



# Hubbard Conservation



Heritage Impact Statement  
The Caroline Suite  
Stonehouse Court Hotel  
Bristol Road  
Stonehouse  
Gloucestershire  
GL10 3RA

March 2023

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Job reference. 117-23. Date: March 2023.

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**Figure 1** – Front page. The Caroline Suite.

**Figure 2** – Page 2. Stonehouse Court Hotel.

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### **Introduction and methodology.**

Victoria Hubbard MSc of Hubbard Conservation has written this Heritage Impact Assessment on behalf of Mrs. Brewster. This is in relation to the proposed works to the roof of the Caroline Suite, which is situated adjacent to, and to the east of, Stonehouse Court Hotel.

The proposal seeks to re-roof the building using natural Spanish Grade A slate in a dark grey/black colour. The roof (and building) is 40 years old and the roof is failing. Unfortunately, the existing artificial stone slates cannot be salvaged. It is proposed that the new roof will incorporate photovoltaic (PV) panels seated flush with the roof covering. It is estimated that this measure could provide 20% of the hotels overall energy, providing a sustainable and environmentally efficient alternative. The rationale for the use of grey/black slate is so that the PV panels are disguised within the new roof finish.

Stonehouse Court was statutorily listed at Grade II \* on the 29<sup>th</sup> June 1960, and amended on the 24<sup>th</sup> February 1987 (**Appendix I**), and is situated in the Stroud Industrial Heritage Conservation Area <sup>1</sup>. The Caroline Suite is listed by virtue of curtilage, but was constructed in 1984. Nevertheless, the character and special interest of this curtilage-listed building should be preserved. The Grade II\* hotel was originally a house. The building was extensively altered in 1906 by Lutyens for A S Winterbotham and again rebuilt after a disastrous fire in 1908. Further alterations were made in the late 20th century. The building is a typical cross-gabled Cotswolds house with two parapet gables facing to the North. Stonehouse Court forms part of a group of assets within Stroud Industrial Heritage Conservation Area with Court Farm.

This report has been prepared in accordance with Historic England guidelines relating to *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance*, Historic England, April 2008. Analysis of the setting and external elements of the Caroline Suite has been recorded and analysed at level 1 in accordance with Historic England's guidance '*Understanding Place*' <sup>2</sup>. The internal detail has not been recorded as the structure dates to c1984 and has no historic significance. The significance pertains to its relationship with the setting and how the building interacts with the Grade II\* hotel and St. Cyr's Church (to

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<sup>1</sup> [www.stroud.gov.uk/.../conservation](http://www.stroud.gov.uk/.../conservation): Conservation Area No. 29: Stroud Industrial Heritage Conservation Area

<sup>2</sup> Historic England, *Understanding Historic Building: a guide to good recording practice*. May 2016.

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the southeast). This report will also take guidance from 'The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice'<sup>3</sup>, and 'Energy Efficiency and Historic Buildings: Solar Electric (Photovoltaic'<sup>4</sup>).

The level of detail in this report is proportionate to the proposed works and significance of the hotel setting in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Section 16, Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment, 2021, in particular paragraph 194. *'In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.'*

Paragraph 195 of the NPPF states, *'Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.'* To accord with this policy this report has been written in two parts: Part one will comprise **Statement of Significance** and part two, an **Impact Assessment**.

As referred to above, the report first sets out the historic background of the heritage asset and its setting, investigating the 'significance' in accordance with Historic England's Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance which advocates the understanding of 'significance' taking place before moving onto assess the impact of potential change on that 'significance'. The Impact Assessment will detail the planning proposal again in accordance with Historic England's Conservation, Principles, Policies and Guidance and paragraph 199 of the NPPF. *'When considering the impact of a proposed*

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<sup>3</sup> Historic England, *The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note*. 2015.

<sup>4</sup> Historic England, *Energy Efficiency and Historic Buildings: Solar Electric (Photovoltaic)*. November 2018

*development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be)'.*

#### Planning policy and guidance

- **Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990**
- Section 16(2). Section 66(1). Section 72(1).
- **National Planning Policy Framework**
- 16. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Paragraphs 189-208

#### Local constraints

- **Stroud District Council *Local Plan, Adopted 2015***
- Policy ES10. Valuing our historic environment and assets.
  
- Adjoining Canal  
Affecting the Setting of a Conservation Area  
Setting of a Grade II\* Listed Building  
Neighbourhood Plan Stonehouse Town Council  
Settlement Boundaries (LP)

The planning system expects reports such as these to be based on evidence. Therefore, this report has been based on a brief site inspection that took place on November 11<sup>th</sup> 2022 where a short photographic survey was conducted.

Previous to this the site had been visited on April 5<sup>th</sup> 2018 to provide a general Statement of Significance: referenced: **018-18**. This report contained a thorough and in-depth historic context section in accordance with paragraph 194 of the National Planning Policy Framework which states, '*The level of*

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*detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance'.*

During July 2019 a Heritage Impact Assessment was written: referenced **039-19**, to assess the proposed works to the: Caroline Gardens, Victorian Kitchen Garden (or known as the Courtyard Garden) and the Woodland area. Heritage Impact Assessment: **085-21** was written for the proposed works to the Gardener's Shed and its setting. For full historic context regarding the site, it is recommended that report number 018-18 be referred to.

**Planning history (Stroud.gov.uk).**

S.08/2352/LBC CONSEN

2009/0517/PREAPP REC S.10/2228/TCA CONSEN 2013/1528/WIG PAG

S.14/1591/LBC REF S.15/2437/FUL PER

Internal alterations.

Revised and additional drawings rec'd. 22.1.2009. 05.05.2009

Query on alterations to the attached 1980's building Fell dying Horse Chestnut tree. 24.11.2010

Meeting on site with planner and conservation officer: Improve access and provide additional bedrooms to enhance hotel facilities. 30.07.2013

Demolition of garden store building 15.09.2014

Creation of a new entrance canopy, the replacement of glazed doors and a new external terrace. 16.12.2015

S.15/2438/LBC

S.16/0353/TCA

2016/0772/WIG S.17/2163/FUL S.17/2164/LBC

S.18/0948/TPO S.18/2424/TPO S.19/1011/TCA

S.19/1560/FUL S.19/1561/LBC S.19/1580/FUL

S.19/1581/LBC

The creation of a new entrance canopy, with internal alterations, the replacement of some of the existing glazed doors and a new external terrace.

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Mature Common Beech - Selective crown reduction of 2-3 m. Selectively prune 2-3m on the WSW - NNW of the tree's crown overhanging the neighbours property. Ivy to be removed. 24.03.2016

Various works, external and internal alterations. 21.06.2016

Create a disabled access to the hotel entrance, and associated landscaping 21.11.2017

Works to create a disabled access to the hotel entrance, and associated landscaping. Works to the hotel entrance and reception bar. 15.11.2017

Copper Beech - Cut back by 5M

Copper Beech - Cut back by 5M 29.01.2019

T9. Horse Chestnut. Fell (honey fungus). T19. Red Horse Chestnut. Fell. (Bleeding Canker). 20.06.2019

Erection of single storey timber spa building in the woods 15.11.2019

Construction of a single storey timber spa building in the woods (379907 - 205099)

Demolition of 1980's extension and late nineteenth century outbuildings with the erection of a replacement extension and erection of an additional 10 bedroom building. (379907 - 205099)

Demolition of a 1980's extension and late nineteenth century outbuildings. Addition of a new dining space, kitchen and three new duplex bedrooms. Addition of 10 new bedrooms. (379907 - 205099). 03.02.2020

Victoria Hubbard has a Masters degree in Historic Conservation from Brookes University, Oxford. She is the project coordinator for The Early English Fabric project in Chipping Norton on behalf of Historic England, which started in 2013 and is still ongoing. The project was nominated for The Historic England Angel Awards in October 2016 in recognition of the time, effort, and determination afforded to the project. In 2012 she became one of the founder members of the Chipping Norton Buildings Record (CNBR) and is an Affiliate member of the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC).

This report has been prepared with care, diligence and as an objective assessment based on the information provided, discovered, or known at the time. This report has been produced for the sole use of the client and their professional advisors in connection with this application and should not be relied upon by any other party or any other context. This report should be read in conjunction with the Design and Access Statement and plans provided by Millar Howard Workshop.

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### Part One: Statement of Significance.

#### Location and setting.

The settlement of Stonehouse is located 2.5 miles west of the historic Gloucestershire town of Stroud. The river Frome's deep valley opens out to meet the Severn Vale. The southern boundary of the village runs west along the River Frome (or Stourwater Navigation). The Stroudwater Navigation is situated to the south of the site.

The topography of the western and southern areas of the parish comprises lower lias, whereas the north-eastern (higher ground) comprises layers of middle to upper lias. Oolitic limestone forms the cap of the Doverow Hill.<sup>5</sup>

Stonehouse Court is situated between the Bristol Road (A419) to the north, the 1845 western railway line to the west (one of three lines into Stonehouse<sup>6</sup>), and the Stroudwater Navigation to the south adjacent to St Cyr's church.

The focus of this Heritage Impact Assessment is the Caroline Suite, which is located to the east of the site; east of the hotel (**Fig.4**). To the west of the suite is an enclosed area known as the Caroline Garden. The building is used as a function/wedding venue.

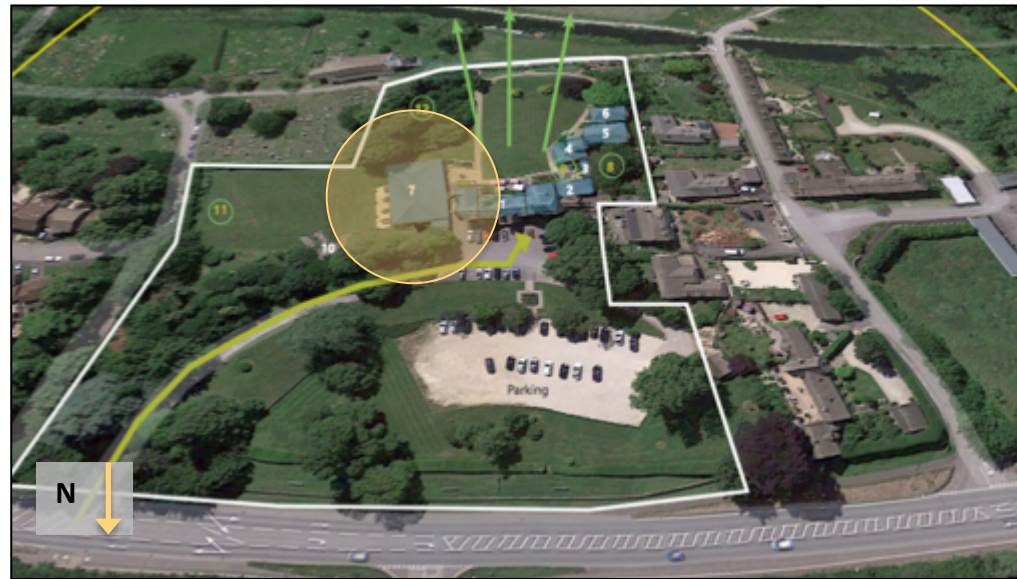


**Figure 3:** Location map of Stonehouse Court Hotel.

Source: Millar Howard Workshop, 1808 – stage 0 report, dated 05.2018

<sup>5</sup> [www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/glos/vol10/pp267-273](http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/glos/vol10/pp267-273),

<sup>6</sup> [Stonehousehistorygroup.org.uk](http://Stonehousehistorygroup.org.uk), Stonehouse Railway Station.



**Figure 4:** Site maps of Stonehouse Court Hotel. The shaded areas show the Caroline Suite

Source: Millar Howard Workshop, 1808 – stage 0 report, dated 05.2018.

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**Historic context.**

It is thought the medieval manor house of Stonehouse was situated on, or near, the site of Stonehouse Court Hotel. Its associated land possibly extended to the woodland of Doverow Wood and hill c1508; it appears likely that the extent of the land did not change before the late 18<sup>th</sup> century<sup>7</sup>. The current building was constructed as a large country house in 1601 for Daniel Fowler<sup>8</sup>.

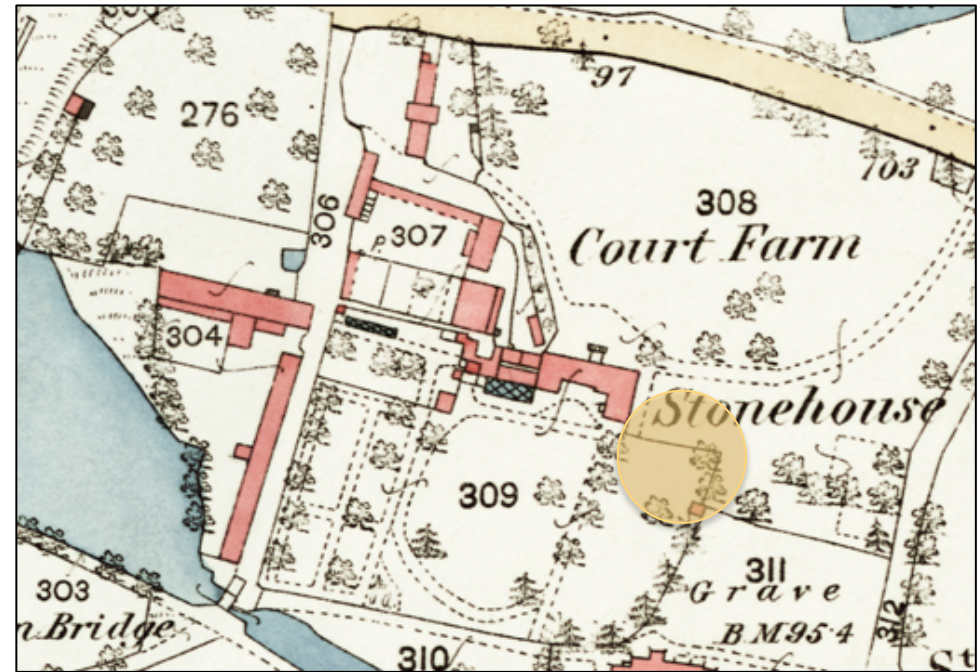
The estate past to the Smith family (or Smythe) during the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century, followed by a sale to the Ball family a few years later. The estate remained in their possession until 1781 where it was sold to Thomas White. His son Thomas later inherited the estate and left it in his will to nephew Edward Caruthers in 1811<sup>9</sup>. Caruthers sold the estate to Nathaniel Marling who auctioned the estate, including the land and Court Farm in May 1906<sup>10</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> [www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/glos/vol10/pp267-273](http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/glos/vol10/pp267-273),

<sup>8</sup> See report number 018-18 for further documentary history.

<sup>9</sup> *The White Family*, extract, author and date unknown.

<sup>10</sup> [Stonehousehistorygroup.org.uk](http://Stonehousehistorygroup.org.uk). Stonehouse Court Estate documents, May 18<sup>th</sup> 1906. C.L. Smith. *The Story of the Manor of Stonehouse*, Gloucestershire, Gloucestershire, Gazette, March 1935



**Figure 5:** 1873 - 1888 historic map showing the approximate location of The Caroline Suite. Source: Millar Howard Workshop.

Mr Arthur Winterbotham purchased the estate and commissioned a programme of substantial works to the house by architect E.L.Lutyens. A serious fire started on 30th May 1908, and destroyed most of the interior, historic fabric and Lutyens work. After the fire the building had to be rebuilt to a similar design but many historic features were lost <sup>11</sup>.

With regard to the Caroline Garden to the rear of the Caroline Suite, the documentary evidence provides no clue as to what the garden looked like before or after the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and the crucial works of Lutyens. There is a stone pavilion and stone northern boundary wall, terminating to the east adjacent to a few stone steps in the northeast corner. It is not obvious as to when these features were added to this garden. The only possible clue that these features may post-date 1888 is due to the 1873-1888 map (**Fig. 5**). This map suggests the easternmost area of the Caroline Garden was likely to have been enclosed, appearing as parkland. The sale particulars of 1906 state that there are 'two enclosures of parkland' in front of the house, suggesting that the Caroline Gardens has not always been an open space.

#### **Building description.**

The Caroline Suite is a single storey building with a low-lying hipped roof with deep over-hang comprising reconstituted stone slate covering. The building was constructed in 1984, thus the roof is coeval. Constructed from coursed and squared random limestone with large sections of glazed panels. Although the building was constructed in the 1980s, the design and form has dated well and makes a positive contribution to the setting (**Figs. 6 – 10**).

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<sup>11</sup> Stonehousehistorygroup.org.uk Stonehouse Court Fire



**Figure 6:** East and southeast corner of the Caroline Suite



**Figure 7:** West elevation of the Caroline Suite viewed from the rear setting adjacent to the hotel



**Figure 8:** Northeast corner of the Caroline Suite and the hotel in the background.



**Figure 9:** West elevation of the Caroline Suite, adjacent to the hotel.





**Figure 10:** North gable of the Caroline Suite.

## Part Two: Impact Assessment.

### Description of the proposal.

The following description of the proposed works has been compiled from information gleaned from the client, correspondence from the roofing contractor: McDonnell Price Ltd, and a report provided for the installation of Photovoltaic (PV) panels (contractor not named on report) dated 15<sup>th</sup> December 2022.

The roofing specialists have suggested that the roof is in a poor state of repair and that the existing artificial stone slates cannot be salvaged when re-roofed. Subsequent to this advice, the client has decided to investigate the efficiency and benefits of installing PV panels at the same time, as the roof is re-covered. The PV report (dated 15<sup>th</sup> December 2022) suggests **(Fig. 11)** PV panels are to be installed on three of the four pitches: east, west and south. It is understood that the installation will be flush with the tiles covering.

The northern elevation of Stonehouse Court is the principal elevation. It is proposed that no PV panels are to be installed on the northern pitch of the Caroline Suite.



**Figure 11:** Image of proposed PV arrangement, taken from report dated 15<sup>th</sup> December 2022.

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**Impact Assessment.**

Although artificial, the existing roof covering has mellowed into the setting well. It is hoped that the dark grey/black slates will achieve a similar aesthetic. Granted, there are no other examples of grey/black slate on the site, but the rationale for their use is to disguise the PV panels and blend into the setting quietly.

Justification for the proposed installation of PV panels is due to the estimated 20% of renewable energy that can be drawn from the panels to provide green-energy for the hotel.

For the purpose of research **Figure 12** shows a new development in rural Gloucestershire adjacent to a Grade II listed building and conservation area. The photographs show large solid PV panels set into artificial stone slate roof coverings. When viewed from the side, one can see the panel is flush with the covering. It is hoped that the use of dark grey/black slate will camouflage the PV panels. The panels will reflect the light and have a glossy appearance, as the panels take in the sun's rays to be able to convert into energy.



**Figure 12:** Photographs for context only showing PV panels set flush with the roof coverings.

The existing roof covering has mellowed in appearance but is failing and has no historic significance. Installation of the PV panels would be a reversible measure.

Historic England guidance<sup>12</sup> suggests *'The location of the panels and managing their visual impact is an important part of the design. All parts of the system that are visible should be considered carefully. It is generally not considered sympathetic to a building's appearance to have a solar panel or other equipment fixed to its main elevation; that is, the face or faces seen from the direction from which it is most commonly viewed. Buildings with main elevation aligned in the direction of optimal solar radiation may present special installation problems with regard to visual impact'*. As mentioned previously, the northern elevation of Stonehouse Court is the principal elevation. It is proposed that no PV panels are to be installed on the northern pitch of the Caroline Suite.

The guidance continues...*'When assessing applications for PV installations fixed directly to the building or within the setting of heritage assets like historic buildings, the significance of the asset will need to be properly assessed. This assessment may well conclude that the roof covering; its appearance, perhaps a decorative array of tiles, or intrinsic historic fabric (for example ancient local stone tiles) is of high significance and therefore the impact of the PV is harmful. The understanding of significance of the roof is often critical'*. In this instance, the roof fabric has no historic significance and is failing.

When considering the setting, the guidance suggests *'When assessing the impact of PVs, including ground mounted arrays, the impact is often measures against inter-visibility and views of the asset where they would be visually prominent'*. The Caroline Suite itself is not a heritage asset, (although curtilage) however the panels adhered to the west and south pitches would be visible. The eastern panels would be visible from the Caroline Garden.

The guidance suggests that PV slates can harmonise with natural blue/grey (Welsh) slate although still identifiable..

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<sup>12</sup> Historic England, *Energy Efficiency and Historic Buildings: Solar Electric (Photovoltaic)*. November 2018.

The guidance states '*Solar slates may be acceptable where the roofing material is not part of the buildings historic integrity and the existing slates are in need of replacement*'. This appears to apply to the Caroline Suite.

The overriding reason for the proposal is to be able to provide approximately 20% of renewable energy to the hotel complex.

**Conclusion.**

The roof structure of the Caroline Suite is 40 years old and has to be replaced. The existing roofing material is artificial stone slate; none of which can be salvaged, therefore a complete new roof is necessary. The client hopes to provide PV panels at the same time as re-roofing to be able to produce a degree of renewable energy for the hotel complex. It is likely that the panels will be noticeable from the setting, although the use of dark grey/black slates should camouflage the panels.

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Historic England, *Listed building descriptions*, <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>.

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Historic England, *Understanding Place*, 2010.

National Planning Policy Framework 16, Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment, 2021.

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Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) July 2019.

Stroud District Council, via Stroud.gov.uk. Stroud District Local Plan. *Section 6: Our Environment and surroundings. Protecting our built and natural heritage*, policy ES10.

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**Appendix I – Stonehouse Court Hotel, Stonehouse.**

STONEHOUSE COURT HOTEL

Name: STONEHOUSE COURT HOTEL

List entry Number: 1340682

Location: STONEHOUSE COURT HOTEL, BRISTOL ROAD

County: Gloucestershire

District: Stroud

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Stonehouse

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II\*

Date first listed: 28-Jun-1960

Date of most recent amendment: 24-Feb-1987

SO 7905 STONEHOUSE BRISTOL ROAD (south side)

6/145 Stonehouse Court Hotel (previously listed as Stonehouse Court) 28.6.60

GV II\*

Former large country house, now hotel. Dated 1601 for Daniel Fowler; altered 1906 by E.L. Lutyens for A.S. Winterbotham; internal rebuilding with alterations after 1908 fire. Random rubble limestone; ashlar chimneys; stone slate roof. Two-storey with attic and cellar; U-plan with 2-storey porch on north side. North front: 2 parapet gables with projecting gabled ashlar-fronted porch between with hoodmould to round-arched opening reached by semi-circular stone steps; datestone over is C19 or early C20, 'ER 43/ 1601'; 2-light mullioned casement with pointed heads above. Three-window mullioned and transomed fenestration either side of porch are early C20 replacements, all with leaded casements and hoodmoulds. Small 2-light with arched heads in each gable; 2 small hipped roof dormers between gables; chamfered mullioned casements of 2, 3 and 4-light to cellar. Many diagonal-set chimneys with moulded caps; especially large cluster at west end. Small Gothic doorway in attached screen wall at west end. East end: 2 parapet gables, left with projecting chimney having cluster of 5 diagonal shafts; scattered fenestration. South front: parapet gable ends of 2 wings with early

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C20 altered main range between. Single-window fenestration to wings, all mullioned or mullioned and transomed with hoodmoulds and leaded casements, mostly dating from rebuilding after fire. Off-centre octagonal 2-storey bay window with chamfered parapet top-is addition by Lutyens surviving fire; eaves-mounted chimney with 2 diagonal shafts adjoins to right and, in corner against east wing, tall octagonal stair turret with scattered single stair-lights and 4-centred doorway with inscription over: 'QVOD RESVRREXI / CAROLINAE EST / MCMVIII', was built as fire escape after fire. West end: parapet gable to end of main range. Two-storey brick service wing. Interior: fine Baroque stone fireplace in main hall has scrolled pediment and large pedestal-mounted cartouche. Most panelling post-1908 except for main room in west wing which has original timber Jacobean fireplace and panelling. Staircase has segmental tunnel vault with banded plaster decoration at upper floor level and typical Lutyens construction with Surrey-style framed panel above large Tudor arch. Distinctive design of stepped beam stops. (View of house immediately after fire in J.H.A. Anderson, Stonehouse: a Pot-Pourri of the Past in Pictures, n.d.; A.S.G. Butler, The Architecture of Sir Edwin Lutyens, 1950; N.M. Herbert, 'Stonehouse' in V.C.H. Glos. x, 1972, pp 267-289; and D. Verey, Gloucestershire: The Cotswolds, 1979)

Listing NGR: SO7990805099

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'Country Life' in Country Life, (1950)

National Grid Reference: SO 79908 05099

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## **Appendix II –Court Farmhouse**

COURT FARMHOUSE

Name: COURT FARMHOUSE

List entry Number: 1340683

Location: COURT FARMHOUSE, BRISTOL ROAD

County: Gloucestershire

District: Stroud

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Stonehouse

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 20-Jun-1975

Date of most recent amendment: 24-Feb-1987

Details

SO 7905 STONEHOUSE BRISTOL ROAD (south side)

6/149 Court Farmhouse (previously listed as Farmhouse, Stonehouse 20.6.75 Court)

GV II

Detached farmhouse. Late C18. Coursed rubble limestone; brick chimneys; stone slate roof. Two-storey with attic; 2-storey rear outshut. Front: 3-window fenestration, all segmental-arched casements. Central doorway with gabled porch hood supported on stone Tuscan columns; 4-panel door. Three eaves-mounted hipped attic dormers with timber casements. Brick gable end chimneys. Segmental arched casements to sides and rear. Interior not inspected.

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**Appendix III – Barn to north of court farmhouse**

BARN TO NORTH OF COURT FARMHOUSE

Name: BARN TO NORTH OF COURT FARMHOUSE

List entry Number: 1171810

Location: BARN TO NORTH OF COURT FARMHOUSE, BRISTOL ROAD

County: Gloucestershire

District: Stroud

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Stonehouse

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 24-Feb-1987

Details

SO 7905 STONEHOUSE BRISTOL ROAD (south side)

6/148 Barn to north of Court Farmhouse

GV II

Barn. Early C19; late C19 addition. Coursed rubble limestone; stone slate roof. Probably 5-bay barn with west porch; domestic, possibly dairy, wing on west side, partially demolished at time of survey (November 1985). West: central gabled porch with timber lintel, barn doors missing. Domestic wing projects forward to left with 2-light chamfered mullioned casement and Tudor-arched doorway, both with hoodmould. North end: mullioned fenestration to gable end of barn and 4-light to wing with 2 Tudor arched doorways. East side: blank walls without barn door. Interior not inspected. Completes Court Farm group. Listing NGR: SO7989605140

Job reference. 117-23. Date: March 2023.

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**Appendix IV – CHURCH OF ST CYR**

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II\*

List Entry Number: 1340646

Date first listed: 28-Jun-1960

Date of most recent amendment: 24-Feb-1987

List Entry Name:

CHURCH OF ST CYR Statutory Address 1:

CHURCH OF ST CYR, CHURCH LANE

Location Statutory Address:

CHURCH OF ST CYR, CHURCH LANE

County: Gloucestershire

District: Stroud (District Authority)

Parish: Stonehouse

National Grid Reference: SO 79949 05013

Details SO 7905 STONEHOUSE CHURCH LANE (west side)

6/152 Church of St Cyr (previously listed as Church of 28.6.60 St Cyril)

GV II\*

Parish church. C14 tower; remainder of church rebuilt 1854 by Henry Crisp of Bristol; chancel aisles and vestry added 1884. Coursed and squared limestone; stone slate roof. Nave and chancel with aisles; west tower, north porch and south vestry. Round arched C12 style north doorway is said to be copy of original; porch with pointed arch and diagonal offset buttresses. Five- window fenestration to lean-to aisles, all Perpendicular traceried in offset buttressed walls (north doorway replacing 1 window on north side, projecting gabled vestry with large Perpendicular window replacing 1 window

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on south side at east end). Three-stage tower with diagonal west buttresses appears rather squat due to high roof of rebuilt church. Moulded pointed arched west doorway with Perpendicular traceried window above. Belfry is possibly later C15 with 2-light openings having timber louvres below quatrefoil tracery. Crenellated parapet to tower and higher square stair turret on north side. Moulded string course to tower linking animal gargoyles. Short chancel has east window with curvilinear tracery. Interior: spacious with 5-bay aisle arcades. Tower arch obscured by large west organ loft supported on iron columns; traceried timber tower screen below. High pointed chancel arch flanked by lower 4-centred aisle arches. High cambered tie beams to nave roof with short king posts and quatrefoil spandrel filling. East window has matching recessed flanking panels. Various C19 church furnishings, all original. Earliest memorials in tower: panel flanked by scrolls is to Mary ye Wife of Thomas Smyth, died 1675; and oval memorial with wreathed border and escutcheons to Anselm Fowler of Moore Hall, died 1704. Various C19 memorials in south aisle. Stained glass to east window by Wailes of Newcastle. (N.M.Herbert, 'Stonehouse' in V.C.H. Glos x, 1972, pp.267-289; and D. Verey, Gloucestershire: The Cotswolds, 1979.)

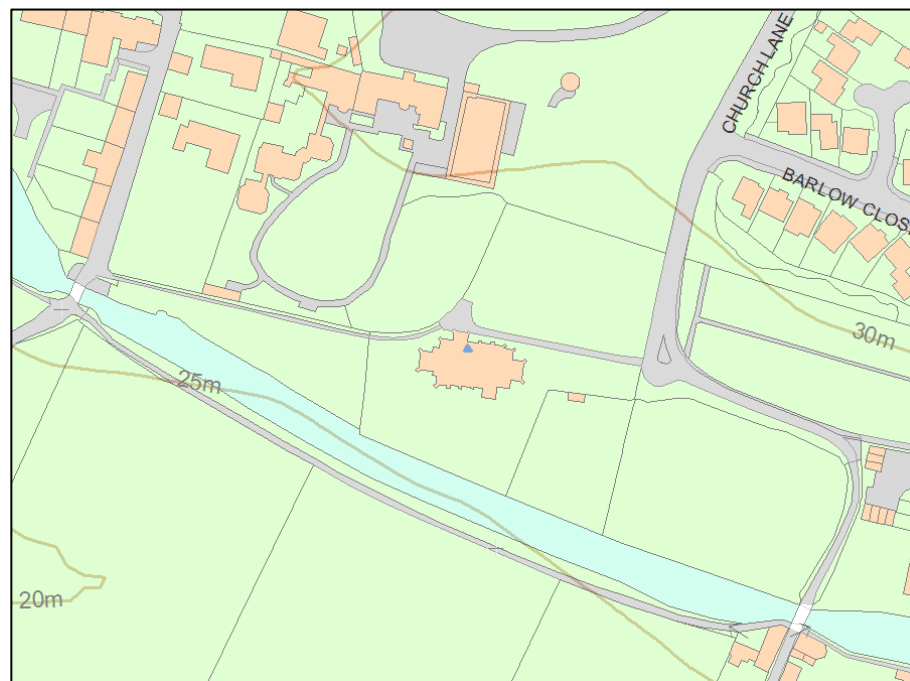
Listing NGR: SO7994905013

Sources

Books and journals

Page, W, The Victoria History of the County of Gloucester, (1972), 267-289

Verey, D , The Buildings of England: Gloucestershire 1 The Cotswolds, (1970)



Job reference. 117-23. Date: March 2023.

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