

High Speed Rail: Investing in Britain's Future
Consultation Response from the Archbishop's Council, Church of England –
Impact on People and Communities

Q1 This question is about the strategy and wider context (Chapter 1 of the main consultation document)

Do you agree that there is a strong case for enhancing the capacity and performance of Britain's inter-city rail network to support economic growth over the coming decades?

Q2 This question is about the case for high speed rail (Chapter 2 of the main consultation document)

Do you agree that a national high speed rail network from London to Birmingham, Leeds and Manchester (the Y network) would provide the best value for money solution (best balance of costs and benefits) for enhancing rail capacity and performance?

Q3 This question is about how to deliver the Government's proposed network (Chapter 3 of the main consultation document)

Do you agree with the Government's proposals for the phased roll-out of a national high speed rail network, and for links to Heathrow Airport and the High Speed 1 line to the Channel Tunnel?

Q4 This question is about the specification for the line between London and the West Midlands (Chapter 4 of the main consultation document)

Do you agree with the principles and specification used by HS2 Ltd to underpin its proposals for new high speed rail lines and the route selection process HS2 Ltd undertook?

Q5 This question is about the route for the line between London and the West Midlands (Chapter 5 and Annex B of the main consultation document)

Do you agree that the Government's proposed route, including the approach proposed for mitigating its impacts, is the best option for a new high speed rail line between London and the West Midlands?

Q6 This question is about the Appraisal of Sustainability (Chapter 5 of the main consultation document)

Do you wish to comment on the Appraisal of Sustainability of the Government's proposed route between London and the West Midlands that has been published to inform this consultation?

Q7 This question is about blight and compensation (Annex A of the main consultation document)

Do you agree with the options set out to assist those whose properties lose a significant amount of value as a result of any new high speed line?

Answer to questions 1-5; no comment.

Answer to questions 6 and 7 only.

6. The impact of the proposed HS2 line has been discussed in the consultation document of February 2011 (High Speed Rail: Investing in Britain's Future). The focus on the impact of the proposals is on environmental mitigation, financial compensation for demolition and compulsory purchase and possible compensation for general blight. It is concerning that there is virtually no comment on the impact on businesses (both SMEs and larger scale enterprises), agricultural enterprises, communities, faith groups or individuals. It is also of concern that only designated heritage and natural assets have been taken into account, which is contrary to PPS5.

The proposed route of HS2 will pass through significant areas of countryside as well as some green belt, SSSIs, AONBs and areas containing woods and veteran trees, as well as many heritage assets of significance in the landscape. It will pass quite close to many communities, both smaller settlements and larger towns, and their places of worship, with Amersham, Twyford and Chetwode in Buckinghamshire particularly seriously affected (see attached report by the Church Buildings Council).

The building of a new railway will change the character of these areas forever and the potential impact on people in these areas should not be underestimated. People put values on place: their home, the community where they live, its immediate environs and the landscape around it. This generates an attachment to and affection for place that comes from both familiarity and experience. It in turn generates both a sense of identity and belonging for many people. The pain and distress resulting from permanent change or removal of an important part of a community or countryside can have a long term negative impact on the wellbeing of individuals and groups, in some cases removing identity and belonging as a result.

An affection for and attachment to place is particularly relevant to the story of people and community. This particularly applies to graveyards, and the sense of desecration generated from the proposals to tunnel under, near or through the graveyards at Euston St James Gardens and Kensal Green in London, at Amersham and at Bascote Heath in Long Itchington Wood, should not be underestimated. It is important that the distressing and expensive mistakes made during the construction of the HS1 Terminal at St Pancras are not repeated.

7. It is concerning that many households will have to be re-housed due to extensive demolition in some areas. This will have a direct impact on neighbours, networks of friends and contacts and potentially have a long term negative impact on both bonding and bridging social capital. This is particularly important for more vulnerable residents: the elderly, housebound or disabled. Additional support will need to be provided for these vulnerable

groups as well as significant information provision for every household. We are particularly concerned for the demolition of social housing in the Regent's Park Estate and housing in the Washbrook Heath area. We welcome the statement in the consultation document that new, high quality social housing would be provided for residents, but this new build must be completed prior to any demolition work so that residents are not placed in any form of temporary accommodation.

All the costs of relocating business premises due for demolition should be borne by HS2. This should include compensation for loss of income during any moving period and help to find suitable alternative premises in the area, that should also extend to financing new build if needed. This is also true of premises owned by community and voluntary groups, including faith groups.

Careful consideration should be given to how agricultural businesses will be affected by the new line. This particularly applies where both home and source of income will be lost at the same time. Statutory compensation should be extended to businesses in these circumstances where the Annual Rateable Value exceeds £34,800.

It will be important that there are sufficient crossing points over the proposed line to ensure adjacent communities are able retain their links, including footpaths, small local roads, as well as B and A roads. The often historic connectivity that these routes represent, must be preserved to prevent particularly smaller settlements and isolated dwellings being cut off from the surrounding area.

In order to retain as many people as possible in their homes and communities in the long term, compensation for generalised blight and statutory blight should be available during the building phase. In some places this will last for many years and the disruption and potential additional costs incurred, for example, additional travel distances following road closures, should be compensated for. This should also apply to SMEs, community and voluntary groups, and agricultural businesses as well as households.

Contents

The cover photograph shows a train of the type used on HS1 (courtesy the Trainline.com).

The map (courtesy English Heritage, as throughout) shows the proximity of the projected HS2 line following the disused railway track across the top right corner of the map to the church and burial ground of St Mary the Virgin at Twyford, Diocese of Oxford (Buckinghamshire). Note also the Church of England School.

Introduction

Table showing the impact on churches and cemeteries

Reports on the affected churches, from South to North

Diocese of London

Diocese of Oxford

Diocese of Peterborough

Diocese of Coventry

Diocese of Birmingham

Diocese of Lichfield

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Great Smith Street
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July 2011

Introduction

This report has been compiled by the Church Buildings Council as a response to the proposals for the expansion of the High Speed Rail network in the UK, in this case the phase known as HS2. The Council is a permanent statutory commission of the Church of England. The Council supports dioceses and parishes in the use, care and development of parish churches, their contents and churchyards.

The issue

The recently proposed HS2 line linking London with Birmingham (with a spur to join the existing main line north of Tamworth) will cut through some of the finest countryside in England including the Chilterns AONB, and would impinge on several historic small towns and villages.

This development has the potential to make several of the parish churches near the line unusable, thereby forcing them to close for regular use for worship. Others will come under pressure as their communities are reduced, or may suffer structural damage through subsidence or vibration. This report details some 25 Anglican churches affected to various degrees, plus the places of worship of a number of other denominations, as well as several burial grounds.

If such development is pursued, the Council urges government and developers to mitigate any disturbance or damage by careful planning and engineering, and where this is unavoidable to take the loss of these churches to their community into account in their deliberations, and to make appropriate provision.

The potential impact

Substantial blight has already been caused to some of the churches in this report and others near them by the recent proposals, with people moving out of the potentially affected parishes, draining the lifeblood of these communities and their churches. This is often an almost imperceptible phenomenon, which can eventually lead to dilapidation and closure of the church. The long-term threat of possible development can be as destructive as the eventual expansion itself. Again, the Council urges government to take this into account when framing compensation; our letter on this matter is attached.

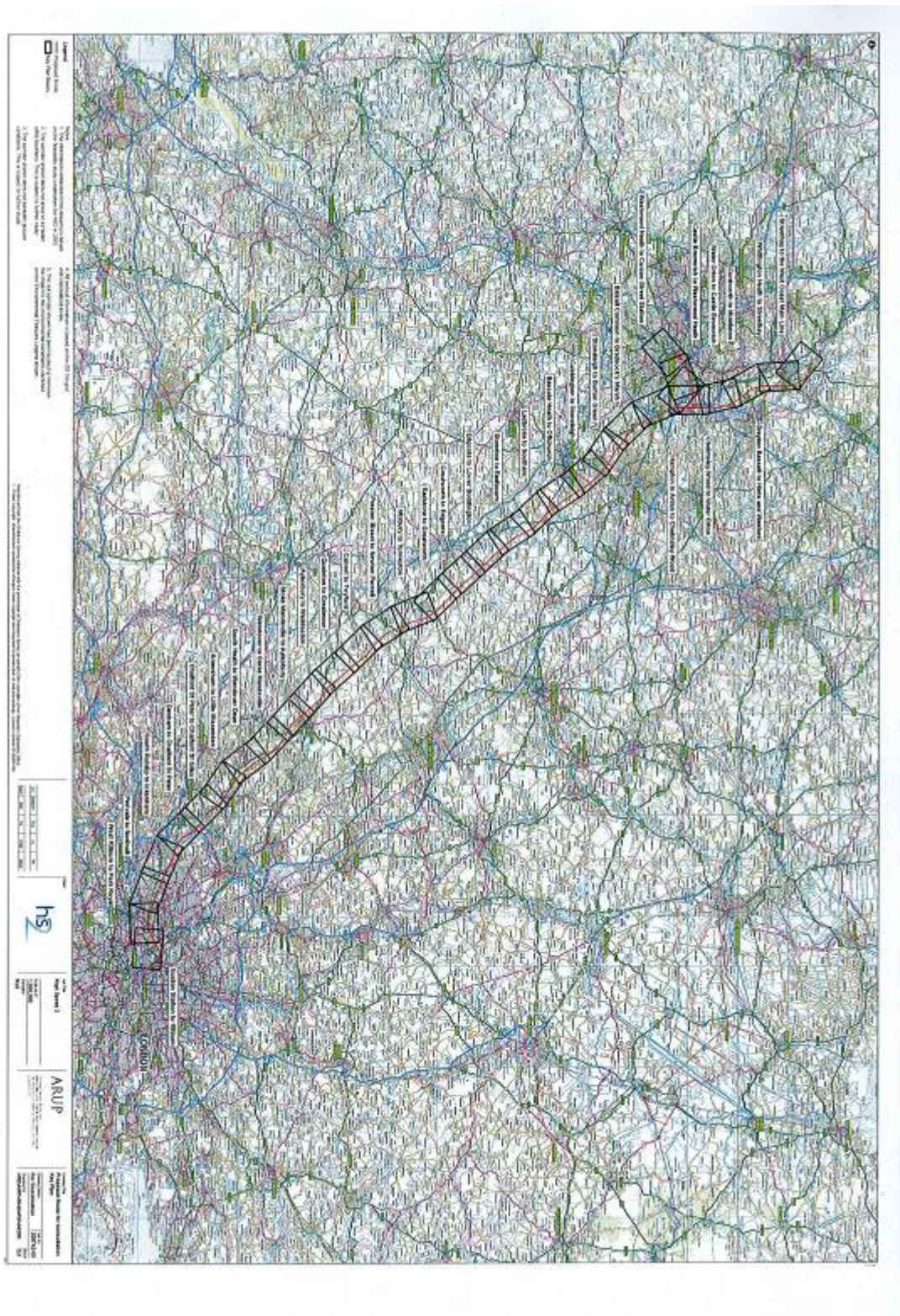
The loss of these ancient monuments and sites, loaded with social and historical significance, to the local and worshipping community cannot be quantified, but if this is really considered to be unavoidable and justifiable, it raises a further question; who should pay for the maintenance of an unusable, but nevertheless hugely important and significant monument (all the churches in this report are Listed Buildings, the majority Grade I or II*), which it is in the public interest to protect? The community which built and supported it over generations will be unable to use the building.

The following report seeks to highlight the quality, beauty and multi-faceted significance of the affected churches and how they sit within and contribute to their surroundings, and how they are valued by the community beyond the worshipping congregation. The Council hopes that representatives of government and developers alike will recognise their public value, and look to find the means, where churches have been closed or affected by the effects of railway blight, to sustain at least their fabric and associated burial grounds, monuments and fittings for the future. It is their responsibility to do so.

List of affected Church of England churches and cemeteries

Diocese /County	Church	Designation	Distance	Tunnel?	Impact
London Greater London	Euston St James Gardens	Extension to chyd Euston St James	Cuts through	Part of enlarged Euston terminal	High
London Greater London	Kensal Green Cemetery	Cons Area, Registered Park	Under	Yes	Low
Oxford Buckinghamshire	Horn Hill St Paul	Unlisted, AONB	150m church	Yes	Low
Oxford Buckinghamshire	Chalfont St Giles St Giles	Grade I, Cons Area, AONB	300m	Yes	Moderate
Oxford Buckinghamshire	Amersham St Mary	Grade I, Cons Area, AONB	150m church, E edge chyd	Yes, emerges 600m north	High
Oxford Buckinghamshire	Wendover St Mary	Grade II*, Cons Area, AONB	300m	No	Moderate
Oxford Buckinghamshire	Stoke Mandeville St Mary	Grade II	300m	In widened railway cutting	Moderate
Oxford Buckinghamshire	Twyford St Mary	Grade I Cons Area	100m	No	High
Oxford Buckinghamshire	Chetwode St Mary	Grade I Cons Area	300m	No	High
Oxford Northamptonshire	Turweston St Mary	Grade II* Cons Area	400m	No	Moderate
Peterborough Northamptonshire	Radstone St Lawrence	Grade I Bat colonies	300m	No	Low
Peterborough Northamptonshire	Greatworth St Peter	Grade II* Cons Area	800m	No	Low
Peterborough Northamptonshire	Thorpe Mandeville St John the Baptist	Grade I Cons Area	500m	No	Low
Peterborough Northamptonshire	Edgcote St James	Grade I Cons Area	500m	No	Low
Peterborough Northamptonshire	Chipping Warden St Peter & Paul	Grade I Cons Area	500m	No	Moderate
Peterborough Northamptonshire	Aston-le-Walls St Leonard	Grade I Cons Area	600m	No	Moderate
Peterborough Northamptonshire	Upper Boddington St John the Baptist	Grade I Cons area	800m	No	Low
Coventry Warwickshire	Wormleighton St Peter	Grade I Cons Area	500m	No	Moderate
Coventry Warwickshire	Bascote Heath Cemetery	Cemetery in SSSI (woodland)	Under – enters 600m south	Yes	Moderate
Coventry Warwickshire	Cubbington St Mary	Grade I Cons Area	500m	No	Moderate
Coventry Warwickshire	Stoneleigh St Mary	Grade I Cons Area	500m	No	Moderate
Coventry Warwickshire	Ladbroke All Saints	Grade I Cons Area	500m	No	Moderate
Birmingham Warwickshire	Middleton, St John Baptist	Grade II*, Cons Area	400m	No	Moderate
Birmingham Warwickshire	Water Orton St Peter & St Paul	Grade II Cons Area	400m	No	Moderate
Birmingham Warwickshire	Little Packington St Bartholomew (closed)	Grade II	800m	No	Low
Birmingham Warwickshire	Castle Bromwich St Mary & St Margaret	Grade I Cons Area	800m	No	Low
Lichfield Staffordshire	Drayton Bassett St Peter	Grade II*	400m	No	Moderate
Lichfield Staffordshire	Weeford St Mary the Virgin	Grade II	500m	No	Moderate
Lichfield Staffordshire	Hints St Bartholomew	Grade II Cons Area	500m	No	Moderate
Lichfield Shropshire	Whittington St Giles	Grade II Cons Area	600m	No	Low

Churches and cemeteries listed from South to North. Detailed reports are being compiled on those considered to be at risk of High Impact. Places of worship of several other denominations will also be affected, including two Roman Catholic churches and the Danish Church in London, a Catholic church in Aston-le-walls, Methodist churches at Water Orton and Stoke Mandeville, and an United Reform Church chapel in Twyford.



Reports on the affected churches and cemeteries

Diocese of London

St James cemetery, Euston (NGR TQ293826).

This is a Victorian extension to the churchyard of the parish church. It was closed by Order of Council and has since been landscaped as a public park, although the burials remain, under the protection of the Church of England Faculty Jurisdiction.



The impact will be **high**, as the footprint of the proposed extension to Euston station would take out at least the eastern half, and would probably require complete clearance. This does not appear to be taken into account in the Environmental Impact Assessment.

Diocese of London

Kensal Green cemetery (NGR TQ231 825)

This was laid out in 1833 as one of the first large public cemeteries in London. It is on the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens and is within the Kensal Green Conservation Area. Many notable people are buried here, including IK Brunel. It is a treasured public space and of exceptional historic, architectural and artistic significance.



The impact is expected to be **low**, since HS2 will run in a tunnel under the cemetery. Clearly reassurance will be needed that the engineering works and subsequent use by trains will not lead to subsidence, vibration and damage to the graves and high quality monuments.

The cemetery is mostly under Church of England Faculty Jurisdiction, with an area set out originally as “the Dissenters’ burial ground” which is not.

Diocese of Oxford

Church of St Paul, Horn Hill, Chalfont St Peter (NGR TQ 019 925)



A small unlisted Victorian chapel-of-ease, with a churchyard still used for burial. It is 150m north of the projected line which will be tunnelled, but with a service shaft at the closest point. Impact is therefore expected to be **low**.

Diocese of Oxford

Church of St Giles, Chalfont St Giles (NGR SU 991 935)

This is an exceptional Grade I listed church, the heart of the eponymous village and Conservation Area, set just behind the High Street. 13th-century in origin, extended in the 15th century with tower and clearstorey. 14th-century wall paintings in the south aisle and 15th-century above the chancel arch, 18th-century texts. There are several brasses and monuments from the 16th century onwards to members of the Fleetwoode and Palliser families and others. The churchyard contains several fine monuments and war graves, and the village war memorial.



The impact would be **high** during construction and expected to be **moderate** once operational, as the line runs in a tunnel some 300m away to the north-east, on the other side of a main road. There is concern about possible vibration from HS2 affecting the fragile wall paintings.



Diocese of Oxford

Church of St Mary, Amersham, churchyard with extension to the east (NGR SU 958 973)

This is a major Grade I listed town church, the heart of the historic town and Conservation Area, set just behind the Market Place within extensive and attractive public gardens and walkways along the river. The church is 13th-century in origin, extended in the 14th and 15th century with south porch and tower which has prominent octagonal stair turret with spirelets. Restored and enlarged 1890 when the exterior was refaced in knapped flint with ashlar limestone dressings. 17th-century Drake chapel on north side. Fine series of monuments from 15th-century brasses, including sculptural pieces, many to Drake family.



The impact would be **high** during construction, and may remain so, as the line runs in a tunnel 150m away to the north-east on the other side of the river, but emerges 600m to the north. It is unclear how the sonic boom from emerging trains will affect the church and town centre. Also, the projected line runs along the northern edge of the north extension to the burial ground, and disturbance seems likely.



Diocese of Oxford

Church of St Mary, Wendover (NGR SP 871 073)

This is a Grade II* listed Medieval church in a Conservation Area. The churchyard contains several fine monuments and war graves. Adjacent to Wendover School, in thick woodland. 14th-century in origin, the church was restored in 1869 by G E Street. Flint rubble, ashlar stone dressings. Embattled west tower with spike. 19th-century fittings including circular marble pulpit probably by Street, older memorials and Royal Arms. Extensively reordered at considerable expense in recent years to create flexible space and community facilities. Many war graves in churchyard.



The impact would be **moderate** during construction, and may remain so as although the line runs 300m away to the south-west, the trees may shield some of the noise.



Diocese of Oxford

Church of St Mary, Stoke Mandeville, churchyard with extension to the north, (NGR SP 83446 10442)

This is a small Grade II listed town church, a Victorian replacement of 1886 for a Medieval church, retaining a 15th-century font and fine 16th-century monument. Flint with red brick dressings. Tiled roof with ornamental ridge tiles. Small embattled tower. Nave, aisles and chancel. Decorated style with plate tracery in stone. The churchyard has a north extension, contains several monuments and war graves.



The impact would be moderate during construction, and may remain so, as the line runs in an extended cutting 250m away to the north-east. The Methodist church, a plain modern brick building, is somewhat closer.



Church of St Mary, Twyford (NGR SP 665 266)

This is an exceptional Grade I listed church, the heart of the Conservation Area, set at the east end of the village adjacent to the manor house and attractive cottages (several of which are up for sale), a superb ensemble under threat.

The church has Norman origins, with superb richly carved south doorway. 13th-century nave arcades and chancel with superb sedilia. 14th-century west tower, altered 15th. Restored 19th century. Coursed rubble stone. Tiled roof to nave, slates to chancel, lead to aisles. 16th-century roof with moulded tie beams. 12th-century font much restored 1877. 15th-century doors, benches with trefoiled finials to ends, screen with pierced quatrefoils. 17th-century pulpit. Brass to John Everdon, priest, 1416 in chancel. South aisle has stone effigy of cross-legged knight and table tomb with brass to Thomas Giffard 1550. Elaborate late 17th-century wall monument to Wenman family, and many more. Large churchyard with east extension, good monuments and war graves.



It is likely to be the worst affected place of worship, trains running less than 150 m to the north-east. Noise and vibration is to be expected, as well as the severe visual impact. The impact and blight on the village and church will be, and to some extent already is, **high**.



Diocese of Oxford

Church of St Mary and St Nicholas, Chetwode (NGR SP 640 298)

This is an exceptional Grade I listed church, physically part of the converted priory buildings adjacent. Formerly the chancel of Augustinian Priory church founded 1244. Superb 13th-century Early English east end serves as chancel, 16th-century west tower and north transept chapel rebuilt 17th century as Chetwode family chapel. Partly rebuilt and re-roofed c1820. Rubble stone, slate roof. South window has very rare 13th-century glass in central light, 14th in flanking lights. East window by William Holland 1842. North transept has family pew with 17th-century panelling and cast iron fire-grate. Wall monument to Mary Risley 1668, 18th-century floor slabs, hatchments, 17th-century door, painted wooden panels dated 1696 in nave with pediments, side scrolls and inscriptions commemorating church repairs by W Lawley. Small, peaceful churchyard with high quality grave markers.



The HS2 line will severely impact on the church and priory ensemble, visually, aurally and possibly through vibration, a concern given the rare glass. Impact is therefore likely to be **high**.



Diocese of Oxford

Church of St Mary, Turweston (NGR SP 600 377)

This is a Grade II* listed Medieval church in a Conservation Area, of Norman origin, restored 1863. Steep saddle-back roof to west tower by G E Street. Rubble stone. Lead roof to nave, other roofs of slate with coped gables. Interior has two bays, the north arcade Norman, the south arcade Transitional. Nave roof is early 16th-century. The chancel arch is 13th-century and the east window Perpendicular; the north wall has a Decorated crocketed recess, filled in. The south wall has an Early English piscina. The furnishings are 19th-century with a carved stone altar and reredos flanked by figures of saints in niches. Monuments include three brasses in the chancel, one to Thomas Grene and his wife 1490; monument on east wall of north aisle to Simon Heynes and wife 1628. The churchyard contains several fine monuments and war graves, and the village war memorial. Attractive stone gate and adjacent cottages.



The impact on the church is expected to be **moderate**, mostly aural, the line running close by on the south-west side between Turweston and Brackley



Diocese of Peterborough

Church of St Lawrence, Radstone (NGR: SP 587 405)

Grade I Church. 12th-century origin, additions 13th and 14th, restored 19th century. Coursed squared limestone, tile roof to chancel, felt to nave. Chancel, nave, south aisle, 3-stage west tower with saddleback roof. Chancel interior has Victorian stencilled reredos, encaustic-tiled sanctuary and scissor-braced roof. Nave has elegant 3-bay arcade with octagonal piers, and polygonal responds, moulded bases, moulded capitals to west respond to westernmost pillar, very fine octagonal capital to easternmost pillar carved with oak trees and similar east respond to capital. South aisle has (rare) stone bench with oak top, piscina to south-east with cusped ogee head. 17th-century communion table in south aisle. Circular tub font with arcaded decoration. Wall monument in chancel to John Blencow died 1666. The church houses two species of bat and their droppings are everywhere. Churchyard without clear delineation from adjacent Radstone House.



The impact is expected to be **low**, mainly aural.



Diocese of Peterborough

Church of St Peter, Greatworth Grade II* (NGR: SP55 6423)

Grade I Medieval church. 13th-century origin, 14th and 17th-century additions, Victorian restoration 1882 by H.R. Gough. In a Conservation Area. Squared coursed limestone with ironstone dressings. Chancel, nave, west tower. Chancel is 13th-century, nave has 17th-century square windows and door. 14th-century west tower of three stages with crenellated parapet. Early 17th-century polygonal panelled pulpit. Wall monument to Sir William Pargiter, 1678. Inscription framed by draperies, cherubs heads and cartouche with coat of arms. Elianor Howe, died 1696, marble inscription plaque on gadrooned console with cherubs heads surmounted by urn. Charles Howe, 1741, marble rococo cartouche with scrolls, foliage and skull. Several listed monuments in churchyard.



The line passes through the fields to the east of the village where the church is located, the impact is expected to be **low**, with some visual and aural disturbance.



Diocese of Peterborough

Church of St John the Baptist, Thorpe Mandeville (NGR: SP 532 449)

Grade I Medieval church, apparently of 14th-century origin. In a Conservation Area. Chancel restored 1872 by A Hartshorne. Coursed limestone and ironstone rubble, slate roof. Chancel and north organ chamber, nave and north aisle, south porch, west tower. Trefoil headed piscina recess in chancel. 3-bay north arcade with octagonal piers and double chamfered arches. Wall painting on north wall of nave of St Christopher, also probably 14th-century. Stained glass c1872 by Powell and Sons in east and south chancel windows. Mosaic reredos also by Powell. Monument to Thomas Kirton died 1601, and wife with 12 children. Stone wall monument with kneeling figures of family in frame with open scroll pediment and reclining figures flanking a coat of arms.



The HS2 line passes close by on the north-east side of the village, impact is expected to be **low**, with limited visual and aural disturbance.



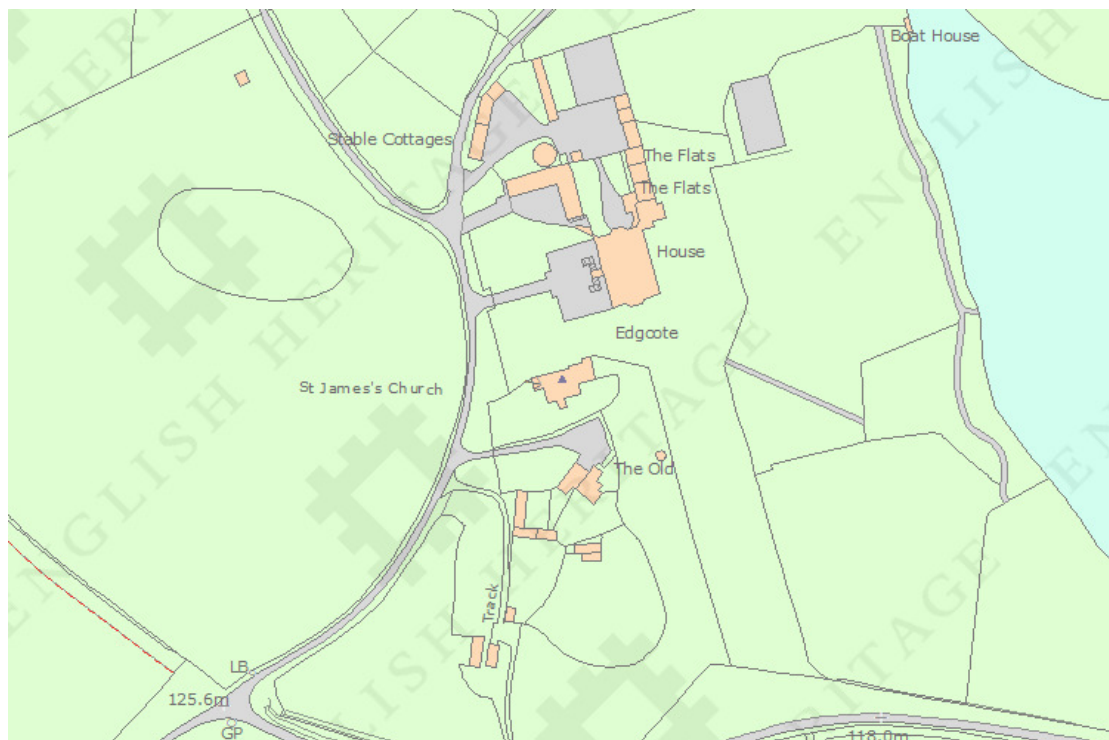
Diocese of Peterborough

Church of St James, Edgcote (NGR: SP 505 479)

Grade I Medieval church in a Conservation Area, a manorial church with exceptional interior including important monuments, within an ensemble of fine buildings in a landscaped park. Early 13th-century and 14th, 17th, 18th and 19th-century additions and changes. Decorated and Perpendicular styles. Coursed limestone and ironstone rubble, ashlar tower, lead roof. Chancel, north vestry, nave and south aisle, south porch, west tower. Inside, piscina in chancel in arched cusped recess. 17th-century doorway to vestry has elaborately moulded 4-centred arch and original studded ribbed plank door. Manorial pew fitted with 17th-century panelling and wall seats. Early 13th-century south arcade with fine carving. 18th-century polygonal panelled pulpit and font, alabaster urn. Stained glass shields in south aisle windows 16th- and 17th-century. Important collection of large monuments to the Chauncy family, including four by Rysbrack, one by Smiths of Warwick. Several listed monuments in churchyard.



The HS2 line passes close by on the north-east side of the hamlet, impact is expected to be **low**, with modest visual and aural disturbance to this idyllic landscape.



Diocese of Peterborough

Church of St Peter & St Paul, Chipping Warden (NGR: SP 498 487)

Major Grade I market town Medieval church, situated next to a large listed Medieval cross base on an open square. Late 13th-century origins, but predominantly of the 14th and early 15th century, with fine 17th-century woodwork. Regular coursed ironstone, chancel has some rubble. Lead roofs; chancel roof plastic. Aisled nave, chancel, west tower, south porch and north vestries. Decorated and Early Perpendicular style. 4-bay nave with 5-bay aisles embracing tower, 3-bay chancel. Early Perpendicular tower of 4 stages. Wide nave and aisles. tall 4-bay Early Perpendicular arcades. Royal arms. Several sedilia and adjoining piscinae attest several altars. Squint into chancel from west vestry. Simple moulded stone reredos with 17th-century wood panels. Late 17th-century panelled pulpit with back panel and tester, pews, and box pews, in tiers at west end, and altar rails with vase and column balusters. Aumbry inscribed "John Ward Gave This 1627" set in chancel north wall. Several fine brasses. Octagonal stone font with panels of shields and fleurs de lys, and carved foliage. Painted wooden cover dated 1662. Contemporary aisle west screens, behind these high quality modern kitchen; congregation has invested heavily to facilitate increased community use of church. Several listed monuments in churchyard.



The impact will be **moderate**, as the HS2 line passes close to the west edge of the village in which the church is situated.



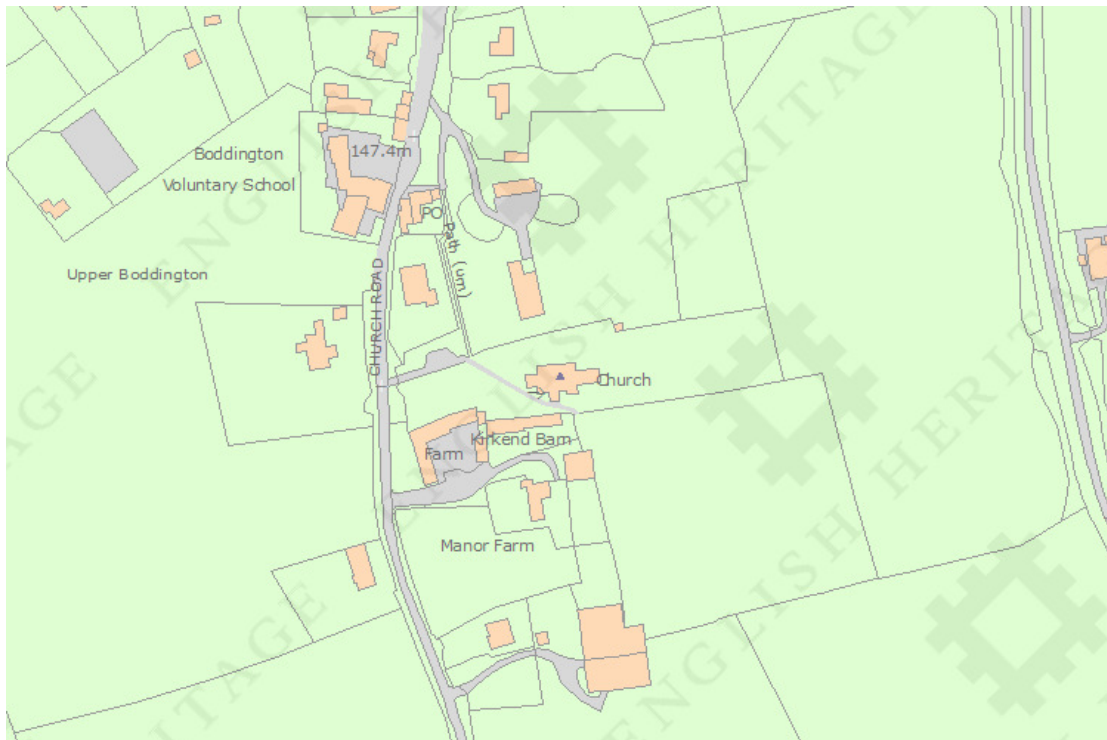
Diocese of Peterborough

Church of St John, Upper Boddington (NGR: SP 482 531)

Grade I Medieval church in an imposing setting on a hill, with fine stone agricultural buildings lining the south side, a notable ensemble. 13th-century in origin, added to in the 14th and 17th century. Squared coursed and regular coursed lias with lead roof. Aisled nave, chancel, transept and 14th-century west tower of 3 stages. 14th-century south porch with south door with Datestone W C M C /1618. 4-bay nave arcades of double-chamfered arches with alternate round and octagonal piers. Roofs contain some medieval timbers. Tomb recess in south transept probably c 1300. Similar recess in north aisle. 18th-century monuments to Knowler family. Large parish chest with iron banding. Listed monuments in the large churchyard.



The impact is expected to be **low**, mainly visual given the raised location above the HS2 line planned to run to the south-west.



Diocese of Coventry

Church of St Peter, Wormleighton (NGR: SP 447 539)

A well preserved Medieval Grade I church in a rural, quiet Conservation Area, forming part of an exceptional ensemble with manor house to south. Aisled nave, chancel, west tower, south porch; 3-bay nave, 2-bay chancel. Early 12th-century origins, west tower and aisles late 12th/early 13th century; aisles largely rebuilt 14th century, and chancel rebuilt; east and south walls rebuilt 18th century. South porch and clerestory c1500. Built of Ironstone rubble, slate roofs. Superb interior. Nave has 16th-/17th century roof. North aisle has ogee-arched tomb recess. The chancel has some early 17th-century panelling and altar rails with turned balusters and pendants. Fine early 16th-century screen, said to have once been part of a musicians' gallery in Wormleighton Manor House. Re-cut 13th-century font on moulded stem. Some reused 15th-century panels in nave seats, finely carved bench ends in chancel. Medieval encaustic tiles, said to be from Stoneleigh Abbey. Spencer coat of arms set in west wall. Framed Royal arms of 1826, inscribed 'David Selby, Churchwarden'. Chancel has large fine wall monuments to John Spencer 1610, Ann Barford 1686. Listed monuments in churchyard.



The impact is expected to be moderate as the HS2 line runs parallel to the east.



Diocese of Coventry

Church of All Saints, Ladbroke (NGR: SP 413 588)

Grade I Medieval church in rural Conservation Area. 13th-century origins, mostly rebuilt early 14th, with 15th-century additions. Restored 1876 by Sir Gilbert Scott. Limestone, lias and sandstone squared coursed rubble with ashlar dressings. Tile and lead roofs. Chancel, aisled nave and west tower with spire. Fine monuments. Restored 14th-century sedilia, very fine, and Easter sepulchre to north. Early 14th-century chancel arch and nave arcade of 3 bays. 19th-century tomb recess in south wall with early 14th-century worn effigy of priest in vestments, found under chancel floor. Probably John de Pavely, rector of Ladbroke 1298-1303. Alabaster memorial in north chancel wall to Elizabeth Skrymster, who died 5 November 1712. Oval tablet with carved floral surround surmounted by urn, and supported by cornice. Marble memorial in south chancel wall to William Palmer Esq., who died 20 April 1720, and his wife Elizabeth who died 20 August, 1729. Memorial in south aisle wall to Charles Palmer Esq., who died 2 August 1806, another to Thomas Williams who died 11 November 1789. Stained glass windows in north chancel wall by Kempe and Tower. Large churchyard with lych-gate.



The impact will be **moderate** as the HS2 line passes close by the eastern fringe of the village.



Diocese of Coventry

Bascote Heath cemetery (NGR: SP 391 623)

A small graveyard, still in use, in Itchington Wood, which is a SSSI. War Memorial and war graves. The impact is expected to be **moderate**, as the HS2 line will be in a tunnel underneath the site, but the entrance is less than a kilometre away.



Diocese of Coventry

Church of St Mary, Cubbington (NGR: SP 343 683)

Grade I Medieval village church in a Conservation Area, now on the outskirts of Birmingham. Consists of chancel, flanked by modern organ chamber and vestries, clerestoried nave with north and south aisles, south porch and west tower. Earliest part of existing fabric is south arcade of nave dating from early 12th century, late 12th-century west tower. Aisles rebuilt during 13th century, chancel rebuilt 14th. In 1885 north arcade rebuilt, both aisles extended eastwards to form vestries, and porch rebuilt. External masonry of medieval portions is of red sandstone ashlar, grey sandstone used later. In chancel south wall an aumbry, a piscina and sedilia. In north wall a tomb recess or Easter Sepulchre. South arcade of early 12th century. North arcade rebuilt in 1885. 12th-century flower-pot shaped font. On east wall of nave, oval carved wooded monument to Captain Abraham Murcott, drowned off Scilly Isles in 1702. Royal Coat of Arms late 18th-century. Communion rails by Skidmore of Coventry, other good Victorian fittings including much stained glass. Raised churchyard.



The impact will be **moderate** as the HS2 line passes close by the eastern fringe of the village.



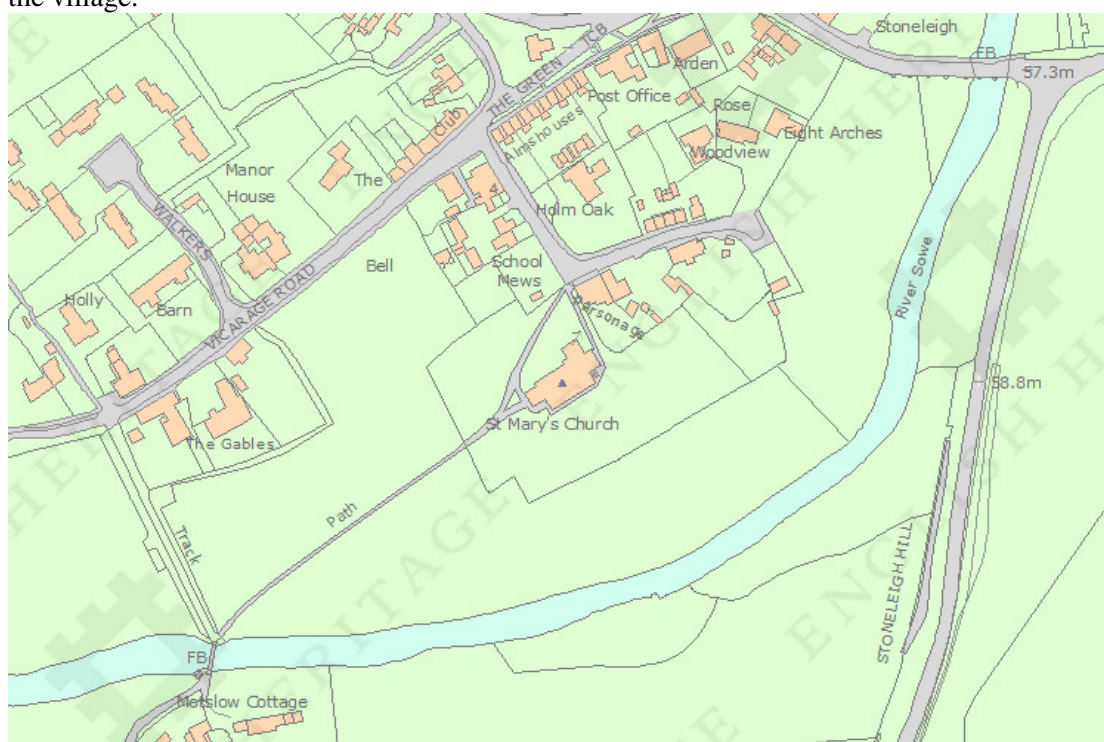
Diocese of Coventry

Church of Stoneleigh St Mary (NGR: SP 330 725)

Grade I Medieval manorial church in a Conservation Area, delightful setting and superb interior. Red sandstone ashlar except south aisle which is in a lighter coloured sandstone ashlar. Late 12th-century chancel, nave and 4-stage west tower; partly rebuilt in mid 14th century when south aisle added; vestry added 1665; north chapel early 19th century (by C S Smith of Warwick) added as a mausoleum for the Leigh family, but now in use as a chapel. At the same time south porch demolished and inscribed tablet built into blocked doorway, to the memory of Humphrey How, porter to Lord Leigh, who died 6th Feb 1688. Interior of chancel has late 12th-century arcading on east and south walls. In south wall of chancel an elaborate recess in Gothic style constructed in 1850 for alabaster table tomb to Chandos, Baron Leigh. In north-east corner of chancel a large elaborate memorial in black and white marble to Alice, Duchess Dudley and her daughter, erected in 1668. Chancel arch is of late 12th-century. Tower arch with organ gallery with memorial texts and Royal Arms. 12th-century tub font, two arcaded niches containing figures of Apostles.



The impact will probably be **moderate**, the line running to the east of the river which borders the village.



Diocese of Birmingham

Church of St John the Baptist, Middleton (NGR: SP 176 983)

Grade I Medieval church in a Conservation Area. Mid-12th-century origin with major additions of c 1300 and of the late 15th century; further additions of the 18th/early 19th century; restored 1876. 12th-century coursed sandstone rubble and late 15th-century ashlar, plain tile roof over the north aisle; the other roofs are hidden behind the parapet. 4 stage 15th-century west tower with diagonal buttresses, 4-bay nave with north aisle incorporating a western vestry, 2-bay chancel with diagonal buttresses. Inside, north arcade of c 1300, late 15th-century chancel arch and chancel screen. Squint between north aisle and chancel (restored). Both nave and chancel have plastered ceilings with exposed tie beams. 18th-century baluster font, late 17th-century pulpit, square with fielded panels and cherubs' heads. Good Victorian chancel fittings. Extremely fine collection of monuments including 15th- and early 16th-century brasses and several monumental mural tablets of the 17th and 18th centuries. Stained glass includes south window by Kempe. Listed Medieval cross base in churchyard.



The impact will probably be **moderate**, the line running just to the east of the village.



Diocese of Birmingham

Church of St Bartholomew Little Packington (NGR: SP 211 843)

Grade II Medieval church. 12th-century nave and chancel, much altered and restored in 19th century. Coursed sandstone rubble with plain-tiled gable roof. Plan of nave, chancel, south porch and north vestry. Nave has bell turret at west end, 19th-century except for base which is Medieval. Timber framed with pyramidal plain-tiled roof with weathervane. The south doorway is late 12th-century, chancel is 13th-century in origin. Visits possible by appointment with the private owner only. Closed churchyard.



Impact is expected to be **low**.



Diocese of Birmingham

Church of St Peter & St Paul, Water Orton (NGR: SP 177 910)

Grade II Victorian church in an urban Conservation Area. Built 1879 by Bateman and Courser, replacing the Medieval church on a different site. Rock faced ashlar with smooth ashlar dressings; plain tile roof with coped verges. North-west tower, 4-bay nave with north aisle, north-east transept and polygonal apse flanked by vestry and organ chamber. Gothic Decorated style. 4-bay north arcade consisting of pointed arches of 2 chamfered orders springing from cylindrical columns with moulded capitals and bases. Arch-braced collar roof with king-posts above the collars; the arch braces spring from colonettes which in turn stand on corbels. Pointed chancel arch and vaulted chancel with roll and fillet moulded ribs with green man heads as imposts. The chancel windows have hood moulds with stiff leaf stops. Stained glass in the apse windows. Fittings: good octagonal font, the basin is panelled and has colonettes at the angles. Octagonal pulpit with panelled and traceried sides and pedestal. Recent radical reordering and glazed extensions to provide community facilities, a big investment by the congregation. Methodist church nearby to the west.



The impact is likely to be **moderate**.



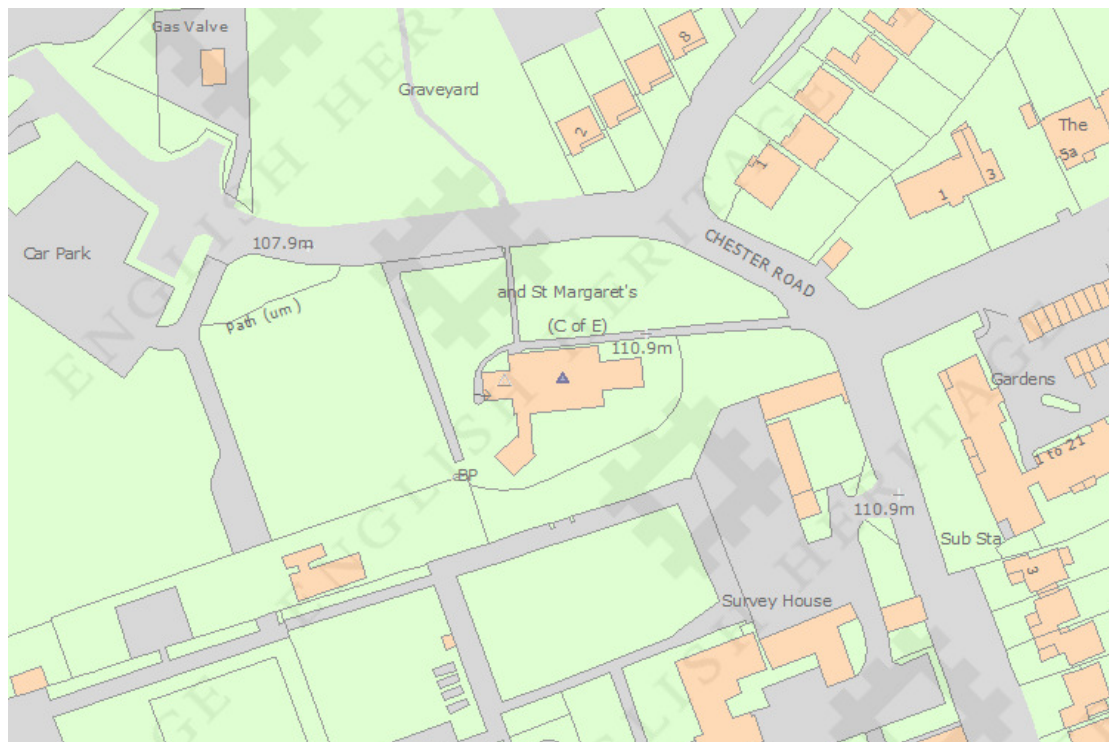
Diocese of Birmingham

Church of St Mary & St Margaret Castle Bromwich (NGR: SP 142 898)

Grade I Baroque church in a suburban Conservation Area. Very unusual origin as a 15th-century timber-framed structure encased in red brick and stone by Thomas White of Worcester, 1726-31. Chancel, nave, aisles, west tower. Rusticated angle pilasters. Windows mainly segmental arches with bolection moulded archivolts, keystones. Oblong panels over windows, oval in solid parapet. Urns on angles of tower parapet. Pedimented doorways. Gadrooned window aprons. Inside: Doric arcades of plastered timber, 18th-century box pews, including family pews, and 3-decker pulpit with testers. Wrought iron altar rails, with arms of George II, may be by Benjamin Taylor. Font of Italian marble 1731. Flemish stained glass with martyrs or apostles, 1580-90, also English heraldic glass, c 1625. No burials. Extension currently planned for community use.



Disturbance likely to be chiefly aural in this quiet suburb, impact estimated to be **low**.



Diocese of Lichfield

Church of St Mary the Virgin, Weeford (NGR: SK141 038)

Grade II village church of 1802 with late 19th-century chancel and west bay with bell turret. Sandstone ashlar and rough faced, random coursed sandstone to chancel and vestry; slate roofs; verge parapets. West bell turret bay, nave, transepts, chancel and vestry. Bell turret: a curious addition narrower than the nave and with a roof set lower from which the turret rises with a short square section chamfered into an octagonal bell chamber with pyramidal capping; Tudor arch bell chamber openings to each face of octagon. Two lancets to west face below over Tudor-arch west door. Nave of two bays, diagonal buttresses at west end; Tudor-arch two-light windows. Transepts at east end of nave, gabled with diagonal buttresses and pointed window. Chancel of similar ridge height to nave but lower eaves; two bays with pointed, labelled, trefoil-headed windows. 3-light east window. Pointed priest's door to south and low gabled vestry to north.



The impact is expected to be **moderate**, the line passing close to the village.



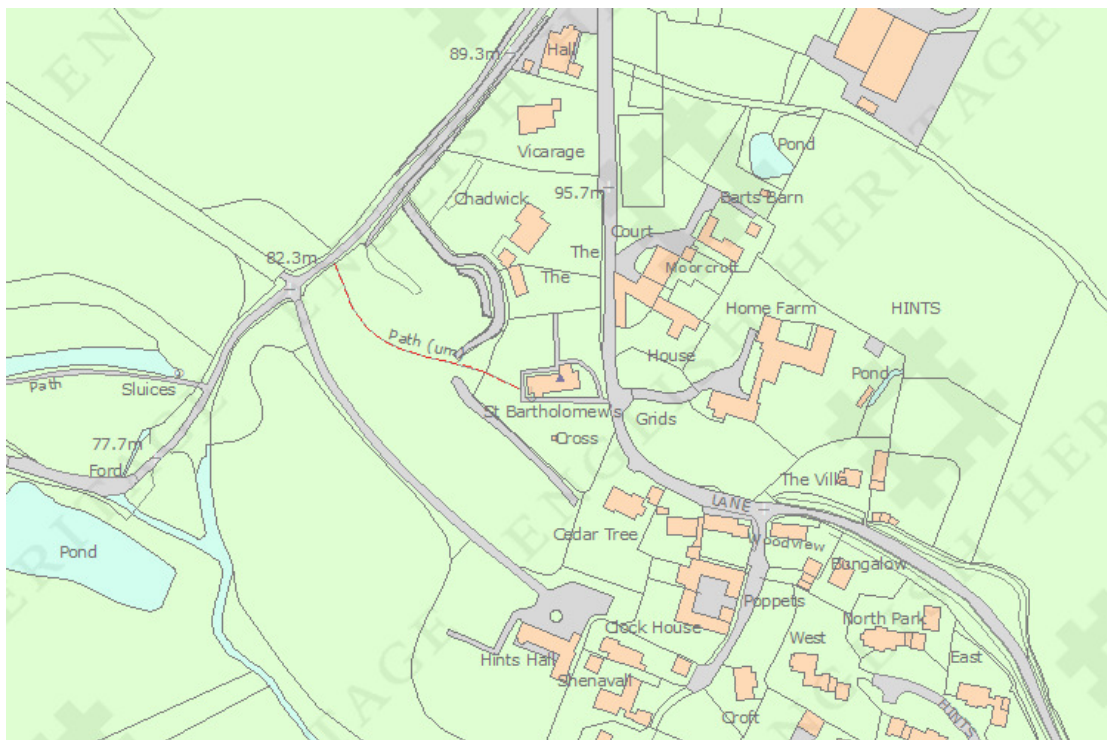
Diocese of Lichfield

Church of St Bartholomew, Hints (NGR: SK 157 029)

Grade II Victorian church in a Conservation Area. Built 1882-3 by John Oldrid Scott for Mr Chadwick, a cotton merchant. Yellow sandstone with red sandstone dressings, tiled roofs with belfry rising at division of nave and chancel. Nave, south porch, chancel and vestry to north. Early English style and of a very compact nature.: delicate low relief carving (three sides of an octagon) set on marble columns. Font set at west end; octagonal on clustered marble columns. Four plaques to the Lawley family 1779-1851 on the nave walls. Listed Medieval cross base in churchyard.



The impact is expected to be **moderate**, the line passing close to the village.



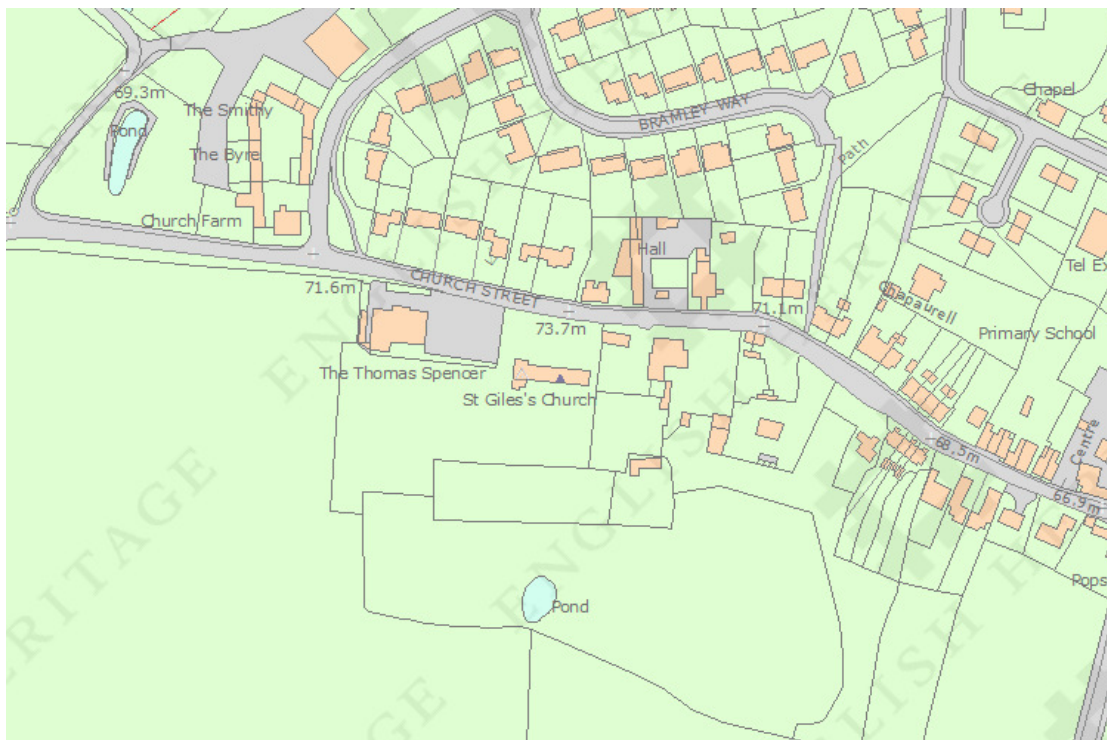
Diocese of Lichfield

Church of St Giles, Whittington (NGR: SK158 083)

Grade II village church in a Conservation Area. Mostly 1761 retaining 14th-century tower and foundations, with additions of 1881 by Ewan Christian. Red brick and ashlar; slate roof with coped verges. West tower with diagonal buttresses; vestry projection to the south and stair projection to the north, 4-bay nave, 2-bay chancel. Inside a western gallery with organ. Good oak pulpit of 1678 on a barley-sugar twist column, octagonal with carved and panelled sides and canopy with egg and dart moulding and carved cherubs. 17th-century oak chair in the chancel; wainscoting to nave and chancel. Large number of mural tablets of the 18th and early 19th centuries, some of high quality, mainly to the Astley, Levett and White families; tablet to Thomas Brudenell, died 1670. Stained glass fragments of 15th-century in north and south chancel windows. Grade II monument in the churchyard of the Astley and Norton family.



The impact is expected to be **low**, the line passing north of the village.



Brief Bibliography / timeline

2010: The UK Government publishes an Exceptional Hardship Scheme Consultation regarding the effect of HS2

July 2010: Response to Exceptional Hardship Scheme Consultation from Church Buildings Council

February 2011: Publication of consultation document and EIA by Department for Transport

July 2011: Response from the Archbishop's Council with supporting report from the Church Buildings Council detailing the potential impact.