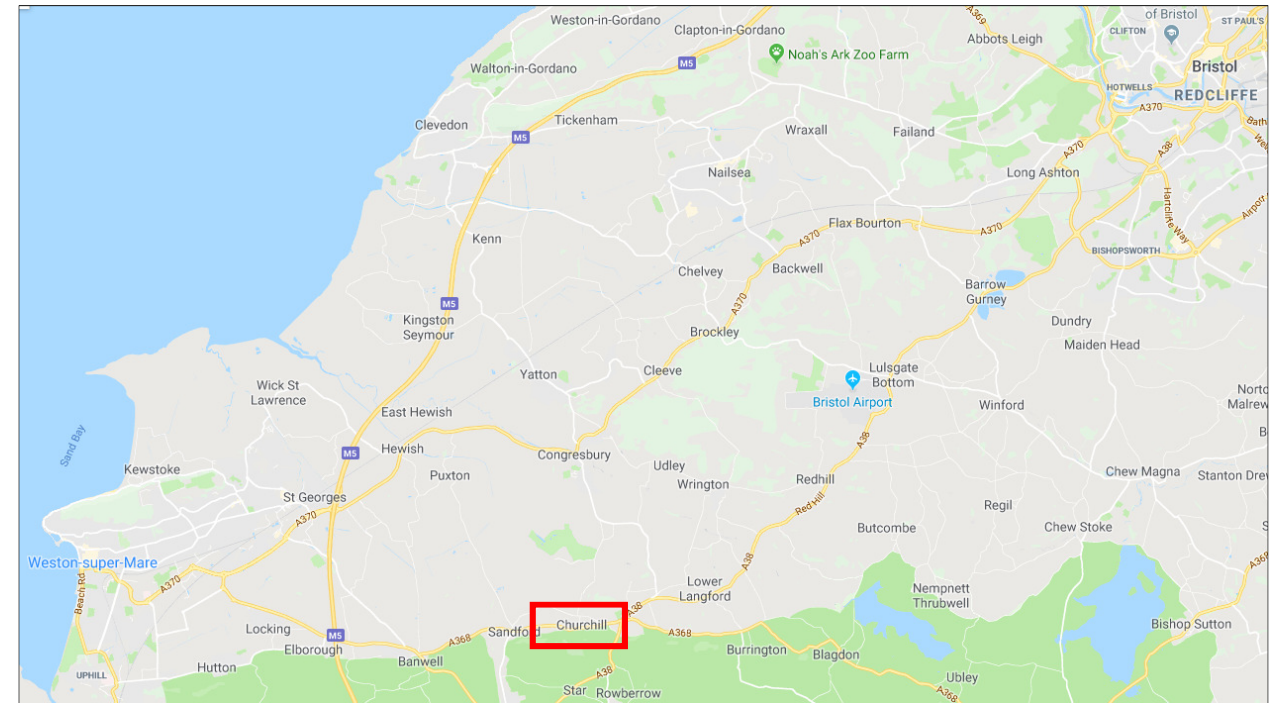
3 CONSERVATION AREA SUMMARY AND LOCATION

Churchill is a small village, located between Weston-super-Mare and Bristol. It is relatively close to large urban centres but very much has the character of a small country village. Churchill sits within beautiful surroundings with the backdrop of Windmill Hill to the north and the Mendip Hills AONB to the south.

The proposed conservation area comprises of the historic heart of the village, and Churchill, like many villages grew up around its medieval church. The original church was 13th century but now dates predominately to the 15th and 19th centuries.

This village gained its name from the earlier church on the hill, and despite the age of the church, the buildings within the area generally date from the 16th century onwards.

The proposed conservation area covers approximately 16.5 hectares and includes Churchill Green at Arben Bloom to where Front Street meets Dinghurst Road (A368).



4 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Churchill was originally owned by the Bishop of Wells and formed part of the manor of Banwell. The manor of Churchill passed through a series of owners including Richard Jennings (whose son-in-law John Churchill was afterwards the first Duke of Marlborough) who sold it to another John Churchill who was Master of the Rolls and MP for Bristol in 1685. Churchill Court is a 16th century building and the oldest dwelling site in the village. The adjoining St John's Church dates from the 15th century.

The settlement of Dinghurst, also known as Churchill Batch, is in the south-westerly quarter of the present-day Churchill village. It became part of Churchill parish in 1935.

A wide and untarmacked lane called 'The Batch' was the old Bristol and Exeter coach-road until the present (A38) road was cut through Dolebury Valley in 1819. Before that year the coach-road passed in front of the inn called the "Nelson Arms" in the corner of Skinners Lane and Dinghurst Road, and up the steep and rocky slope to the top of the Batch, coming out into the present road again in Star, a hamlet in the parish of Shipham. The steep rise must have been tough going for horse-drawn coaches. It was beside this ancient highway that people of Churchill flocked to see Queen Henrietta, consort of Charles I, pass on her way to Exeter in 1643, an occasion commemorated in the churchwarden's accounts with the item "To ye ringers when ye Queen came by, 2s 8d". Dinghurst Road (A368) was formerly known as 'Back Street' but a relatively recent petition by villagers resulted in its name changing to a more attractive title.

In the late 19th century the beautiful Cottage Homes, a Wesleyan Chapel with a schoolroom and a charming clock tower were erected by the benefactor Sidney Hill, who made a fortune as a merchant in Port Elizabeth, South Africa. The clock tower commemorates Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.

There is some archaeological evidence to support Windmill Hill being used in Iron Age and Roman times as a hillfort and look-out point respectively. Barrowfield is believed to contain traces of a medieval field pattern and dwellings. In the dry summer of 1996 cropmarks emerged, visible from surrounding high ground, showing outlines of dwellings and field boundaries. There are also believed to be plague pits located there, possibly accounting for the church being located some distance from the village centre.

Windmill Hill gained its name from a windmill recorded in Churchill Manor in 1652. There is thought to have been a windmill there as early as C13th or 14th when they were first introduced to this part of the country. A County of Avon 'Historical Landscape and Conservation' report for Avon CC identified a large carboniferous limestone quarry (Grade IV) on its north side (with many small pits scattered around the brow of the hill) and states that although this stone was used for grindstones etc, it was used as the main component of most of the buildings in Churchill.

Churchill was the subject of an American wartime propaganda exercise in an edition of the American 'Life' magazine dated 18th November 1940, using it to show the world 'the secret of British courage under the German bombs' and seeking to gain American support for the British war effort. It describes Churchill as an 'average village' whose name 'happens to be the same

as that of the British Prime Minister'. It includes a photograph of a signed letter from Winston Churchill, stating that his ancestors on two sides of his family lived there 300 years ago.

Photographs taken by the noted photographer, Cecil Beaton, feature many scenes from Front Street, including the Post Office, St John's Church and Churchill Court.



DRAFT for Public consultation

5 CHARACTER AND SPECIAL INTEREST

5.1 GENERAL CHARACTER

Front Street and Dinghurst Road are architecturally the oldest parts of Churchill and sit in the low-lying area between Lyncombe Hill and Windmill Hill.

Front Street is characterised by the presence of numerous historical dwellings, ranging from 16th to mid-19th Centuries, many of which are listed, with small housing developments (post 1948) branching off, particularly at the eastern end. Many of the detached properties have rubble limestone-walled boundaries onto Front Street but notably, the late 19th century Sidney Hill Cottage Homes and Methodist Church were built predominantly in brick. These walls give Front Street its distinct character.

There are no pavements except where the spur of the newer development (Orchard Close) branches off, and there are no street lights, giving Front Street the classic character of the rural country lane. Development is mostly linear but there has been limited infill to the side or rear of older detached properties.

Many properties to the north side of Front Street have gardens/paddocks that sweep up onto Windmill Hill. There are 3 footpaths that connect Front Street to Windmill Hill and St John's Church, demonstrating the importance of Windmill Hill to the village. One footpath cuts diagonally across Barrowfield to St John's Church, lying to the north west of Front Street.

Dinghurst Road, formerly 'Back Street', now forming part of the A368, has to its south side a range of historical dwellings including farms, associated farm buildings and smaller 20th century, typically single storey, dwellings in between. It is a linear development, with gardens/paddocks to the rear of the dwellings being located within the Mendip Hills (Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)). On the north side of Dinghurst Road there are a range of properties fronting the road with only limited historical interest. Due to the presence of older dwellings built adjacent to the roadside (e.g. Pye Cottage), the road is narrow and has virtually no pavements.

Church Lane, now plagued with parking for the school, Churchill Academy & Sixth Form, links Front Street to the cluster of historic buildings around St John's church, most importantly Churchill Court. Many of these building are listed.



5.2 STREET FURNITURE

There is very little in the way of modern street furniture on Front Street. Lampposts are also absent from the street-scene. However, there are more historic pieces of street furniture of note, including a traditional 'SCC' finger post at Church Farm (corner of Front Street and Hilliers Road) and an Edward VII Post Box outside Post Office as well as the old swing sign.

There is also a listed, old style red phone box (now decommissioned) within Front Street which adds to the character of the conservation area.



DRAFT for Public consultation

5.3 VIEWS

Given its low-lying position there are views of both Windmill Hill and Lyncombe Hill from all parts of Front Street. Towards the west end of Front Street there are also views across Barrowfield towards St John's church and Churchill Court, and in turn from St John's church back across Barrowfield on to the western end Windmill Hill.

On Dinghurst Road, the views are dominated by the meadows sweeping up to Lyncombe Hill and the Mendip Hills AONB.

From Windmill Hill there are far reaching views across Churchill towards the AONB, the iron age hillfort at Dolebury, the Bristol Channel and Wales to the west and towards the Chew Valley to the east.



DRAFT for Public consultation

6 PATTERN OF DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC SPACES

6.1 ARCHITECTURAL STYLE AND PERIOD

There is no overarching architectural style within Churchill; the style present ranges from 16th century to Georgian and early Victorian, through to post war. Churchill, like many villages was not planned out as with bigger towns but was a result of fortuitous design. It is this diversity of styles that adds to the character of the conservation area.



6.2 GENERAL SIZE OF CURRENT BUILDINGS

The area is primarily dominated by larger detached Georgian stone houses, interspersed with much older, more traditional cottages and post 1945 detached bungalows and houses. There are also a number of former farmhouses with outbuildings.

The pattern of development is generally less dense along Front Street with houses which are generally larger and sit on plots with more surrounding land. However, the pattern of development is a lot smaller within the more modern developments on The Drive.

6.3 SPECIAL DETAILS

There are many details which add to the character of the conservation area, including:

- Sidney Hill Cottage Homes – including ornate ironwork railings and lampposts, ornate brick work and large concrete urns, bell tower and weather vane, obelisk in the central courtyard;
- Frontage of the village Post Office and store, including traditional style swinging sign;
- Edward VII post box (outside Post Office);
- Eroded limestone kings and queens topping limestone walls along Front St;
- Red wrought ironwork around the Clock Tower (built to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee), around the Methodist Church (matching those railings around the Sidney Hill Cottage Homes);
- The SCC fingerpost outside Church Farm;
- Iron kissing gate on the entrance to Barrowfield;
- Bell tower on the top of Bell House
- The areas green open space around the village which gives the conservation area is rural character sat within the valley



DRAFT for Public consultation

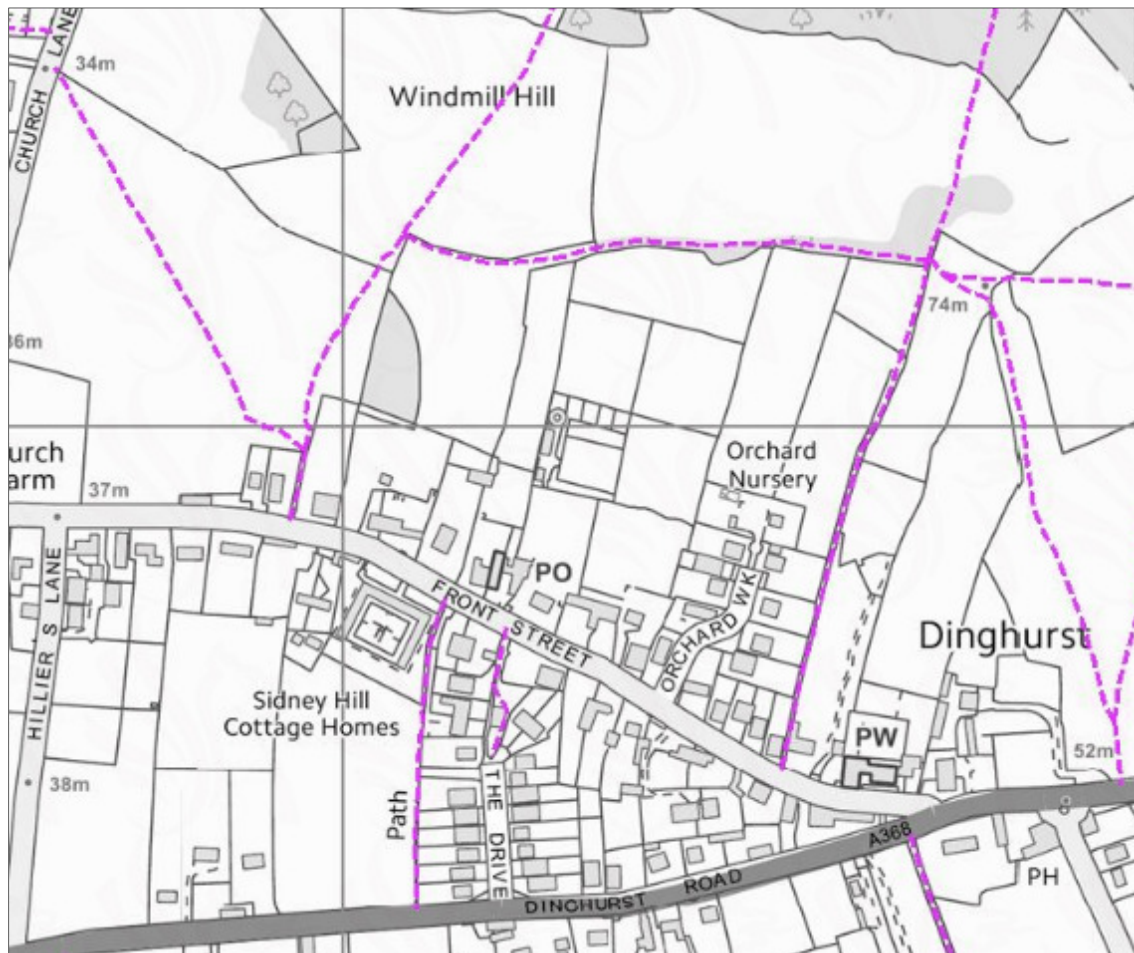
6.4 GENERAL MATERIALS

The main materials within the conservation area are local stone. Some buildings remain just rubble limestone, but others are rendered. The older traditional cottage buildings generally have red/brown roof tiles which are made of clay pantiles.

There are a few stand out brickwork features within the area which include the Clock Tower, Methodist Church and Sidney Hill Cottage Home.

6.5 FOOTPATHS AND CIRCULATION WITHIN THE CONSERVATION AREA

There are a number of public footpaths within the wider Churchill village and some of these lead from Front Street up Windmill Hill. The village has good circulation enabling residents and visitors to enjoy both the conservation area itself and its setting from the wider countryside. The Public Rights of Way are depicted on the map below:



6.6 GREEN OR OPEN SPACES

The main green spaces are provided by Windmill Hill and Barrowfield, both to the north of Front Street. Public recreation grounds are found to the north-east of Windmill Hill, outside of the proposed conservation area. These green areas provide the rural character to the setting of the conservation area.

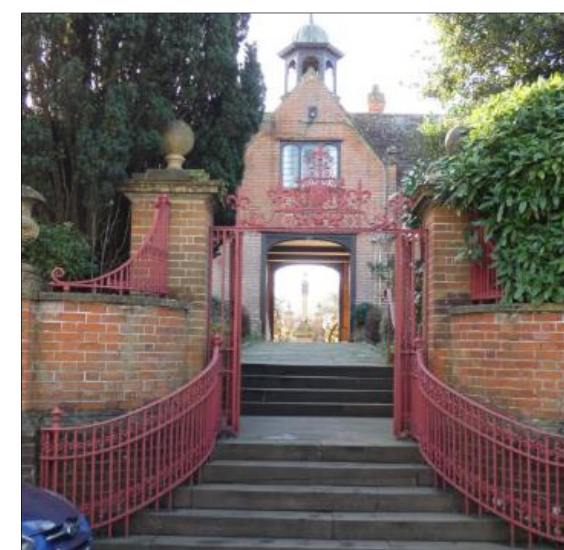


DRAFT for Public consultation

7 LISTED BUILDINGS

There is a range of listed buildings and monuments within Churchill Conservation Area that show the diverse nature of the architecture present within the village:

- The Cottage (late C17th) – formerly stables said to have been used by Sir John Churchill (later Duke of Marlborough)
- April Cottage
- Ash Green
- Mountain Ash Cottage (C18th)
- Sidney Hill Cottage Homes (including Warden's House, and outbuildings)
- Methodist Church
- Clock House (late C18th)
- Clock Tower (1897)
- Dinghurst Farm (mid C18th)
- Phone Box



DRAFT for Public consultation

7.1 BUILDINGS OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE

There are several buildings within the conservation area which are of local merit but are not of sufficient national importance to be included on the listing schedule. More detail on these buildings can be found within Appendix ?.

These include:

- Bell House
- Forge Cottage
- Church Farm
- Old Farm



Church Farm



Bell House



Forge Cottage

7.2 OTHER HERITAGE FEATURES

There are a numerous heritage features within Churchill, aside from those which have already been highlighted which add to the character of the area and should be retained – especially the characteristic stone walls seen throughout the Front Street.



DRAFT for Public consultation

7.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

Whilst there is limited evidence for occupation in the present-day village Churchill of Churchill, there have been finds recovered dating to the prehistoric and Romano-British periods within the conservation area, including Roman coins and Neolithic flint scrapers. However, the landscape surrounding Churchill contains evidence for thousands of years of activity and occupation.

7.4 NEOLITHIC AND BRONZE AGE

There is evidence of earlier prehistoric activity within the immediate environs of Churchill in the form of flint tools and implements.

7.5 IRON AGE

The latter part of the prehistoric period sees much more activity in this part of North Somerset, with enclosures on Windmill Hill and hillforts at Dolebury and Dinghurst. Dolebury covers an area of 20 acres, and sits high above the historic moors and salt marshes with its considerable stone ramparts. The enclosure atop Windmill Hill is likely Iron Age, but further investigation is required to confirm this.

There are also late prehistoric field systems found to the south of Churchill, visible now only as low earthworks and cropmarks.

7.6 ROMANO-BRITISH

There is evidence of occupation at Dolebury Camp in the Romano-British period, with finds of spearheads and swords. Findspots of Roman coins are also recorded in the wider parish, but as yet no definite settlements from this period have been discovered. It may be that this area was purely covered with routeways between larger settlements including the lead mines at Charterhouse and other trading posts around the saltmarshes.

7.7 MEDIEVAL

This period sees the initial shaping of the landscape we see around Churchill today, with the creation of strip lynchets and ridge and furrow, both medieval agricultural practices.

Several deserted settlements, including a possible deserted medieval village to the north of the manor, are scattered around the village. Most of these were farmsteads.

A medieval trackway or hollow way can be found at Duck Street, to the west of the conservation area.

The deer park (Churchill Park) enclosed large swathes of land to the north of the main village, with some of the walls still standing around the boundary. There is also evidence of mills and fishponds associated with the manor.

Dolebury Camp was also utilised in the medieval period, with large rabbit warrens created, resulting in its more modern name, Dolebury Warren.

7.8 POST-MEDIEVAL

The post-medieval period sees even further manipulation of the landscape, with large swathes of land enclosed by Parliamentary Acts in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Key routes run past Churchill on the way to Bristol and up and across the Mendip Plateau, with strategically placed Turnpikes and associated houses. One of these was located at the modern junction of Dinghurst Road with the A38.

Windmill Hill derives its name from the windmill that sat atop the eastern end of the hill to the north of Churchill, and was recorded in Churchill Manor in 1652, but a windmill may have stood here as early as the 13th or 14th century.

7.9 MODERN

This area also has evidence of buildings with secondary functions during the Second World War, including a Home Guard Drill Hall and a platoon headquarters, and the site of a searchlight. Dolebury Warren was also used during WWII for US army manoeuvres.



Dolebury Warren hillfort



Duck Street hollow way

DRAFT for Public consultation

8 NEGATIVE FEATURES

8.1 LOSS OF TRADITIONAL FEATURES

There has been some loss of original windows within the proposed conservation area. Some of these have been done with more consideration for the historic environment, for example the Post Office frontage has been changed to uPVC, but this has been done in a sympathetic manner.



8.2 UNSYMPATHETIC DEVELOPMENT AND ADDITIONS TO BUILDINGS.

There have been a small number of less sympathetic additions to the proposed conservation area, for example the more modern houses within Front Street, Long Orchard, Croft Rise and Hassocks, which were formally part of Church Farm. They are constructed in a less traditional-style and more modern materials; as a result, they fail to blend with the surrounding historic environment. However, they do maintain the pattern of development and frontage of the proposed conservation area. They also sit on the edge of the historic part of Churchill. It is unclear whether there was once an historic stone boundary wall fronting these properties or it may have been a hedgerow.



There have been very few large-scale developments within the proposed conservation area of Churchill; the biggest development, and most recent, is along The Drive which is a 1960s development comprised of bungalows.

8.3 POOR MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS, GARDENS OR PUBLIC SPACES

There are a small number of areas within the conservation area which are in need of repair and/or maintenance.

These include the open green space next to Kewstoke Lodge which is privately owned and is becoming overgrown due to the commencement of a planning application which has not been completed; the site has been subject to a number of planning appeals.

There is also a dilapidated barn at the rear of Church View which is also in private ownership; this barn is, however, not visible from Front Street itself.

Overall the proposed conservation area is well maintained. Properties and gardens are well cared for by the residents of Churchill.

8.4 TRAFFIC, PARKING AND STREET CLUTTER ISSUES WITHIN THE AREA

Due to Churchill's nature as a small historic village, Front Street is extremely narrow in some places, with insufficient room for two vehicles to pass and most parking is off-street (except outside the Cottage Homes). Outside of school drop off/collection and normal rush hours, there is little passing traffic.

The Cottage Homes have no off-road parking and residents' cars are the major parking issue, but since Front Street is at its widest there, there is no particular congestion problem. Most of the other properties have off-road parking.

The primary issue is traffic speed management, mostly associated with school drop off/collection and people using Front Street as a rat-run in busy periods. The 30 miles per hour (mph) speed restriction and width restrictions are routinely ignored. Churchill Parish Council are currently considering the establishment of a 20mph zone.

In respect of Dinghurst Road, again, whilst the road is an 'A' road, there is no continuous pavement, and in some parts, there is no central road marking indicating the narrowness of the road. It is inundated by fast moving traffic, being the main artery between Bath and the Chew Valley and Weston-super-Mare.

9 MANAGEMENT PLAN

9.1 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

The designation of conservation areas is not meant to halt or hinder development, but to ensure any new development proposed within the conservation area is of high quality and does not cause harm to what defines this area of special historic and architectural value.

New developments within or adjacent to the conservation area will need to ensure the character and setting of the conservation area is taken in to account within their design.

Smaller householder applications need to be considered with regard to their impact on the conservation area, whether these are for windows, doors or extensions. The character of the conservation area and the effect the changes may have on the special historical and architectural value of the conservation area, must be considered within the decision process. The decision must take into consideration whether what is proposed will be appropriate to the conservation area, or if it will dilute its special character.

Both New development and householder development adjoining the conservation area boundary need to take into consideration their impact on the setting of the conservation area and aim to be in keeping with the character of this are and in the pattern of development adjoining the conservation area.

9.2 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The movement towards the adoption of conservation area in Churchill was started by residents whom wish to protect the special character of the village.

The management plan and appraisal was written with help from members of the local community and the Parish Council.

It is a statutory requirement by law in Section 71 (2), Part II of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, that residents residing within the conservation area are invited to a public meeting for consideration (of the appraisal document).

The draft appraisal was put on the North Somerset Council public website on ???? and two paper copies were made available in the Town Hall. The public meeting was held on ???? and the points made in this have been incorporated in to the management plan.

DRAFT for Public consultation

Issues affecting Conservation Area	Description	Opportunity
Inappropriate shop front design	Look to improve the Shop front of the Post Office if the opportunity arises.	To work with shop owners to encourage the use of traditional materials and design when installing shop signage. North Somerset Council to produce a shop front design guide to help owners when installing new signage.
Loss of traditional windows and doors	A number of traditional windows have been replaced with uPVC degrading the character of the conservation area.	Look into the benefit of placing an article 4 direction on the conservation area to prevent further loss of these features. Ensure advice on how to repair traditional windows is easier to find on the council's website.
Walls and boundary treatments	The loss of traditional boundary walls, which are a key characteristic of this conservation area	To work with owner using the conservation area appraisal to help them understand the importance of this and discourage the loss of the features for off street parking.
Improving street furniture	There is a lack of street furniture within Churchill Conservation Area.	Encourage the placement of street furniture where appropriate and of the correct design to aid the enjoyment of the conservation area.
Traffic	Traffic calming measures needed to reduce speed through both Front Street and Dinghurst Road.	Calming measures and signage should be sympathetic to the conservation area. Encourage the replacement of traditional surface material after access to utilities under road surface Keep traffic signage to a minimum to avoid clutter. Encourage utility companies to underground cables where possible to minimise clutter in the conservation area.
New Development	Some areas of new development within the conservation area detracts from its character and setting	Encourage new development to be of high quality in design, scale and materials. New development should complement the main buildings and the conservation area e.g using stone boundary walls. Any new development should protect significant views within the conservation area and its wider setting.
Number of cars parked along Front Street	Vehicles dominate the scene and affect the look and character of the conservation area.	Aside from parking at the Sidney Hill Cottage homes, street parking should be monitored in all other parts of Front Street to determine if there is a developing issue.

DRAFT for Public consultation

9.3 FUTURE NEEDS FOR THE CAA

The conservation area would benefit from the introduction of an Article 4 Direction to remove permitted development rights for replacement windows. This would require a planning application to be submitted for any changes to windows which would help to maintain the historic characteristics traditional windows give to the conservation area.

The creation of a local heritage list for Churchill would help give further protection to locally important heritage assets both within and outside the conservation area.

This conservation area appraisal document is not a final document, as areas are dynamic. The document will need to be revised to include any new changes in the area; it is anticipated that this will be done at five yearly intervals.

Further enhancement of this conservation area is required to prevent the dilution of the historic character. The setup of a conservation area group could help to monitor changes within the area, and also to implement some of the positive changes within the management plan with assistance from North Somerset Council.

More information about conservation areas can be found on the North Somerset Council website here:

<http://www.n-somerset.gov.uk/my-services/planning-building-control/planning/planning-advice/heritage/conservation-areas/>

And the Historic England website here:

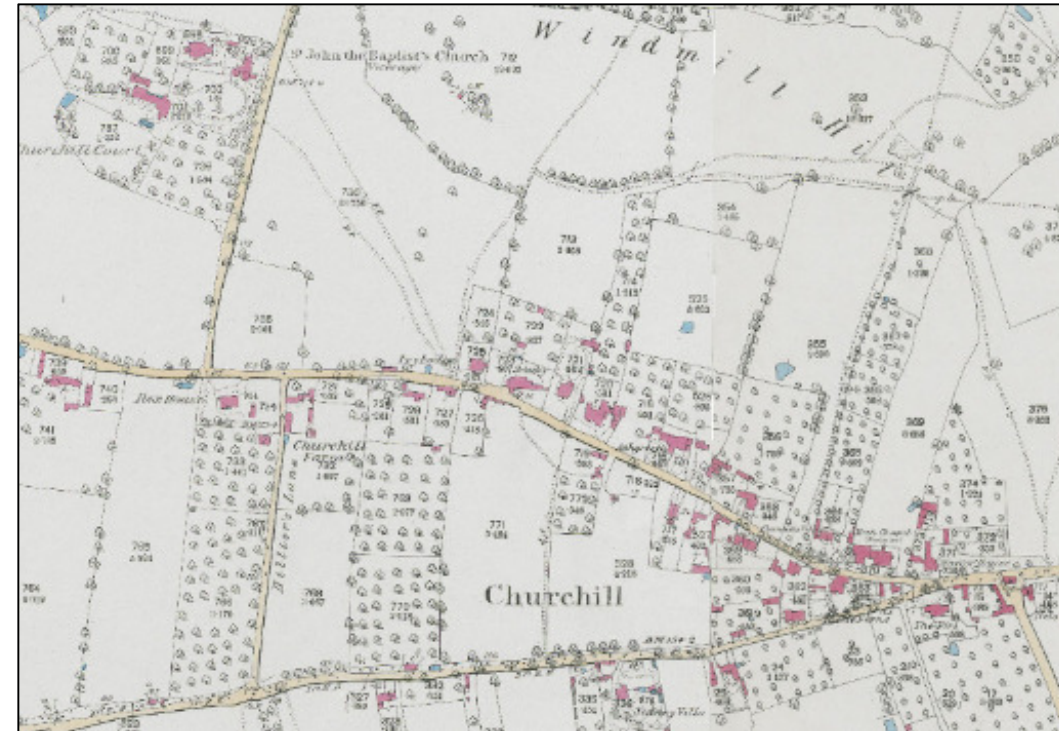
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/local/conservation-areas>

DRAFT for Public consultation

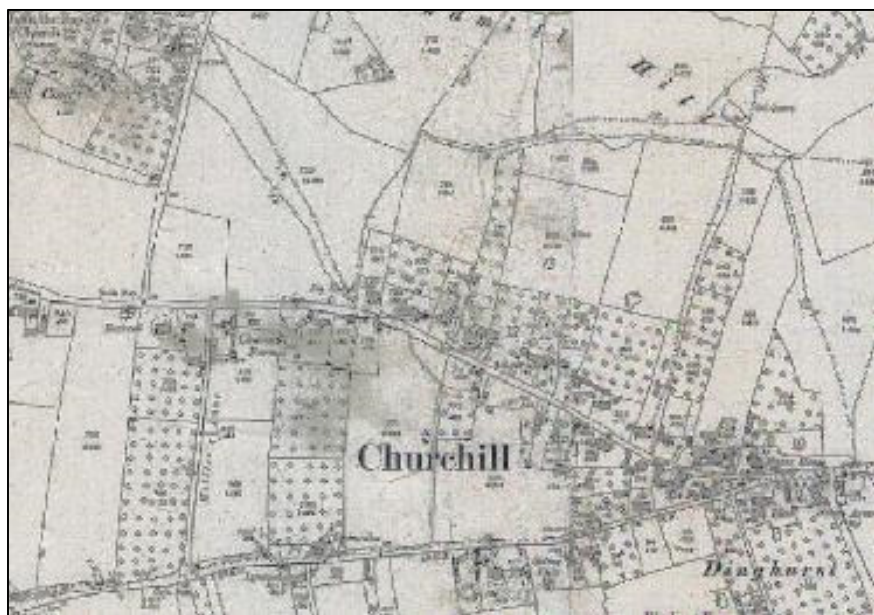
10 APPENDIX 1 -HISTORIC MAP PROGRESSION



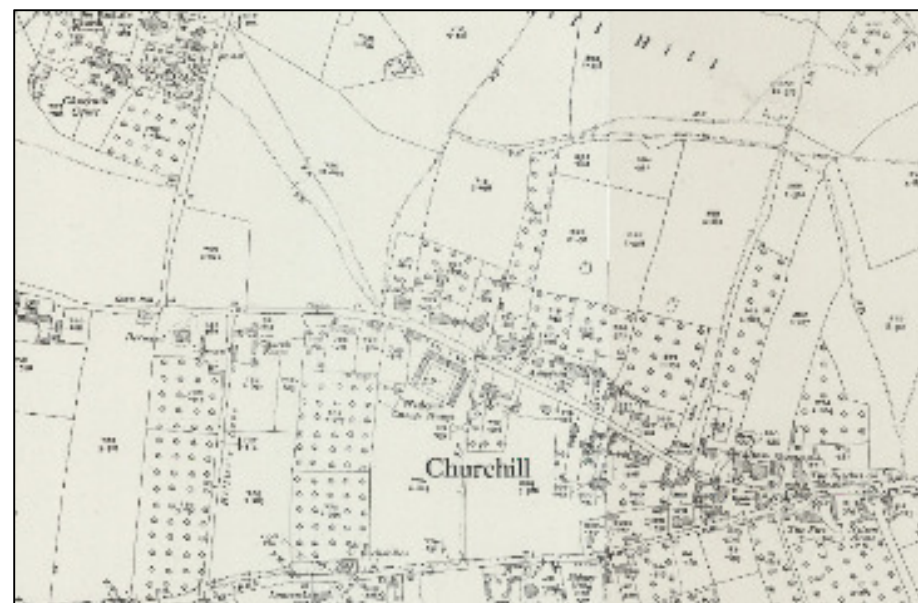
1840's Tithe Map of Churchill



1888 First Edition OS map



1894-1902 Second edition OS map



1921-1943 OS Map



2018 OS Map

DRAFT for Public consultation

10.1 APPENDIX – LISTED DESCRIPTIONS

Address	Listing Number and date	List Description
Matrons House at Sidney Hill Cottage homes, Front Street Churchill	1320947 19/01/1987 GII	Matron's House to Almshouses. 1907. By Silcock and Reay. Brick with plain tile roof. 1 storey and attic. Windows are 3-light wooden casements with small leaded panes, those to attic under gables. 2 Tudor-arched doorways with plank doors to south and east fronts. Wooden round-arched loggia to east front, gabled porch to south front. Erected at the expense of Sidney Hill of Langford House. (Builder, January 1907; The Studio, April 1907).
K6 Telephone Kiosk, Front Street, Churchill	1129230 31/01/1989 GII	Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.
April Cottage, Front Street, Churchill	1129234 18/10/1990 GII	House. Probably early/mid C16, with later alterations. Colourwashed render over stone rubble; gabled pantile roof; brick ridge and right end stacks. 3-room plan with probable through passage to left of central heated hall. 2 storeys; 3-window range. Late C20 central lean-to porch. Late C19 horned 4/4-pane sashes, including half-dormer to right, and 2-light casement to left. C18/19 bay to right of one storey and attic with C20 windows including gabled dormer; continuous outshut to rear of this addition, adjoining C19 outshut to rear of main range. Interior: steeply-chamfered C16 ground=floor beams; remodelled open fireplace to right; central room has stack inserted in narrow bay to left, with fine late C15 reset bressummer with cusped trefoil carving above fireplace with early C19 brick flue; service bay to left has been truncated. Roof space not accessible but truss to right of hall has casing over possible jointed cruck.
Sidney Hill Cottage Homes and attached gatepier, walls and gates, Front Street, Churchill	1129199 19/01/1987 GII	Wesleyan Almshouses. Dated 1907 (on plaque under central archway). By Silcock and Reay. Brick with some stone copings and plain tile roofs, wrought iron to gates. 12 cottages on U-shaped plan in Arts and Crafts Vernacular style. 1 storey and attics. Windows are 3-light wooden casements with small leaded panes, those to attic under gables. Tudor-arched doorways with plank doors and flat hoods on carved consoles. Tall brick stacks. Open hexagonal wooden cupola over central entrance archway. Hill family crest above entrance arch on north front. Boundary walls of brick with limestone mid course and stone copings 2 metres high. Ornamental stone vases at intervals on piers and 2.5 metres high central gatepiers to north entrance with renewed ball finials. 2-leaf wrought iron gates with decorative overthrow; further single leaf gates at east and west corners and also central 2-leaf gates on south boundary wall with pineapple finials to piers. Erected at the expense of Sidney Hill of Langford House and inspired by the painting 'Harbour of Refuge' of 1872 by Frederick Walker, now in the Tate Gallery. (Builder, January 1907; The Studio, April 1907).
Sundial in inner court yard at Sidney Hill Cottage Homes,	1157960 19/01/1987	G.V. II Sundial. Dated SH/1907 (on dial). By Silcock and Reay. Square brick base with limestone mid course and cornice. Stone shaft 4.5 metres high developing from 4 consoles. Hexagonal shaft with square sundial and ball finial. Bronze plates to sundial faces. Further bronze plates to base with the

Front Street Churchill	GII	inscription: 'With Warning Hand I Mark Time's Rapid Flight/From Life's Clad Morning To Its Solemn Night/Yet Through The Dear God's Love I Also Show/There's Light Above Me By The Shade Below'. Erected at the expense of Sidney Hill of Langford House (q.v.). (Builder, January 1907; The Studio, April 1907).
Ash Green and Ash Green Cottage, Front Street Churchill	1320946 19/01/1987 GII	Detached house. C17 core with left-hand early C19 wing and further early C19 right-hand outshut. Roughcast with pantiles to main C17 section and double Roman tile roof to C19 range. L-shaped plan. 2 storeys. Windows to main block are plate glass sashes with marginal glazing. Two 9-pane sashes to left-hand wing. Doorway to main block has a reeded architrave and arched head with flat hood on carved brackets. 6 panel door with 4 glazed lights. Further early C19 four-panel door to left-hand wing. Gothick-arched doorway to outshut with plank door. 3 brick stacks.
Methodist Church, School Rom, Coach House and attached walls, Front Street Churchill	1157925 19/01/1987 GII	Methodist Church, School Room and Coach House. Dated 1879 (on east gable end of School Room). By Foster and Wood of Bristol. Squared and coursed rockfaced rubble with flush ashlar quoins and dressings, stone copings, plain tile roofs and brick stacks. 3-bay church at right-angles to road to left-hand linked to 4-bay School Room by 4-bay corridor with service rooms. School Room further linked by loggia to porte cochere and Coach House. The complex forms an irregular L-shaped plan. Free-form Gothic style. Church with south-east porch and south apsidal ending with cusped openwork panelled parapets and crocketed pinnacles. Windows are 2 and 3-cusped lights of florid Perpendicular style. North-east staircase turret with pyramidal cap for gallery access. Interior. South gallery, barrel roof in nave, canted barrel roof in chancel. Contemporary fittings and stained glass in all windows. School Room with cross-mullion windows under gabled heads. Some applied half-timbering with brick infill to east and west gable ends. Good dentil coursed bargeboards. Similar details to Coach House complex. Tall panelled brick stacks. Spear railings fence between buildings and graveyard. Boundary walls, 1 metre high, with gate entrances to east and west ends with fine cast iron gas lamp standards. Further walls and railings to Coach House courtyard. The complex, built for Sidney Hill of Langford House (q.v.), makes a fine group with the Clock Tower.(q.v.).
Jubilee Clock Tower and attached walls and railings, Front Street Churchill	1129198 19/01/1987 GII	Clock Tower, Walls and Railings. Dated 1897 (on inscription), restored 1977. By Foster and Wood of Bristol. Squared and coursed rockfaced sandstone with ashlar dressings and plain tile roof. Free-form Gothic style. 2 storeys. Square on plan with set back buttresses to 1st floor string course which develop from consoles into clasping buttresses which in turn carry the pyramidal roof. Doorway to south face with 2 trefoil-cusped side lights under paterae frieze. Projecting, buttressed drinking fountain niche with cast iron furnishings to east face. Cast iron clock faces to each facade, inscription on string course below bell stage which has 3 cusped and panelled tracery lights in paterae surrounds to each facade. Bracketted eaves cornice. Attached walls, 0.5 metres high, with 1 metre piers with coved tops at regular intervals. Plain spear railings with wrought iron decorative panels at intervals. 1 similar patterned gate to south side of enclosure. The Clock Tower, which forms an important visual element at the apex of Front Street, was erected by Sidney Hill of Langford House (q.v.).

DRAFT for Public consultation

Clock House	1157918 19/01/1987 GII	Detached house. Late C18. Roughcast with dressed stone plinth, stone copings and pantile roof. 2-storey, 3-window north front. Ground floor windows are 16-pane sashes under segmental heads, upper windows are 12-pane sashes. Central doorway with spoked semi-circular fanlight and 6-panel door. C19 glazed porch. End rendered stacks. Later extension to left-hand.
Mountain Ash Cottage, Front Street Churchill	1157936 19/01/1987 GII	Semi-detached house. C18 with early C19 alterations. Colourwashed render with slate roof. 2 storeys, 3-window south front. Ground floor has an early C19 two-light casement to left-hand with marginal glazing and 16-pane sash to right-hand. Upper windows are 12-pane sashes. Central part-glazed C19 door with 6-pane side light. End brick stacks.
Dinghurst Farmhouse, Dinghurst Road	1129197 19/01/1987 GII	Farmhouse. Mid C18. Render with stone copings and pantile roof. L-shaped plan. 2 storeys, 3-window north front. All windows are 12-pane sashes with thick glazing bars. Central doorway with pedimented hood on carved brackets; 6-raised and fielded panel door. 3 brick stacks: left-hand end stack part-rendered. Interior. Inaccessible.

DRAFT for Public consultation

10.2 APPENDIX 3 BUILDINGS OF MERIT

Building Address	Description
Old Farm	Somerset long house c. 16 th century
Bell House	C 16 th with rooftop bell tower
Forge Cottage	Attached to April cottage (listed)
Church Farm	C 16 th Somerset long house with original features

DRAFT for Public consultation

10.3 APPERNDIX 4 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

The residents of Front Street and Church Lane were informed by leaflet drop in the spring of 2018, followed by a short presentation at the Annual Parish Meeting. Only one objection was received. All other responses both verbal and written (email) were supportive.

DRAFT for Public consultation

10.4 APPENDIX 5 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Article 4 Direction - An Article 4 Direction may be issued by the Council in circumstances where the danger of the erosion of the character of the areas is such that specific control over development is required. The effect of such a Direction is to remove the usual permitted development rights, thereby necessitating a planning application to be made. It can include for example any proposals to replace windows, doors or the roof and can restrict the construction of a porch or extension, the painting of the external surfaces or the removal of chimney stacks

Ashlar – Large square blocks of masonry which is finely dressed (cut).

Buildings of local interest - A building which is considered to make a positive contribution to the special architectural or historic interest of a conservation area, but does not meet the criteria for it to be added to the statutory list of buildings of special architectural and historic interest. It may, for instance, be part of a group which by its scale, alignment, materials or style contribute to the quality of the townscape.

Listed Building – A building of historic interest or special architectural design placed on a statutory list giving them legal protection.

Perpendicular - Perpendicular architecture emphasises strong vertical lines, seen most markedly in window tracery and wall panelling.

Public realm - The spaces between buildings accessible to the public, including the highway, green areas, squares etc.

Rubble stone - Rough, unhewn building stones, generally not laid in regular courses.

Scale - This can have two meanings: it can be used to define the mass or bulk of a building often in comparison to other buildings or spaces or (the more strictly correct) meaning appertaining to the subdivision of a building to create different effects for example the architectural expression of structural bays, intervals of windows, proportions etc.

Scheduled Monument - Nationally important monuments usually archaeological remains, that enjoy greater protection against inappropriate development through the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

Setting / context - The physical (built and landscape), community and, economic setting in which the development takes place

Townscape - The urban equivalent of landscape: the overall effect of the combination of buildings, changes of level, green spaces, boundary walls, colours and textures, street surfaces, street furniture, uses, scale, enclosure, views etc.

Urban grain - Pattern (morphology) of streets, buildings and other features within an urban area

Vernacular - The way in which ordinary buildings were built in a particular place, making use of local styles, techniques and materials