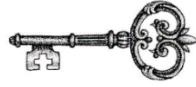


**Survey & Analysis Including Heritage Statement for a Solar Installation
(Domestic) on the Lilford Hall Estate, Northamptonshire, PE8 5SG**

Nov. MMXXII



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document should be referred to in conjunction with 'Planning, Design and Access Statement' with regards to the application for planning permission by North Northamptonshire Council regarding the construction and operation of a solar photovoltaic farm and other associated development on self-contained land north-east of Lilford Hall, located in the eastern part of the county, south of Oundle and north of Thrapston.

This report has been compiled with the assistance of and referral to the various findings of The Lilford Estate Historical Appraisal, and the commissioned Heritage Statement (Sept 2022) published by Cullen Conservation Ltd. with the kind permission of Mr Michael Bloch KC and Mrs Camilla Bingham KC (the Applicants).

1.0 SITE SURVEY & ANALYSIS

Location

1.1 The National Grid Reference (NGR) of Lilford Hall is TL 0292884069. Lilford Hall Estate is located between Thrapston and Oundle within Northamptonshire. Lilford Hall is situated on elevated ground with the River Nene forming the western boundary. Lilford Village is situated directly to the east of the Estate and is part of the Parish of Lilford-cum-Wigsthorpe and Thorpe Achurch. The Estate entrance gates are approached by a public road off the A605 that heads north-west towards Pilton.

Geology & Archaeological Assessment

1.2 The soil is clay; the sub-soil clay and rock. There are no known archaeological assets within the context of the Proposed Site boundary. The Site was previously developed on during WWII, as a result of which the extensive foundation construction will have disturbed any sub-surface archaeology. The Site forms part of a cleared brownfield site on which was formerly situated a hospital compound consisting of pre-fabricated corrugated metal huts on concrete bases, amidst a series of concrete access tracks.

Surrounding Landscape

1.3 From the entrance to Lilford Hall a straight road lined by Sycamores leads directly northwards through the park and an avenue branches left, offering a view north along the dry valley towards open parkland and sweeps round to approach the principal entrance to the Hall.

1.4 A partly derelict stone balustrade encloses the gravelled forecourt and extends south-east to wrap round a terraced garden on the side of the Hall. The area of parkland around the Hall, known as the Lawn, is quite open, but with a number of mature specimen trees, and enclosed by trees along the site boundaries, obscuring views to the River Nene.

1.5 The Lawn provides the formal setting to Lilford Hall, from views within the landscape, as well as providing attractive views from the Hall itself.

1.6 North-west of the hall, the remnants of a grove of mature horse chestnuts extend down to the river and stone quay and the remains of the boat houses (only the end of one of them survives) opposite a small island.

1.7 East of the main entrance there are or were several buildings (including a pre-fabricated late-twentieth-century former visitor building, a toilet block and a number of what were once aviaries) and a dried-up pond enclosed by metal fencing.

1.8 To the rear of the aviaries are the formal Pleasure Grounds which once comprised The Walled Garden (also known as The Green Walk), The Broad Walk (also known as The Yew Walk), The Children's Garden, and The Rock Garden (also known as The Rockery), which are arranged adjacent to each other, cover an area of around five acres and are all in a derelict state.

1.9 East of the road through the parkland is an area of woodland; further north the parkland opens out towards the eastern boundary where the wartime hospital was situated.

1.10 The road rises towards a concrete bridge crossing that forms the boundary between the formal inner park and the pasture/brownfield mosaic beyond.

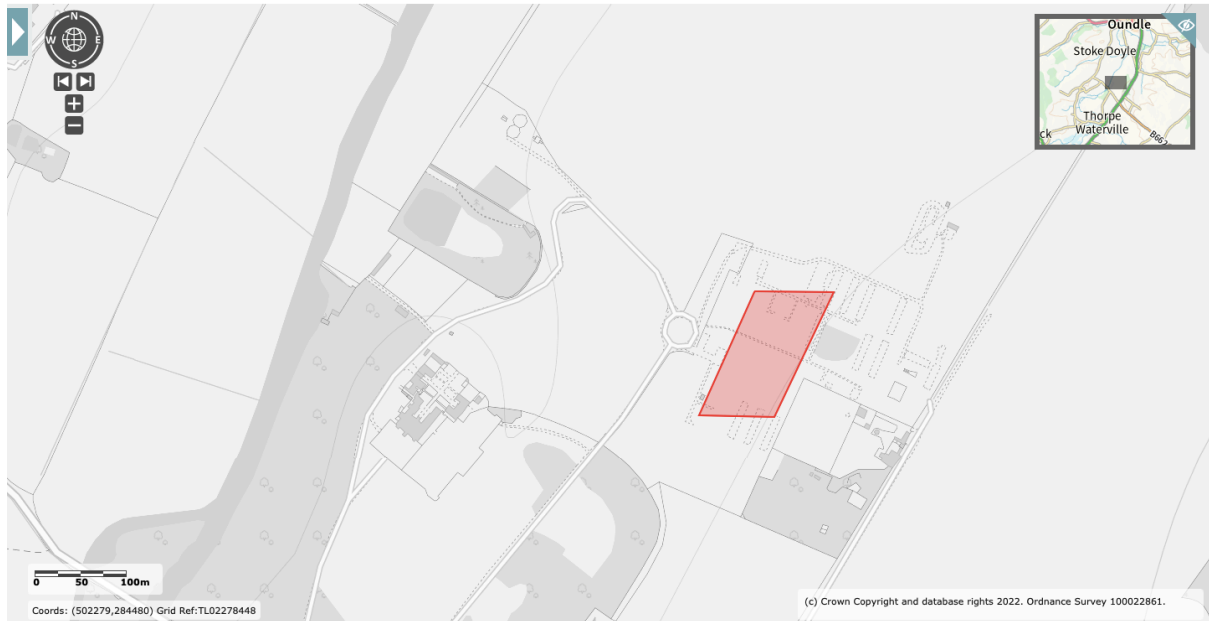


Fig. 1: Site Location Plan (1:5,000)

1.11 The brownfield site will house the Proposed Site within and is largely devoid of trees, the grassland rising to an open plateau. To the east it is bounded by a fence and ditch while to the north and west are stone walls.

1.12 An inner ditch and wall define the western boundary, separating the brownfield site from the open water meadows beside the Nene.

Historical Appraisal

1.13 The park lies within countryside much of which previously belonged to the Lilford Estate. South of the park is a wooded area called the 'Linches', a former 'wilderness' developed by the owners of Lilford between 1772 and 1791. Lilford Wood to the east where the land rises to the A605 defines the boundary of the extended C19th park.

1.14 The roads south to Achurch and east towards Wigsthorpe are lined with overgrown box hedges, planted in the C19th and providing a distinctive approach to Lilford. The park peaked in 1810 at a size of around 500 acres. The majority of Lilford Liberty was sold prior to 1946. Land around Lilford Park was also acquired to form the Lilford Estate, which peaked in 1901 at 8000 acres, extending from the town of Thrapston in the south to the village of Barnwell in the north.

1.15 In the year 1947 the Lilford Estate was sold, leaving just 320 acres of the old Lilford Park and woodlands with Lilford Hall. The principal periods of change to the Lilford landscape are as follows:

c.1750 – Emparkment and the laying out of the C18th park with Lawn, Pleasure Grounds and Deer Park. It is known that the walled garden existed alongside the former home farm by the late C18th; the walls are probably mid C18th. This followed the development of the stable blocks and enclosure of the rear courtyard. Emparkment involved removing all of the existing village (12 houses and the vicarage) as well as St. Peter's Church, which were all located close south of the hall.

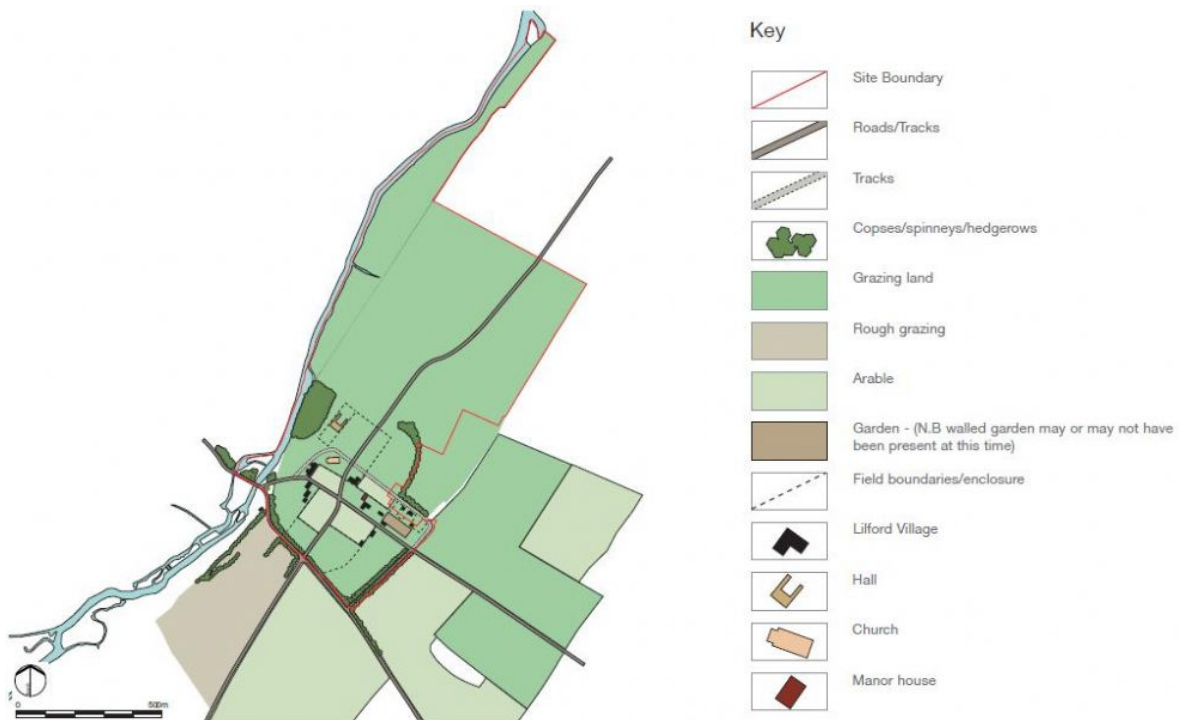


Fig. 2: Lilford Park c.1700

The church was taken down in 1778, and no part of it remains on the site. Three arches from the nave arcade were, however, set up in The Lynch, below Achurch, close to the river.

Walls, ditches and a ha-ha were constructed, and trees planted to direct, contain and enhance views within and without the park as seen from the Hall and drives. This was accompanied and followed by the acquisition of large areas of adjacent land. Figures 1 and 2 show conjectural plans for 1700 and 1791, before and after the removal of the village.



Fig. 3: Lilford Park c.1791

The 1791 plan shows the Lawn as a clearly defined of parkland sweeping up to and around the Hall with scattered trees and plantations and a drive to the southern entrance to the Hall. Plans of 1794 and 1810 indicate a drive from the north and it would seem that in the C18th and early C19th this was the main approach to the Hall, carefully laid out to conceal and reveal views.

By the late C18th the walled garden had an axial path continuing west to the Hall and linked to this circuit path. To the east the axis continued through an outer garden, around a circular dipping pond to the park boundary.

c.1840s – embellishment of the Pleasure Grounds, the creation of formal spaces beside the hall and an enhanced southern entrance which became the dominant approach. This resulted in the realignment of the southern drive to provide a direct approach to the house with its new forecourt from an entrance relocated to lie opposite the road to Achurch.

The lodge elevations were designed (possibly by Habershon) to echo the south front of the house and were linked by railings to gate piers (the former removed, the latter crudely rebuilt). These developments followed the construction of a dairy, school and boathouse, and the rebuilding of the village of Achurch. They included the construction of rockwork and a fernery, and the introduction of hothouses in the Pleasure Grounds; the planting of exotics in the park; a terrace garden with parterres south-east of the hall and a forecourt round the southern façade, both by Habershon (who also designed some interior changes in the hall) so that the parkland no longer swept up to the house on all sides.



Fig. 4: Lilford Park c.1810



Fig. 5: Lilford Park c.1901

1940s – Lilford Park also served as the location for USAAF 303rd Station Hospital situated in the northern part of the park between 1943 and 1945. The hospital development of wards to serve 15,000 patients also involved the construction of a Ministry of Works road straight through the lawn with a bridge over the wall and ditch in the deer park, and a sewage works Post-war – After the war, the former hospital in the grounds was used to accommodate a Polish Technical School, a nursery was established with extensive new greenhouses in the outer garden. Many of the former Deer Park trees were felled.



Fig. 6: Lilford Park c.1950

1970s – the opening of the park to the public as a leisure park and wildlife reserve resulted in the addition of facilities buildings west of the Ministry of Works road, into an area to which aviaries and wartime buildings had previously been added, and the construction of an additional entrance to east of the main entrance to enable operation of a one-way system for traffic.

1.16 The Hall and parkland have historical value for playing a role in both the First and the Second World Wars, latterly when a large USAF 303rd military hospital was built in the grounds along with Nissen huts, largely present at the time of Historic England’s listings at Lilford (see Fig. 9).

1.17 The significance of the relationship between the Hall and the Estate has been considerably eroded by much of the land being sold off or being severed from the Hall, and as a result of neglect or introducing undesirable interventions (particularly when it was used as a visitor attraction) over the last hundred years.



Fig. 7: Lilford Park c.2010

2.0 HERITAGE STATEMENT

Introduction

2.1 This Heritage Statement relates to the impact the proposed works might be considered to have on the setting of Lilford Hall, as well as on any other listed assets within the vicinity of its location. It also sets out the mitigation considerations and measures that have been undertaken as part of the process.

2.2 The location of the solar panels in relation to all of these Heritage Assets can be shown from the aerial image below and in Fig. 9:

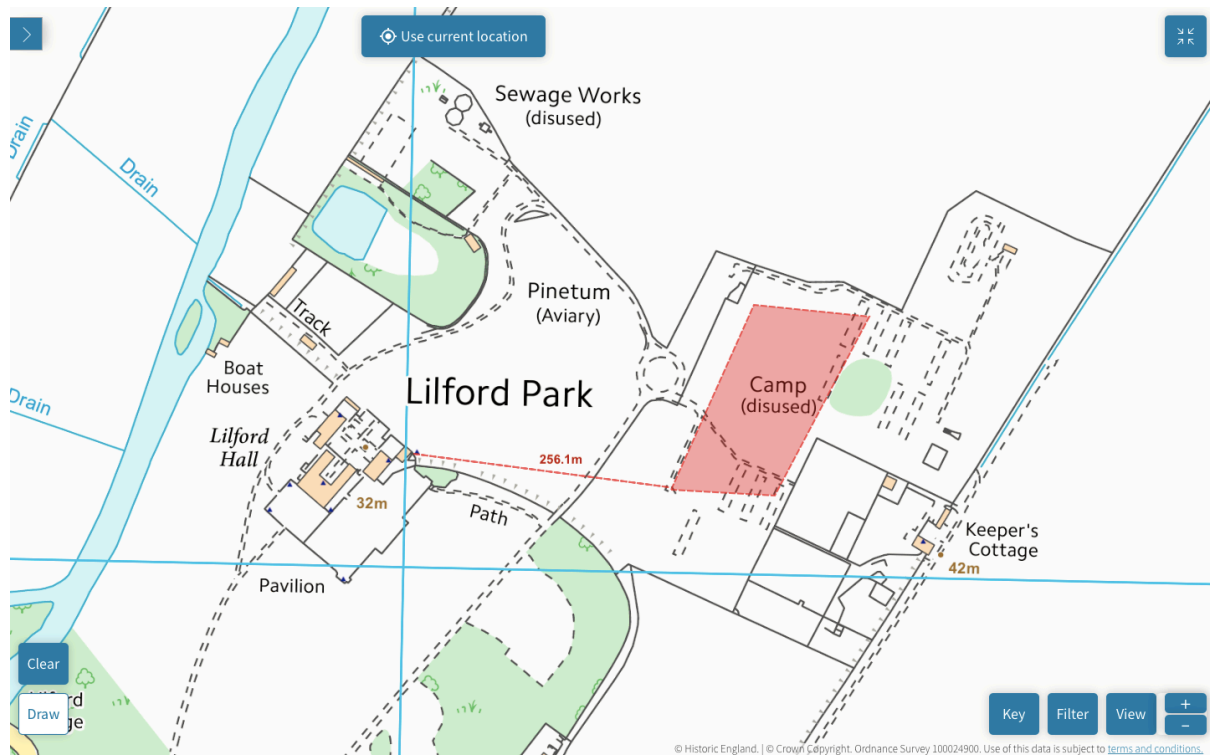


Fig. 8: Historic England map of Listed Structures in relation to the Site

Setting

2.3 The justification for the provision of the works in terms of the setting stems directly from the NPPF and related guidance in the Planning Practice Guide on managing change within the settings of Heritage Assets, and also from the Historic England Good Practice Advice entitled The Setting of Heritage Assets.

2.4 Setting is defined within the NPPF as:

‘The surroundings in which a Heritage Asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.’

2.5 In making the assessments on the impact of the works on any listed buildings/structures within the vicinity, the five steps recommended by Historic England have been accounted for, namely:

- Step 1: Identify which Heritage Assets and their settings are affected.
- Step 2: Assess the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the Heritage Asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated.
- Step 3: Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful. On that significance or on the ability to appreciate it.
- Step 4: Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm.
- Step 5: Make and document the decision and outcomes.

2.6 The Lilford Hall estate is of significant historic importance, as is described elsewhere within the Planning Application. This can be seen from the ten listed buildings/structures on the estate which are shown at the plan below:

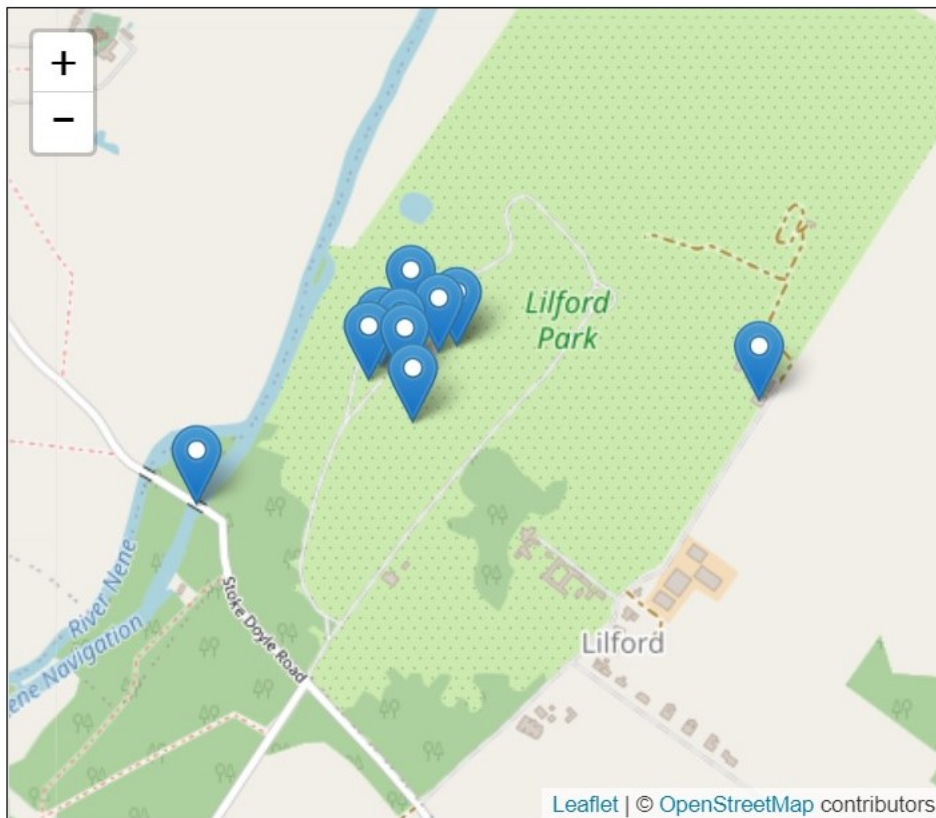


Fig. 9: British Listed Buildings map showing listed buildings/structures in Lilford

2.7 The following list shows all of these buildings/structures:

- Balustrade approximately 30 metres South West of Lilford Hall – Grade II
- Game Larder approximately 20 metres North of Keepers Lodge and the Gunnery – Grade II
- Gate Arch, Seat Niche, Walls, Balustrade and Terrace Walls attached to and to South East of Lilford – Grade II
- Gate Arch, Walls and Balustrade attached to South West of Lilford Hall – Grade II
- Gates, Gateways, Balustrade and Seat approximately 50 metres North East, East and South of Lilford H – Grade II
- Gates, Screens and Attached Walls approximately 65 metres North East of Lilford Hall – Grade II

- Lilford Bridge over River Nene at TL0263 8386 – Grade II
- Lilford Hall – Grade I
- Stables and Attached Walls approximately 20 metres North East of Lilford Hall – Grade II
- Stables and Attached Walls approximately 20 metres North of Lilford Hall – Grade II

2.8 Of these buildings, the closest to the Site is the Pavilion at Lilford Hall (256.1m) at its closest point, as can be seen in Figure 8. Lilford Hall itself lies 286m away from the Site at its closest point.

2.9 This project represents an evolution of the estate and its viability in the age of renewables and therefore fulfils its obligations towards carbon-neutrality.

2.10 Equally noteworthy is that fact the site still contained some of the original Nissen huts and former hospital building/footings at the time of the designation of the Listed buildings.

2.11 Lilford Hall sits approximately 286m from the proposed location of the solar panels. Even in winter, the Site is screened by existing trees such that it is not a feature of the distant view, and the proposed screening of the existing substation (which is just visible as part of the distant view from the southeast corner of the Hall as shown below) will improve the view from the Hall and mean that the overall effect of the scheme is positive.

2.12 The view to and from this significant Heritage Asset can be seen from the photographs below:



Fig. 10: View East to the Site from Lilford Hall



Fig. 11: View West from the site to the Stables, Coach House and Squash court

2.13 The Proposed Development benefits from extremely limited visibility beyond the Site boundaries due to various fundamental factors; those properties that can be seen from the Site are at a distance greater than 256m, the topography favours both a solar array and minimised glint and glare within the vernacular, existing screening (specifically trees and hedgerows) are currently more than adequate in screening the site; The existing trees and hedgerows provide an already adequate screen which will be enhanced further to ensure privacy, negligible visual impact and enhance biodiversity.

2.14 The site will be screened in the foreground by additional boundary trees consisting of native species such as Oak and Beech, as well as a secondary (and more immediate) screening including hawthorn, crabapple, sloe and buddleia which will also have biodiversity benefits as well as screening the substation thus improving the view from Lilford Hall. The hedge will be allowed to grow to around 2m high, high enough to screen the panels but not high enough to block the extended views towards Oundle. The details of the screening and planting to take place across the Site and Greater Site is contained within the section 'Landscaping' in the main Planning, Design and Access Statement.

2.15 As can be seen in Fig. 11 Lilford Hall is already screened from the Site; with trees planted in clusters in front of the hedge, the effect from the pavilions and squash court will be of woodland and rural hedging consistent with the surrounding farmland as it is now and would have been prior to the construction of the WWII hospital. The photograph (Fig. 11) is taken from within the Site in the direction of the pavilions. The wooden frame is 2m to the cross strut, and it shows that a hedge of about 2m in height will screen the proposed arrays of solar panels on the Site from view from the pavilions, even without the further screening which will be provided by the planting of other trees and shrubs in front of the hedge. The intervening area will be used for habitat and biological enhancement in the form

of a wildflower meadow which will be set amongst the panels in a sporadic pattern. This will have the added benefit of providing wider biodiversity improvements.

2.16 It is also intended that bees will eventually be kept within the Greater Site and that this will in turn enhance biodiversity, attracted to the wildflower meadow which will be established within the Site and possibly orchards also to act as pollinator receptors. It is also intended to plant trees in the proximity of the hedge in such a way as to break up any visual straight lines and allow the hedge to blend into the landscape.

2.17 The Proposed Development has been designed to respect the character of the landscape and use the strong field boundaries to integrate the scheme into the landscape as far as practicable. Existing landscape features would be protected and strengthened and all trees and hedgerows on or around the Site would be retained except for access and additional planting provided where necessary, to fill gaps in the existing boundary planting to retain field enclosures.

2.18 The proposed solar panels and other infrastructure would be set within the existing brownfield pattern, with all field margins and boundary vegetation retained and improved upon wherever possible. The fencing around the Site would be situated inside boundary vegetation, ensuring that access is available for hedge trimming and maintenance and the fencing is not outwardly visible.

2.19 The heritage impact on the setting of Lilford Hall is therefore minimal, and in terms of Section 16 of the NPPF the proposals will cause less than substantial harm and can be justified as they are proportionate in relation to the significance of any adjacent Heritage Assets.

2.20 In addition to the sustainable benefits the proposed solar farm will provide there is also a feasible public benefit given that a portion of the energy generated will be exported onto the local grid and thereby providing a potentially significant renewable energy contribution.

Conclusion

2.21 This Heritage Statement highlights the potential impact that the provision of the solar panels in their proposed location on the Lilford Hall estate might be considered to have on the setting of the Grade I listed Lilford Hall as well as any other listed buildings within the vicinity.

2.22 The Heritage Statement shows that the proposals are sufficiently far away that none of the settings of any Heritage Asset will be significantly affected. The proposals are therefore in line with the NPPF as they will cause less than substantial harm and are proportionate in relation to the significance of any Heritage Assets within the vicinity.

2.23 The Planning Application demonstrates the great consideration that has been given to the potential location of the solar panels as well as all aspects of the design, to ensure that the proposals meet this aim, and to mitigate any potential heritage impact as far as possible. The details of the process of selecting the most appropriate location of the site is contained within the section 'Site Selection' in the main Planning, Design and Access Statement.

2.24 The benefits of the proposals to Lilford Hall are also significant in that the provision of renewable energy to the property will ensure the future long-term viability of this Heritage

Asset, in accordance with the ICOMOS Articles and in line with BS 7913: Guide to the Conservation of Historic Buildings.

2.25 The Proposed use should be viewed as a commitment to sustainable development on the Lilford Estate, and a significant element in the works required to restore Lilford Hall and enable it to be removed from the At-Risk Register. The availability of solar energy will avoid the need to adopt more environmentally disruptive geothermal means of heating the Hall and, consequently, avoid the need to install the additional radiators and the alternative of underfloor heating in the Hall that geothermal heating systems require. The proposal to station solar panels on the Site will also obviate the need for any panels being installed on or in the immediate proximity of the Hall, and it will also allow unsightly modern pipework, ducting and vents to be removed from the Hall.

2.26 The approach that the Applicants have taken to the design of the Proposed Development has been informed by the context within which it would be situated, in addition to the opportunities and constraints presented by the Site.

2.27 The immediate and wider context within which the Site sits is brownfield; a former WW2 hospital its buildings have since largely been cleared however their concrete foundations and access roads still remain, making it a site of poor soil structure and aesthetically stunted. Given the Site's context as part of a larger Estate, the Proposed Development has been designed to be sympathetic to its surroundings (see Design Principles within the Planning, Design And Access Statement).

2.28 Section 16 of the NPPF provides a similar framework to Section 15 but in relation to the need to conserve and enhance the historic environment. In similarity to the Applicants' approach outlined under section 15, the Proposed Development has sought to address the matters raised in section 16 by:

- Avoiding direct impacts and as far as possible secondary effects on known assets such as Lilford Hall and Historic buildings of the local villages of Lilford, Pilton and Wadenhoe by a visually sensitive Landscape Assessment and Visual Impact Report.
- Detailed Design, Assessment and Re-Design to ensure that impacts on the local environment were understood, avoided and where necessary addressed through redesign and embedded mitigation measures.

2.29 In so far as the historic environment is concerned this has largely been achieved through initial siting whilst the phased improvement of surrounding parkland through additional hedges and tree planting around the Greater Site has sought to reduce potential visual effects where these were unavoidable through siting alone. It is also worth noting the site is situated beyond the area designated 'parkland' utilising a brownfield site and will improve the ecological value of the land it sits upon.

2.30 Further efforts have been made to avoid the potential impact of construction traffic on the historic village of Lilford and its surrounding villages. The outcome is a development which strikes a balance between the need for development of this kind in this location and sensitive treatment of the historic assets in the surrounding area.

3.0 APPENDIX

Site Photographs

3.1 The following photographs were taken as part of an appraisal of the site's historical relevance and are included to show the site in its previous form for referencing purposes.



Fig. 12: Aerial view West showing WWII Station Hospital and Lilford Hall beyond (1944)



Fig. 13: Row of Nissen Huts within the Station Hospital complex (1944)



Fig. 14: Another row of Nissen Huts within the Station Hospital complex (1944)

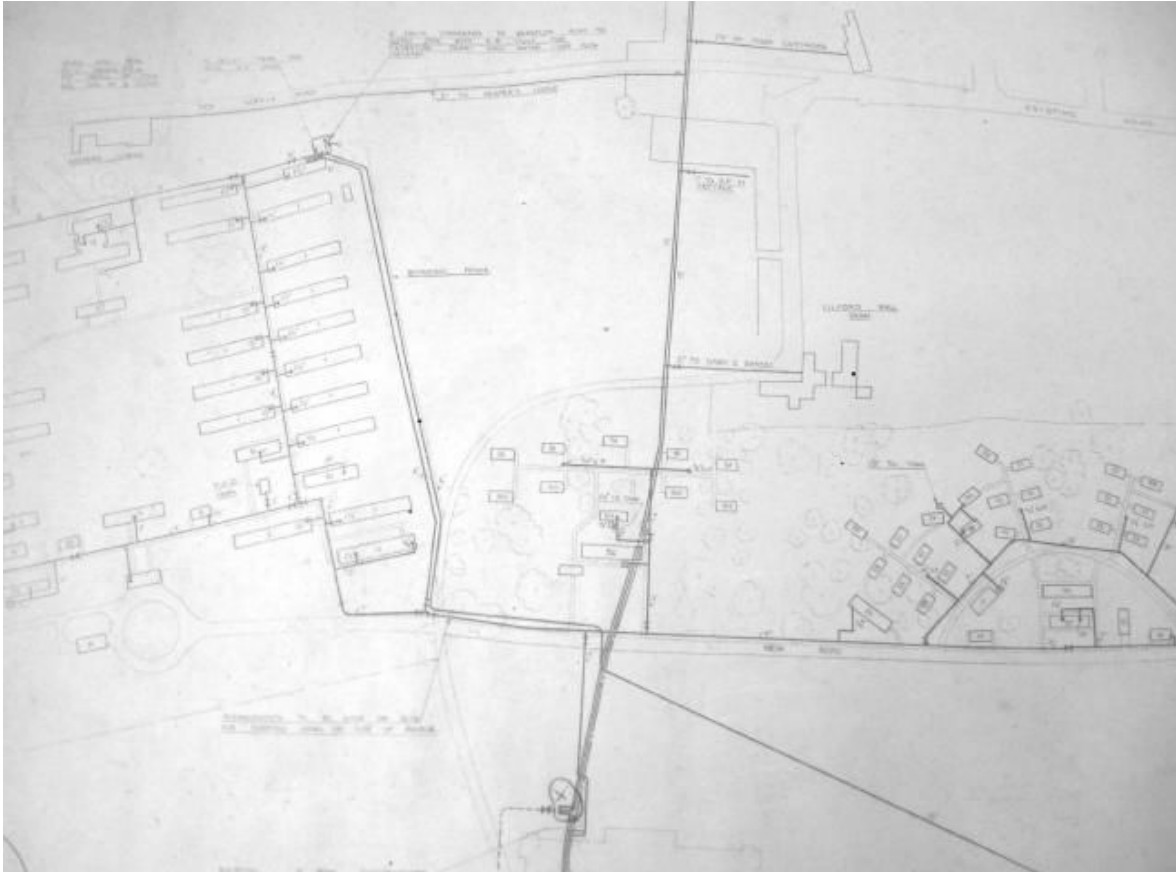


Fig. 15: Plan of WWII Station Hospital (1943)



Fig. 16: Ordnance Survey map detailing layout from WWII Station Hospital (2022)

Listed Buildings

3.2 There can be no doubt that Lilford Hall falls into the category of high significance. Lilford Hall was originally listed as Grade I on 23rd May 1967, the extensive Historic England listing (National Grid Reference Listing NGR: TL0292884069, Source ID reference: 1189554) describing it as:

“Country house. Datestones 1635 and 1656 for William Elmes, altered C18 by Henry Flitcroft for Thomas Powys. Altered and extended mid C19 by W.G. Habershon of St. Neots and late C19 and early C20 by W. Dunn and R. Watson and others for Lord Lilford. Limestone ashlar with Collyweston slate roof. U-shape plan. 2 storeys with attic and part basement. Main Entrance Front to south west is probably 1635, restored C19. 9 bays with central and flanking flush gables. Central, single-storey, porch has arch-head doorway, with moulded keyblock, flanked by Roman Doric columns. Balcony above has balustrade of arches with central stalactites. Centre 7-window range of tall, 2-light, stone mullion windows with 2 2 transoms. Large flanking 2-storey bow windows of 8 lights with stone mullions and transoms. Balustrade to attic balconies, above boundaries, are similar to porch balcony. Venetian style, tripartite stone mullion attic windows, in flanking gables, have central arch-head lights. Similar, central, attic window has square-head centre light. 3 Dutch style gables with convex and concave parapets with intermediate finials and open ring apex finials. Gables are linked by open balustrade with intermediate finials. Raised bands linking ground and first floor window heads. Large central stack of 13 chimneys linked by arches was added c.1711 incorporating base of original stack with central roof access. Garden front to right of Main Entrance Front is of 7 bays. Flanking bays have flush gables similar to Main Entrance Front and bays to left and right of centre have intermediate gables. Mainly tall sash windows at ground floor, with plain surrounds, that to far left is now blind. Arch head window with flanking niches to first floor, far left. Venetian style windows to adjacent bay, at first floor, bay to right of centre and bay to far right. Other first floor windows are mainly 2-light stone mullion windows with transoms. Gables are linked by open balustrade, similar to Main Entrance Front. Ashlar stacks at ridge. First floor of 2 bays, to far right, is corbelled out and was added together with gable above in early C20. Elevation to left of Main Entrance Front is an irregular 10-window range of C17 and C19 stone mullion windows in similar style: 2 are Venetian style. 3 central gables. 2 bays to far left were raised early C20. Rear elevation to north-east has central 7 bays with projecting wings. Central, part-glazed, door has plain ashlar surround with stepped keyblock and cornice over. Flight of steps to door. 2-light stone mullion

windows, with transoms, to ground and first floor and similar 2-light basement and later attic storey windows. Moulded stone cornice above first-floor windows has central bracketed pediment. Plain band between ground and first floor. Flanking wings have large lateral stacks immediately adjacent to centre range: right stack has date 1635 and left-stack has date 1656, both probably restored C19. Left hand wing has datestone 1858 and 1909, the latter refers to the addition of the upper storey. Upper storey of right-hand wing probably of same date. Both ends of wings have Dutch style gables similar to main entrance front and 3-window range of 2-light stone mullion windows, some with transoms. Central range has centre stack with 5 flues linked by arches. Interior: staircase remodelled by H. Flitcroft early/mid C18 with some C19 alterations. Spine corridor between entrance hall and staircase has plain arches with moulded cornices. Staircase around large open-well has 2 turned balusters per tread and scroll ends to treads. 2 Ionic columns support first floor landing with 2 Corinthian columns directly above. Walls are decorated with plaster panelling and swags. First floor doorcases are probably C19 with circular plaster panels above. Billiard room to far left of entrance has C17 panelling, probably reset and parts restored C19. Fireplace with 4-centred arch head has flanking wooden columns and overmantle with 3 pairs of columns and moulded cornice. Dining Room to right of entrance has C18 fireplace with scroll brackets and swags. Late C19/early C20 panelling incorporates hotplates and probably masks earlier decoration. Library to right of garden front has C19 bookcases and fireplace in C18 style. Music room to far right has early C20 panelling in C17 style. C17 archway to rear left of entrance gives access to domestic offices. C17 fireplace with 4-centred arch head in room adjacent. C19 kitchen with ranges. First floor rooms to centre and left of main entrance front: probably same date as staircase with C19 alterations. Centre room has fireplace overmantle with pediment and medallion. Dentilled cornice and circular ceiling panel. C19 medallion above door to right. Room to left has some C18 plasterwork. Ballroom to right has extensive plasterwork decoration and mirrored panels. Ceiling is probably C18 by Flitcroft, walls and ceiling have C19 embellishments. First floor rooms to garden front remodelled early C20. Fireplace in corridor is probably C17 origins with armorial device above. First floor room in west wing has C17 fireplace and room over kitchen has some C18 detailing. Remains of C17 long gallery, now subdivided; to attic storey of Main Entrance Front. Access via centre stack originally led to roof walk. William Elmes sold Lilford to Sir Thomas Porwys in 1711 who was responsible for the internal remodelling. His great grandson was created Baron Lilford. The fourth and fifth Barons were responsible for much mid and late C19 and early C20 remodelling and extensions to the house. (Buildings of England: Northamptonshire, p.291; V.C.H.: Northamptonshire, Vol.3, p.227; Colvin, H.M., *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects (1660-1840)*, p.311; *Country Life*, January 27th, 1900, p.112-117; Northamptonshire Records Office, *Architectural Drawings collection*; RCHM: unpublished research)."

3.3 Lilford Hall is significant:

- for the 1635 Hall
- for subsequent phases of development from the later C17th through to 1908–9 including:
 - works (by unknown architects) in the C17th and early C18th
 - the work of Henry Flitcroft in the C18th
 - the work of possibly Wyatt in the early C19th
 - the contribution of W.G. Habershon to the Hall and its setting
 - the impact of further work in 1858
 - the work of Cowtan & Sons c.1900
 - the work of Dunn & Watson in 1908–09
 - for the relative absence of further interventions post 1909

- for the continuity of ownership – principally two families, the Elmes and the Powys
- by its association with Thomas Powys who was created 1st Baron Lilford in acknowledgement of his role as a politician under William Pitt.

Reference

Fig. 1: Site Location Plan (1:5,000) - Imagery © Crown Copyright and database rights, Ordnance Survey 100022861)

Fig. 2: Lilford Park c.1700 © 2022 The Lilford Estate.

Fig. 3: Lilford Park c.1791 © 2022 The Lilford Estate.

Fig. 4: Lilford Park c.1810 © 2022 The Lilford Estate.

Fig. 5: Lilford Park c.1901 © 2022 The Lilford Estate.

Fig. 6: Lilford Park c.1950 © 2022 The Lilford Estate.

Fig. 7: Lilford Park c.2010 © 2022 The Lilford Estate.

Fig. 8: Historic England map of Listed Structures in relation to the Site

Fig. 9: British Listed Buildings map showing listed buildings/structures in Lilford

Fig. 10: View East to the Site from Lilford Hall © 2022 Proserpi Architecture & Design Ltd

Fig. 11: View West from the site to the Stables, Coach House and Squash court © 2022 Proserpi Architecture & Design Ltd

Fig. 12: Aerial view West showing WWII Station Hospital and Lilford Hall beyond (1944)

Fig. 13: Row of Nissen Huts within the Station Hospital complex (1944) © 2022 The Lilford Estate.

Fig. 14: Another row of Nissen Huts within the Station Hospital complex (1944) © 2022 The Lilford Estate.

Fig. 15: Plan of WWII Station Hospital (1943) © 2022 The Lilford Estate.

Fig. 16: Ordnance Survey map detailing layout from WWII Station Hospital (2022) © Crown Copyright and database rights, Ordnance Survey 100022861)