

Blue Bell Farm, Badgeworth, Cheltenham  
Gloucestershire

Cultural Heritage Assessment



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## Cultural Heritage Assessment

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*A cultural heritage assessment was commissioned by Freewatt Developments Limited through their agent Windward Renewables in order to assess the potential effects of a proposed solar farm on the cultural heritage resource of the surrounding area. The proposed development is centred at SO 90706 20483 c. 0.5km south-west of Badgeworth on the edge of Cheltenham, and c. 1.5km east of Churchdown, at an altitude of c.40-45m OD. The proposed development covers c. 2.9ha and will comprise the arrays of PV panels and stands in addition to access tracks, which will use existing infrastructure. Working to a standard methodology the direct and indirect effects (effects on setting) of the proposed development have been assessed in relation to scheduled monuments and grade I and II\* listed buildings where they lie within 5km of the proposed turbine site and grade II listed buildings and non-designated heritage assets within 2km.*

*Assessment of historic mapping and aerial photograph sources indicated the presence of probably medieval ridge and furrow remains and sinuous field boundaries within the proposed development area. This has been confirmed by the geophysical survey (Roseveare and Lewis 2015), which also identified a possibly later series of plough marks at a different angle. The strong ferrous anomalies identified align with an early field boundary and are considered likely to be related to the backfill from removing boundary trees visible on the late-19th-century mapping. Such remains are part of the general character of medieval and post-medieval activity within the study area and are of low significance. In addition to the known remains of medieval agriculture, the general archaeological character of the surrounding study area suggests a potential for late prehistoric or Romano-British settlement or agriculture, which would potentially be of high significance. Previous projects have demonstrated, however, that magnetometer survey is a relatively accurate prospection technique for such remains on the local geology (e.g. Bartlett 1999; 2007; 2008; Railton 2010). The lack of visible remains on the geophysical survey of the proposed development area cannot be taken as clear evidence of absence, but it is considered that the potential for remains earlier than the medieval period to exist is low.*

*Where archaeological features extend into areas of groundworks there will be a direct adverse effect on those remains. Given that the identified remains are of likely low significance the overall impact is considered to be minor adverse. In addition, alteration of the layout of the PV arrays and infrastructure could be used to minimise adverse effects.*

*An assessment of potential indirect effects (effect on setting) was undertaken using a combination of desk-based 'Zone of Theoretical Visibility' (ZTV) analysis, and on-site assessment and photography. Of the sites assessed, there would be no effect on setting for the majority given the distance to the proposed development site, the lack of intervisibility due to intervening obstacles and screening, and the fact that the proposed development does not disrupt the coherence of any groups of heritage assets where such spatial relationships form a component of their setting. Where there are limited or semi-screened views to the proposed development, most notably for those heritage assets occupying prominent landscape positions to the west and south, the proposed development will form a very minor component of the view. For such sites, the adverse effect on the wider visual setting of the monument is considered to be low to negligible, and the adverse effect on the overall significance of the sites will be negligible, representing less than substantial harm when considered against the 'test' required by NPPF.*

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

This report has been commissioned by Freewatt Developments Limited through their agent, Windward Renewables, to accompany a planning application for a solar farm of c. 2.6ha near Badgeworth, south-west of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. The purpose of this cultural heritage desk-based assessment (CHA) is to provide baseline information on the cultural heritage resource in the proposed development site and surrounding area, and to assess any potential effects of the proposed development on that resource.

## 1.2 SITE LOCATION

The proposed development is centred at SO 90706 20483 c. 0.5km south-west of Badgeworth on the edge of Cheltenham, and c. 1.5km east of Churchdown, at an altitude of c.40-45m OD (Fig. 1). The proposed development will comprise the arrays of PV panels and stands in addition to access tracks, which will use existing infrastructure.

In relation to the consultation of lists of both designated and non-designated heritage assets, the study area for the CHA is divided into a core study area and a wider study area. The core study area comprises a 2km buffer around the proposed development site and the wider study area a 5km buffer.

## 1.3 AIMS OF THE STUDY

The aims of the study are:

- To assess the known cultural heritage resource within the proposed development area and the wider study area
- To assess the potential effects of the proposed development upon the known and potential cultural heritage resource.

## 2. POLICY AND GUIDANCE FRAMEWORK

### 2.1 LEGISLATION

National legislation which applies to the consideration of cultural heritage within development and the wider planning process is set out in Table 1 below.

Title	Key Points
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002)	Scheduled Monuments, as defined under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), are sites which have been selected by a set of non-statutory criteria to be of national importance. Where scheduled sites are affected by development proposals there is a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. Any works, other than activities receiving class consent under The Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1981, as amended by The Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1984, which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering-up a Scheduled Monument require consent from the Secretary of State for the Department of Culture, Media and Sport.
Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Buildings of national, regional or local historical and architectural importance are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Buildings designated as 'Listed' are afforded protection from physical alteration or effects on their historical setting.
Hedgerows Regulations 1997	The Hedgerow Regulations (1997) include criteria by which hedgerows can be regarded as historically important (Schedule 1 Part III).

Table 1 Legislation relating to cultural heritage in planning

### 2.2 POLICY

#### 2.2.1 NATIONAL

The principal instrument of national planning policy within England is the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (CLG 2012) which outlines the following in relation to cultural heritage within planning and development:

Paragraph	Key Points
7	Contributing to protecting and enhancing the historic environment is specifically noted as being a part of what constitutes 'sustainable development' – the "golden thread" which, when met, can trigger presumption in favour.
17	A core planning principle is to "conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for the contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations".
128	During the determination of applications "local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting". This information should be proportionate to the significance of the asset and only enough to "understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance". The normal minimum level is expected to be a desk-based assessment of proportional size "and, where necessary, a field evaluation".



Paragraph	Key Points
129	Paragraph 129 identifies that 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 assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.
132	It is noted that significance – the principal measure of inherent overall heritage worth – can be harmed or lost through development within its setting. Heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and any adverse effects require “clear and convincing justification” relative to the significance of the asset in question.
135	At paragraph 135 it states that the effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.
139	At paragraph 139 it states that non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.
141	In paragraph 141 amongst other matters it states that planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

Table 2 Key passages of NPPF in reference to cultural heritage

## 2.2.2 LOCAL

Under planning law, the determination of an application must be made, in the first instance, with reference to the policies of the local development plan. For the proposed development, and in advance of the adoption of the new *Joint Core Strategy and Tewkesbury Borough Plan*, local heritage policy comprises saved policies from the *Tewkesbury Borough Local Plan to 2011* (Tewkesbury Borough Council 2006). The majority of the saved policies relate to Conservation Areas, and are not of direct relevance to this assessment, nor are policies relating specifically to advertisements placed on Listed Buildings or protection of Historic Battlefields. Policies HEN19 through HEN23 relate directly to protection of archaeological remains, though none of these policies are saved, instead deferring to national policy.

## 2.3 GUIDANCE

### 2.3.1 NATIONAL

During the assessment and preparation of this document, the following guidance documents have been referred to, where relevant:

Document	Key Points
National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) (CLG 2014)	The Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) released the guidance to NPPF in March 2014 in a 'live' online format which, it is intended can be amended and responsive to comment, particular as case law develops in relation to the implementation of NPPF. In relation to cultural heritage the NPPG follows previous guidance in wording and 'keys in' with, in particular, extant English Heritage guidance documents. The NPPG references many similar terms to the previous PPS5 Practice Guidance.

Document	Key Points
Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance (Historic England 2008)	This document sets out the guiding principles of conservation as seen by English Heritage and also provides a terminology for assessment of significance upon which much that has followed is based.
Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning. Note 2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015a)	This advice note provides good practice advice from Historic England, as the government’s advisor on the historic environment. It outlines an advised approach to assessing significance of heritage assets and potential planning-led effects on that significance, in a manner compliant with the principles of NPPF. It also outlines good practice for managing effects on heritage assets through conditioned mitigation.
Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning. Note 3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England 2015b)	This document represents the latest statement by Historic England as to best practice for the assessment of potential effects of development upon the setting of heritage assets, superseding the 2011 guidance. It provides a loose framework for this assessment, and advocates a staged process of assessment outlined in the appropriate section below.
Standard and Guidance for Commissioning Work or Providing Consultancy Advice on Archaeology and the Historic Environment (ClfA 2014a)	This document represents non-statutory industry best practice as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. This assessment has been undertaken to these standards, as subscribed to by Solstice Heritage.
Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (ClfA 2014b)	This document represents non-statutory industry best practice as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. This assessment has been undertaken to these standards, as subscribed to by Solstice Heritage.
Guidance for Applicants: Solar Farms and Archaeology (Somerset County Council 2013)	There is very little extant guidance relating specifically to solar renewables planning and archaeology/heritage. This represents one example of local authority ‘best practice’ guidance, albeit not relevant to the proposed development for which this assessment is being undertaken.

Table 3 Guidance documentation consulted

### 3. METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES

#### 3.1 METHODOLOGY

The following tasks were undertaken as part of this assessment:

- Consultation of local authority Historic Environment Record (HER) and local archives.
- Compilation of all appropriate desk-based and online resources including the National Heritage List for England
- Creation of a bespoke geographical information system (GIS) to allow for the storage and analysis of all data
- Site visit to establish ground conditions and assessment of potential effects on setting of specific designated heritage assets within the wider study area
- Synthesis of sources consulted and preparation of an assessment of known and potential direct and indirect effects (this document).

#### 3.2 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Significance can be defined using a number of criteria derived from varied sources, all of which can contribute useful factors to the process. Where assessment of significance is necessary, particularly in determining potential effects of the development, the following criteria have been adopted in part or in whole, depending on what can best articulate the nature of the heritage asset being described:

Source	Significance Criteria
Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance (English Heritage 2008)	This document highlights four 'values' contributing to significance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidential</li> <li>• Historic</li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> <li>• Communal</li> </ul>
NPPF (CLG/DCMS/English Heritage 2010)	Based upon the changes instigated through the now-cancelled PPS5 and its associated guidance, the assessment of significance is based upon four 'interests' and their relative 'importance': <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archaeological</li> <li>• Architectural</li> <li>• Artistic</li> <li>• Historic</li> </ul>
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	This act gives guidance on the criteria considered during the decision to provide designated protection to a monument through scheduling. The criteria are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Period or category</li> <li>• Rarity</li> <li>• Documentation (either contemporary written records or records of previous investigations)</li> <li>• Group value</li> <li>• Survival/condition</li> <li>• Fragility/vulnerability</li> <li>• Diversity (importance of individual attributes of a site)</li> <li>• Potential</li> </ul>

Table 4 Criteria for assessment of significance

The assessment of significance comprises three stages, as set out in Note 2 of the *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning* (Historic England 2015a):

- Understanding the nature of the significance through identification of what values or interests (as above) contribute
- Understanding the extent of the significance
- Understanding the level of significance, perhaps the most important step in terms of planning-led assessment as it can dictate what level of test is applied when determining potential effects of a proposed development.

### 3.3 SOURCES

#### 3.3.1 NATIONALLY DESIGNATED SITES

The National Heritage List was consulted to allow an assessment of designated heritage assets, including:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Listed Buildings
- Registered Parks and Gardens
- Registered Battlefields
- Protected Wreck Sites
- Conservation Areas

This assessment has considered all Scheduled Monuments and Grade I and II\* Listed Buildings within the 5km wider study area and all designated assets within the 2km core study area. All assets within the core area have been assessed in terms of potential setting effects, and designated assets lying between 2-5km from the proposed development are included in the assessment of setting where an initial desk-based appraisal indicated a potential effect. A list of these assets is reproduced in the gazetteer in Appendix 2 below.

#### 3.3.2 HER

The Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (GHER) was consulted for the core study area of 2km around the proposed development site. Information concerning the site and its immediate vicinity has allowed for an assessment of potential direct effects, whereas other sites were examined in order to allow both an assessment of the general archaeological and historic character of the area and also to feed into the assessment of setting, over and above any potential effects on designated heritage assets.

#### 3.3.3 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Assessment of relevant mapping held in archives and digital mapping available online was undertaken to provide information on the archaeological potential of the proposed development site and its historic development.

#### 3.3.4 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

The area around the proposed development site has been subject to previous aerial photograph interpretation through a number of projects, and a plot of known earthwork remains was supplied as part of the GHER data search. Other aerial photograph data were consulted, as was online digital vertical aerial imagery (e.g. Google Earth and associated 'historical' coverage).

#### 3.3.5 PUBLISHED AND UNPUBLISHED SOURCES

In addition, relevant published and unpublished sources were consulted, relating both to specific sites of interest, and also to the general archaeological and historic character of the wider study area. Unpublished reports of previous archaeological interventions (grey literature) were consulted online where relevant.

This assessment was undertaken in parallel with a geophysical (magnetometry) survey of the proposed development area. The report detailing the results of this survey has been submitted separately, but a summary of the results has been included below, and the findings have been incorporated into the final assessment of potential effects.

### 3.3.6 CHRONOLOGY

Where chronological and archaeological periods are referred to in the text, the relevant date ranges are broadly defined in calendar years as follows:

- Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age): 1 million – 12,000 BP (Before present)
- Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age): 10000 – 4000 BC
- Neolithic (New Stone Age): 4000 – 2400 BC
- Chalcolithic/Beaker Period: 2400 – 2000 BC
- Bronze Age: 2000 – 700 BC
- Iron Age: 700 BC – AD 43
- Roman/Romano-British: AD 43 – 410
- Anglo-Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian: AD 410 – 1066
- Medieval: AD 1066 – 1530
- Post-medieval: AD 1530 – 1750
- Industrial: AD 1750 – 1900
- Modern: AD 1900 – Present

### 3.4 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Data and information obtained and consulted in the compilation of this report has been derived from a number of secondary sources. Where it has not been practicable to verify the accuracy of secondary information, its accuracy has been assumed in good faith. The information accessed from the GHER and national lists of designated heritage assets represents a record of known assets and their discovery and further investigation. Such information is not complete and does not preclude the future discovery of additional assets and the amendment of information about known assets which may affect their significance and/or sensitivity to development effects. All statements and opinions arising from the works undertaken are provided in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

### 3.5 COPYRIGHT

Solstice Heritage will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).



## 4. BASELINE: SOURCES

### 4.1 GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

The proposed development site sits within the low-lying ground to the north of the Cotswold Hills defined as part of the 'Severn and Avon Vales' National Character Area (NCA). This broad valley topography is a product of the north-east-to-south-west-aligned band of Permian and Triassic mudstone clays which dominate the south-east shore of the Bristol Channel. Within the NCA profile, the landscape around the proposed development site is described as 'open' and 'agricultural' with sparse woodland (NE 2014, 3). The most prominent local topographic features are the steeply rising limestone ridge of the northern Cotswolds and outlying limestone prominences such as Churchdown Hill.

The specific underlying geological formations of the proposed development area comprise Charmouth Mudstone close to the boundary with the Blue Lias Mudstone. There are no significant superficial deposits within the proposed development area (the closest being stream-derived alluvium some 200m to the south-west), and so the soil is clay-heavy though fertile, and derived from the mudstone/marl base (BGS 2015). The geological and topographic setting of the proposed development suggests a landscape well suited to agricultural exploitation from the late prehistoric period onwards.

### 4.2 HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE DEVELOPMENT AREA

#### 4.2.1 DESIGNATED (FIGS 2-3)

There are no designated heritage assets within the footprint of the proposed development.

#### 4.2.2 NON-DESIGNATED (FIG. 4)

Within the footprint of the proposed development area, the geophysical survey has demonstrated the existence of ploughed-out ridge and furrow remains and previous field boundaries. This is discussed in more detail below.

### 4.3 HERITAGE ASSETS IN CORE STUDY AREA

#### 4.3.1 DESIGNATED (FIG. 2)

Beyond the footprint of the proposed development but within the 2km core study area there are:

- One Scheduled Monument
- One Grade I Listed Building
- One Grade II\* Listed Building
- Thirty-two Grade II Listed Buildings

The designated assets are divided into five broad groups, the most significant of which are the two small clusters at either of the settlement foci in Badgeworth c. 1.2km to the south-west. The smaller cluster centres on the Badgeworth crossroads and includes three Grade II Listed buildings. The more prominent Badgeworth group clusters around the Grade I Listed Church of the Holy Trinity on a small local high point to the west of the brook. This group also includes:

- A scheduled churchyard cross
- The lych gate, cross shaft base and 27 churchyard monuments, all Grade II Listed
- The Grade II Listed Badgeworth Manor
- Badgeworth Court School, the associated lodge, gate piers and walls, all Grade II Listed.

A third cluster of designated heritage assets can be found within south-west Cheltenham around the 19th-century Arle Court, and Redgrove Cottages further to the north-west. This group comprises 10 Grade II Listed Buildings, all relating to either the post-medieval or more-recent development of Cheltenham. On the south-west edge of modern Cheltenham, spread from Up Hatherley to Chargrove, a further more-scattered group of Listed Buildings can be found. This group includes the Church of St Philip and St James in Hatherley, Manor Farmhouse and structure identified as Brick House, all Grade II Listed.

The final group of designated heritage assets in the core study area comprises a small cluster of Listed Buildings surrounding the church in Shurdington. This group includes:

- The Grade II\* Listed Church of St Paul
- The Ellayates Monument and a group of four smaller monuments in the churchyard, all Grade II Listed
- The nearby Grade II Listed Church Farmhouse.

#### 4.3.2 NON-DESIGNATED (FIG. 4)

There are a total of 124 records within the HER for the 2km core study area relating to historic/archaeological sites or findspots, though some of these are duplicates of designated heritage assets already noted above. Records relating to previous archaeological interventions have been mainly excluded from this count, and these sites are summarised in more detail in section 4.7 below.

Five records represent prehistoric sites: one Neolithic lithic findspot, one indeterminate lithic findspot, a fragment of Bronze Age ceramic, likely Iron Age terracing on Churchdown Hill and Iron Age settlement recorded at Arle Court in Cheltenham and discussed in more detail below. Eighteen records relate to Roman and Romano-British activity, with three records describing general settlement activity described in section 4.7. The remaining fifteen Roman-period records describe artefact finds including coins, pottery, two broochs and more unusual items including a lamp and a metal weight. Two cropmarks of indeterminate form may also relate to late prehistoric or Romano-British activity.

Medieval to post-medieval activity is represented largely in the volume of early ridge and furrow remains and field names, but also in ecclesiastical sites such as the site of a Norman nunnery at Badgeworth and a Benedictine cell a little further west, as well as several of the Listed churches in the area. Six records of medieval coin finds, derived from the Portable Antiquities Scheme database, reinforce the general character of widespread medieval settlement and activity across the landscape. Demonstrably post-medieval sites include some of the earlier vernacular buildings in the area, such as the Quaker meeting house by the Ham Brook, and a postulated Civil War battle site at Badgeworth, though this is a speculative attribution, with the battle in question perhaps taking place at Padworth in Berkshire (Wanklyn 2006, 146).

Nineteenth-century records are dominated by the presence of railways, turnpike roads and the expansion in domestic structures typical of Victorian dynamism and development. The final group of non-designated heritage assets comprises 20th-century features, with the largest proportion being Second World War sites including nine pillboxes, six anti-aircraft batteries and four searchlights. The confluence of defensive structures in the local area is not entirely related to the proximity of Cheltenham and Gloucester; records also indicate the presence of a World War II airfield at Staverton – perhaps replacing the earlier training airfield near Badgeworth – as well as an Italian POW working camp at Churchdown.

## 4.4 HERITAGE ASSETS IN WIDER STUDY AREA

### 4.4.1 DESIGNATED (FIG. 3)

Within the 5km wider study area (and beyond the core study area) there are a further eleven Scheduled Monuments:

- Hucclecote and Dryhill Roman villas
- Prehistoric sites at prominent locations on Crickley Hill and Leckhampton Hill
- Crippets Long Barrow, near Dryhill Farm
- Two Bronze Age bowl barrows near Crippet's Wood
- Medieval moated sites at Uckington, Bentham Manor, Leckhampton Church Farm, and Urrist Barn, the latter three of which also have fishponds associated with them
- A churchyard cross in St Mary's churchyard, in the centre of Cheltenham.

Within the 5km wider study area (and beyond the core study area) there are six Grade I and fifty-six Grade II\* Listed Buildings. This group includes the Grade I Listed churches of St Mary Magdalene (Boddington), St Bartholemew (Churchdown) and St George (Brockworth), the latter of which is closely associated with the grade II\* listed Brockworth Court and Tithe Barn. Fifty-one of the Listed Buildings are clustered within the centre of





Cheltenham and comprise a mix of churches, houses and municipal buildings. Outside of the main built-up areas, the scheduled moated site at Leckhampton sits in close proximity to the Grade II\* Listed Church of St Peter and Leckhampton Court. The final Grade II\* Listed buildings comprise a dovecote on the outskirts of Bentham, the Caledonia Manor House in Churchdown, the Church of St Mary and Corpus Christi in Down Hatherley and the Church of St Catherine in Staverton.

#### 4.5 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Consultation of the historic mapping showed that whilst there are a number of early pictorial maps of the area none of these are at a sufficient scale to provide any detail of the proposed development site. Information gleaned from this mapping confirms the presence of the main villages and towns within the core and wider study area, particularly Badgeworth, from the early 17th century onwards but provides little additional detail. Of the accurate measured maps consulted all displayed only minimal changes in the broad and regular enclosed field boundaries surrounding the proposed development, up to the present day.

Historic mapping consulted is outlined in the table below:

Date	Map/Compiler	Author and Work (where known)
1607	Saxton	Glocestriae Dobunorum
1611	Speed	The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain
1670	Blaeu	
1673	Blome	Blome's Britannia
1695	Morden	Camden's Britannia
1720	Bowen and Owen	Britannia Depicta
1724	Moll	A New Description of England and Wales
1744	Cowley	Dodsley's The Geography of Britain
1746	Simpson	The Agreeable Historian or Complete English Traveller
1747	Kitchin	
1750	Bowen	The Large English Atlas
1756	Bowen	Martin's The Natural History of England
1782	Lodge	
1805	Neele	
1821	Cary	The Environs of Malvern and Cheltenham
1830	Butler	A Plan of the Country in the Vicinity of Cheltenham
1835	Creighton	Lewis' Topographical Dictionary
1843	Archer	Dugdale's England and Wales Delineated
1884	Ordnance Survey 1st Edition	
1885	Boundary Commission	
1901	Ordnance Survey 1st Revision	
1921	Ordnance Survey 2nd Revision	
1938	Ordnance Survey Revision	
1970s	Ordnance Survey Revision	

Table 5 Historic Ordnance Survey mapping consulted

An extract from the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 25" mapping (1884) is reproduced as Figure 5 below; this shows the overall boundary of the proposed development area has not changed, though a number of long internal boundaries originally subdivided the field into narrower strips. This overall form, in addition to the sinuous

boundaries describing a 'reverse S' shape, is characteristic of fields which have been enclosed for arable agriculture for several centuries, probably since the medieval period. This is in noticeable contrast to fields to the east, which have regular boundaries more typical of post-17th-century enclosure.

#### **4.6 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY**

A plot of remains visible from aerial photography (not reproduced in this assessment), confirms the presence of ploughed-out ridge and furrow remains of medieval to post-medieval form in the proposed development area and most of the surrounding fields, particularly to the east.

An assessment of the currently available digital vertical aerial photography on Google Earth (including historical imagery back to 1945 verticals) confirmed the line of earlier field boundaries visible on historic mapping, but did not show any additional unknown features within the proposed development area.

#### **4.7 PREVIOUS WORK**

Within the core study area the HER records 39 previous interventions representing a total of 18 separate archaeological projects. The summary information provided within the HER for each event is reproduced in the table below:



HER No.	Project	Summary
17072	Badgeworth Water Replacement Works	An archaeological watching brief undertaken by Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service between November 1995 and January 1996 in connection with groundworks for the Badgeworth Water Recycling Works Replacement. The pipe trench ran through seven fields from Badgeworth to Up Hatherley, a distance of c.1.8km, passing within 300m of the south-east edge of the proposed development area. No archaeological features or deposits were observed, and a single sherd of Romano-British Severn Valley ware was recovered from the spoil (Reilly and Cook 1996).
20234	A46 Shurdington Bypass	An archaeological desk based assessment was undertaken in 1992 by Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service on the site of the proposed Shurdington Bypass, c. 1.8km to the south-east of the proposed development area. All proposed routes crossed areas of known ridge and furrow and had been used for both pasture and arable cultivation. The chosen route also crossed areas of prehistoric and Roman activity (Parry 1992).
21206	Whittington Road, Cheltenham	Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service carried out an archaeological evaluation in December 2001 prior to the determination of a planning application for construction of a day nursery on land off Whittington Road, Benhall, Cheltenham. Three trenches were excavated. No archaeological features or deposits were identified (Nichols 2001).
21721	Churchdown Trunk Main Protection Programme	Excavation of three test pits on Newark Camp on the eastern side of Churchdown Hill. No archaeological features or deposits were noted (Site notes undertaken by Gloucestershire County Council archaeologist).
20350	Proposed GCHQ Site	<p>A multiple-phase investigation of the proposed GCHQ site comprising:</p> <p>Desk-based assessment undertaken during March and April 1998. It concluded that medieval remains might have been present within the study area. Aerial photographs showed large areas of ridge and furrow and former field boundaries represented as earthworks (Freake 1998). An additional aerial photograph search for this study area indicated the extent of the ridge and furrow (Matthew 1998).</p> <p>Magnetometer geophysical survey undertaken in 1999 confirmed areas of ridge and furrow and former field boundaries, as well as possible pits interpreted as possible former tree boles. A filled-in pond or hollow was also noted as well as a few other indistinct anomalies (Bartlett 1999).</p> <p>Archaeological evaluation was undertaken in June 1999, comprising fifty-six trenches. A single shallow linear undated feature was located to the north of the site along with a large stone-filled pit containing four sherds of 19<sup>th</sup>- to 20<sup>th</sup>-century pottery, and a single sherd of glass from another trench. Ridge and furrow remains were also mapped (Matthews 1999).</p>

HER No.	Project	Summary
20430 32358	Arle Court, Hatherley Lane	<p>A multiple-phase investigation of land around Arle Court in north-west Cheltenham, comprising:</p> <p>Desk-based assessment undertaken in 1998 concluding that there was low archaeological potential (Borthwick and Chandler 1998).</p> <p>Initial evaluation undertaken in August 1999, which established the presence of prehistoric and Romano-British features in one trench, at depths of as little as 0.7m below present ground level. Three Romano-British ditches, a prehistoric gully and five further features of probable Romano-British date were recorded (Nichols 1999).</p> <p>A further evaluation was undertaken by BUFAU in September 1999, to the west of the sports and social club. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded (Roberts 1999).</p> <p>Excavation was undertaken in 1999 on an area centred at SO91632130. A late-Iron Age enclosure ditch was recorded, with no features to the north of the enclosure or within it. To the south of the enclosure ditch there were poorly defined structural remains and a ditch, possibly of a similar date. The enclosure ditch was later recut either during the late Iron Age or early Romano-British period. A small assemblage of Iron Age and Romano-British pottery was recovered (Cuttler and Dingwall 1999).</p> <p>A watching brief was undertaken in 2002 prior to development in the western part of the grounds, following six evaluation trenches. a shallow north-south orientated linear feature of probable medieval date and a small oval pit of probable post-medieval date were recorded in the north-west of the site (Watkins 2002).</p> <p>In 2005, Birmingham University compiled a full report covering the work carried out in 1999, including detailed analysis of the finds. The site was seen to have four phases :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Phase 1 - mid-late Iron Age - 3rd - 1st century BC</li> <li>• Phase 2 - Roman –</li> <li>• 2a late 1st -2nd century AD</li> <li>• 2b late 2nd - 3rd century AD</li> <li>• Phase 3 - Saxon - 6th -8th century AD</li> </ul> <p>The flint finds were considered to relate to either early activity nearby or transitory activity on the site.</p> <p>Phase 1 was associated with two gullies, possibly drainage features from contemporary structures. Undated postholes and a ditch may also have related to this early phase.</p> <p>Phase 2 enclosure ditches represented a reorganisation of settlement space as the earlier ditches were truncated, possibly indicating continuity of occupation from the Iron Age into the Roman period, although this would not fit in to the local pattern with comparable sites in the Cotswolds. Ceramic evidence pointed towards the continuity of occupation into the 3rd century. Ceramic and animal bone finds to the north-east of the site suggest latter-phase Romano-British settlement had relocated here.</p> <p>The enclosure was interpreted as more of a domestic rather than agricultural compound, tied to finds of butchered animal bone, domestic species bone and a quern stone (Cuttler <i>et al.</i> 2005).</p>

HER No.	Project	Summary
26519	Cold Pool Lane, Badgeworth	A multiple-phase investigation of a broad area of land on the north side of Cold Pool Land, c. 250m north-east of the proposed development area, and comprising:  Desk-based assessment undertaken in 2004, which established that there were no known archaeological deposits within the study area. Significant archaeological deposits relating to rural settlement of prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval date were present within the vicinity of the site (Nichols 2004). Follow-up evaluation was undertaken in April 2004. Seventeen trenches were excavated revealing four undated postholes (Barrett 2004).
30738 30784 32962	Brizen Farm, Shurdington	A multiple-phase investigation of a ten fields near Brizen Farm, Shurdington c. 2.2km east of the proposed development site, and comprising:  Desk-based assessment undertaken in 2008 highlighting the presence of well preserved medieval ridge and furrow, and a high potential to contain Iron Age and Roman archaeological deposits, given previous investigations immediately to the east and west of the site (Norman 2008).  Geophysical survey was undertaken in 2008, revealing a dense concentration of features in one field, probably representing a continuation of the Iron Age and Romano-British settlement found in a previous evaluation to the south and east. Similar features were located in two other fields. Other results included former field boundaries or ditches, modern features, amorphous anomalies, a possible enclosure (Bartlett 2008a).  The geophysical survey was followed by field evaluation, which revealed three concentrations of activity: an area of Iron Age and Roman pits and field boundary ditches in the eastern part of the site; an area of Romano-British activity in the north-east of the site; and a concentration of medieval and post-medieval ditches and structural remains at the north of the site, centred around Brizen Farm itself. The remainder of the site contained field boundaries of various dates (Meara 2008).
32688 32936	The Oaklands, Shurdington	A multiple-phase investigation of a site at The Oaklands, Shurdington comprising:  Magnetometer survey in June 2008, revealing several ditch-like anomalies and strong magnetic anomalies (Bartlett 2008b). This was followed by evaluation comprising eight trenches, which sampled two ditches and one pit dating to the Roman period, together with five undated ditches and five undated pits. A single pit of post-medieval to modern date and a stone-built drain of probable post-medieval date were also identified together with a modern device trench and a number of field drains. It is probable that the Roman features represent the remains of a field system (Wills and Hoyle 2009).
33842	Brizen Sports Pavilion	An archaeological watching brief maintained during the construction of the pavilion extension in 2009 identified the remains of a Roman ditch dated to the late 1st century AD. A gully was also recorded on a similar alignment, tentatively dated by a single sherd of pottery to the same period. The finds assemblage suggested occupation activity in the Romano-British period, with potential continuity from the Late Iron Age (Wills and Hoyle 2010).
35014	Holy Trinity Church, Badgeworth	An archaeological watching brief maintained in 2009 during groundworks for the construction of toilet facilities in the Holy Trinity churchyard.  A series of redeposited layers were revealed containing a gravestone, limestone fragments and very occasional disarticulated human bone (Wills and Hoyle 2011).

HER No.	Project	Summary
37321 37322 42693 42694 42695 42696 42697 42701 42702 42703 42704 42707 42708 42709 42710 42711 45009	Mitcheldean Mains Reinforce- ment Scheme	<p>A substantial multiple-phase investigation of mains reinforcement work along the western edge of the M6, and comprising:</p> <p>Geophysical survey between August and October 2010, revealing extensive ridge and furrow. The potential for survival of archaeological features below the ridge and furrow was noted, along with a series of other anomalies of potential archaeological interest. Geophysical work near Bamfurlong Farm identified linear anomalies on a different alignment to the predominant ridge and furrow, interpreted as potential contemporary to nearby Roman-period features (Railton 2010).</p> <p>Geophysical survey was followed by 70 evaluation trenches excavated between June and September 2011. Thirteen trenches revealed a range of archaeological features and finds. In particular, the southern trenches revealed a series of Iron Age and Roman enclosures and ditches and a range of floral and faunal evidence (Cavanagh 2011).</p> <p>Post-permission mitigation work was undertaken in 2012, comprising 'strip, map and record' of two areas, which revealed no archaeological features or deposits and no stratified or significant artefacts. Three areas were subject to open area excavation, one of which contained part of a Late Iron Age stock enclosure with some evidence of a settlement extending beyond the excavated area. Investigation of two further areas revealed activity including a small rural Iron Age settlement that included at least two roundhouses, which continued to be occupied into the 4th century AD, by which time the site was home to a thriving farmstead; the farmstead was represented by a multi-roomed building with stone foundations.</p> <p>The material remains comprised a typical assemblage of Iron Age and Romano-British pottery, Romano-British ceramic building material and animal bone, as well as a few relatively high status items including decorated Samian ware and vessel and window glass. Significant quantities of charred cereal and other plant remains were recovered from a range of features, including one of the roundhouses. A roundhouse gully and several later features contained fragments of human bone; probably all derived from the disturbance of one prehistoric burial. A watching brief during groundworks along the remainder of the Scheme only identified a post-medieval or modern ditch (WA 2012).</p>
37682 37684	Cidermill Barn	A building survey and desk-based assessment were undertaken on the Cidermill Barn, Badgeworth in 2007. (BTA Structural Design 2007; Jones 2007).
38276	Water mains work north-west of Shurdington	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in 2011 relating to water main works to the north-west of Shurdington village. Nothing of archaeological significance was recorded within the monitored area, though part of the site had been heavily disturbed with modern demolition rubble (Corbett 2011).
41157	Stoke Orchard	A number of buildings were recorded as part of a doctoral thesis in 1978. They included a number of timber-framed houses and barns in Stoke Orchard, two barns at Brockworth Court, two buildings on Ermin Street, Brockworth and a timber-framed house at Shurdington. (Rawes 1978).
44626	Chapel Hay, Churchdown	Two geophysical surveys undertaken at Chapel Hay, Churchdown in 2013. The first revealed significant linear features together with a sub-circular feature at the west end of the site. The second survey revealed further sub-circular features with linear separations (Philpot 2013).

HER No.	Project	Summary
46100	Cheltenham Road, Staverton	Detailed geophysical survey was conducted over 2.9 hectares of grassland in 2013. The survey identified ridge and furrow cultivation and a linear anomaly, which likely post-dates the ridge and furrow. A number of modern anomalies were also identified, relating to former field boundaries, made ground, an underground service, ferrous objects and fencing (Richardson 2014).
46101	Ashville Business Park	Archaeological evaluation undertaken by Headland Archaeology in 2014. The north of the site consisted of made ground relocated during the construction of the Ashville Business Park. Ridge and furrow was observed in the soil profile, but no other archaeological features were uncovered (Partridge 2014).

Table 6 Previous archaeological events or interventions in the core study area

## 4.8 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Magnetometer survey was undertaken across the proposed development area to accompany this assessment. The geophysical report (Roseveare and Lewis 2015) has been submitted as a separate document; a summary of the results has been included here, along with a reproduction of the key interpretive illustration. With regard to features indicating original land-use, the report highlights the following:

‘Broad linear anomalies similar to the sinuous form of the western boundary and reminiscent of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation are evident in the northern part of the survey area and are roughly aligned with the western and perhaps eastern field boundaries. Linear cultivation lines in the centre and south are on a different alignment, straight and probably later. Two strong ferrous anomalies are probably within the backfill of a former field boundary depicted on early editions of the Ordnance Survey. A particularly magnetic former cultivation furrow or perhaps a former alignment of the eastern field boundary is parallel with it’ (Roseveare and Lewis 2015, 7).

The survey recorded no other features of archaeological interest other than noting the alignment of the ridge and furrow with the sinuous long field boundaries, indicating that the proposed development area has been part of a complex of agricultural fields since at least the medieval period (see Figure 9).

## 4.9 CHRONOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

### 4.9.1 PALAEOLITHIC TO MESOLITHIC

Ice Age and earlier (Palaeolithic) finds and sites are rare across Britain, though there is an increasing awareness of the preservation of Pleistocene-era finds and deposits within sediment bodies of the great sand and gravel valleys. Within Gloucestershire, the evidence for early prehistory is generally characterised by single finds (Saville 1984a, 59). Following the retreat of the glaciers, the Mesolithic period, or Middle Stone Age is characterised by a recolonisation of the tundra landscape, though still as part of a mobile hunter-gatherer-fisher subsistence lifestyle. In common with other parts of Britain, the evidence for human activity becomes more visible for the Mesolithic period, represented in particular by an increase in the volume of lithic scatters (ibid. 69). There are no known early prehistoric sites or findspots in the study area.

### 4.9.2 NEOLITHIC

The Neolithic, or New Stone Age, coincided with the introduction of agriculture and sedentism as well as the emergence of a package of diverse material culture and the long-range trade networks to support this vibrant new cultural drive. Within the local area, Neolithic activity is represented through large-scale ‘domestic’ activity and ‘ritual’ gathering on Crickley Hill (Savage 1988), and funerary monuments such as the chambered long barrow on Crippets Hill. The confluence of Neolithic activity along the north Cotswold escarpment, albeit overlain by later prehistoric monuments in many places, illustrates the importance of such prominent landscape features during this period.



#### 4.9.3 BRONZE AGE

The Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age can be considered a separate period characterised by the cultural groupings of the 'Beaker' horizon, sometimes also identified interchangeably with the Chalcolithic. This period is often defined by a development of new styles of monument and funerary practices as well as the fundamental changes wrought by the introduction of metalworking. The northern Cotswolds, the limit of which extends into the southern edge of the study area for this assessment, contains several rich assemblages of Bronze Age artefacts, reflecting a possible pre-eminence of this region (Darvill 1984, 116). Perhaps the most significant assemblage was from the Snowhill barrow, which included a bronze dagger, spearhead and a number of other artefacts typical of the Wessex culture to the south (*ibid.* 117).

#### 4.9.4 IRON AGE

In terms of the study area for this assessment, the later prehistoric period sees a significant increase in known sites, split between the visible earthwork monuments of the Cotswold upland edge, and the farmed landscape of the lowlands. The enclosure 'forts' on Crickley Hill, Leckhampton Hill and the remains on Churchdown Hill represent a known or likely reuse of earlier prehistoric sites, appropriating dominant and defensible positions overlooking the valley bottoms. Such aggregation centres indicate a substantial population, and in common with many fertile valley basins across Britain, the expansion of open-area archaeological investigation in the previous three decades has revealed many of the previously invisible, though suspected, farming settlements (Saville 1984b, 149). As is described in Section 4.7 above, a number of large development-led investigations within the study area have resulted in the excavation of farming settlements spanning the Iron Age and Romano-British periods, depicting a busy and heavily settled landscape. The late prehistoric artefactual evidence from sites across Gloucestershire supports this, with localised pottery traditions augmented by imported wares towards the end of the period, and coinage constituting an important regional, if not national, resource for understanding commerce and social interaction at this time (*ibid.* 151).

#### 4.9.5 ROMANO-BRITISH

Although there is debate about the exact timing, Gloucestershire appears to have come under the control of Rome in the early years following the initial conquest (Holbrook 2007, 151), as part of the initial expansion to create what would become the western limits of Britannia Superior. The region would have been administered from the colonia of Gloucester (Roman Glevum), itself at the southern end of Ryknield Street, one of the major arteries of Roman Britain.

The southern limit of the study area crosses the line of the main road connecting the Fosse Way line at Cirencester (Corinium) with Ryknield Street at Gloucester, and this major thoroughfare would have doubtless attracted further settlement. The character of the study area is an accurate reflection of the wider Roman archaeology of the region, with a widely settled agricultural landscape comprising small farm enclosures surrounded by ditch-defined field systems. Many of these sites are likely to have seen some level of continuity of use from the farmed lowland landscapes of the late Iron Age. A number of recently excavated sites dating to this period are noted above, but it is worth highlighting the Arle Court site (Cutler *et al.* 2010), where definable late-prehistoric and Romano-British phases illustrate well the continued use, or re-use, of the same sites despite the administrative and infrastructure changes wrought by the arrival of the Romans.

#### 4.9.6 ANGLO-SAXON/EARLY MEDIEVAL

Following the withdrawal of Roman administration in the early 5th century AD, there was a reversion to many of the tribal units and social structures visible in the late Iron Age, though the pace and exact nature of that change is still much debated (Webster 2007, 171). In the period of Saxon dominance, Gloucestershire was the seat of the quasi-independent group of the Hwicce, nominally under the overlordship of the Kingdom of Mercia to the north, though also demonstrably close to the border with Wessex to the south (Heighway 1984, 226). It is likely that through the early Saxon period there was a decline in the urban population that had been a feature of the Roman period, though definitive evidence for such is sparse (Webster 2007, 173). There is limited direct evidence for the post-Roman and Saxon periods within the study area for this assessment, though many of the small settlements recorded in the later Domesday survey will have been hamlets or villages in preceding centuries. One interesting early medieval site to note is Crickley Hill, the prehistoric defences of which were re-used in the post-Roman period (Savage 1988), hinting at a society which is retreating to its traditional defensive structures following the departure of Rome.



#### 4.9.7 MEDIEVAL

The intensification of settlement and land use within the local landscape during the medieval period becomes increasingly visible in the archaeological record with, in particular, the sinuous field patterns associated with extensive, though largely ploughed-out, ridge and furrow, and the confluence of medieval churches and small manorial sites. The medieval period also saw the move back towards an increasing urbanisation which had been largely abandoned at the end of the Roman period, and regularly planned towns such as Cheltenham owe their modern form to medieval origins (Leech 1984, 294).

Depopulation of rural settlements was common during certain parts of the medieval period, and many such sites are often tied to the Black Death of the mid-14th century, though the reasons for depopulation are more complex than the ravages of disease, including such factors as the gradual movement of people to the growing urban centres, or possibly pressure on agricultural land as the common fields started to be made into single larger units. Within the study area, there are perhaps more shrunken than deserted villages, with several former agricultural settlements also being gradually swallowed within the expanding Cheltenham and Gloucester conurbations. The original pattern of medieval villages is perhaps best represented in the local area by some of the surviving churches and chapels, though in a common pattern with much of the country, many have been extended and altered during later centuries.

Several complexes of earthwork remains within the wider area around the proposed development site comprise what can be loosely termed 'manorial centres', here most commonly called 'moated sites'. Such features can include earthwork or cropmark remains representing the core houses or halls of such sites, as well as the peripheral agricultural and 'rural industrial' remains, particularly fishponds.

#### 4.9.8 POST-MEDIEVAL – MODERN

The post-medieval development of the study area and its environs is perhaps best illustrated in the development of the arable landscape, predominantly in the shape and character of the enclosed fields of the 18th to 19th centuries. This particular area, between Gloucester and Cheltenham, has retained much of its original agricultural character, with little of the small-scale industry which clustered within the raw-material-rich landscapes of, for example, the Forest of Dean (Viner 1984, 317).

The expansion of the urban centres to their recognisably modern form, in particular Cheltenham in terms of this assessment, is largely a product of the post-medieval, industrial and modern periods. The polite architecture of Cheltenham, dating principally to the 18th and 19th centuries, represents a time when the planning of a gentrified urban centre was still a relatively new concept (Bone and Dawson 2007, 221), and its architectural coherence makes a strong contribution to the heritage value of the local area.

A substantial number of sites recorded in the HER within the study area relate to the late 19th and early 20th centuries, with the late Victorian sites generally relating to the new transport infrastructure serving the expanding and fashionable urban centres. In addition to this, a number of World War II sites, including searchlight batteries, anti-aircraft guns and an airfield, illustrate the importance of the South West, and in particular Bristol and its environs, at this time. The rapid decommissioning of Second World War sites, and the removal of many of those remaining during the late 20th century, has meant that they are now a dwindling yet significant resource for our understanding of a key period in modern history.

## 5. BASELINE: SITE AND SETTING

### 5.1 SITE CONDITIONS

A site visit was undertaken on the 27th July 2015 in clear and bright conditions. The proposed development site comprises a pasture field within a low-lying agricultural landscape, generally defined by tall hedges. The site itself sits in a largely flat area which gradually dips west and south to the Ham Brook.

The proposed development site is currently under pasture, and no previously unknown archaeological features or finds were identified through a visual inspection of the site.

### 5.2 SETTING STUDY

#### 5.2.1 METHODOLOGY – ASSESSING SIGNIFICANCE AND CONTRIBUTION

Assessment of setting begins with identifying the significance of a heritage asset. The varied nature of heritage assets mean that there cannot be an objective ‘scoring’ of significance and there will always be an element of interpretation and professional judgement within such an assessment.

As outlined in *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England 2015), setting is defined as (quoting *NPPF*) ‘the surroundings in which an 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’ (Historic England 2015, 2). A recommended staged approach to the assessment of potential effects on the setting of heritage assets is set out in the note referenced above, and this process has been used for the purpose of this assessment.

Once the significance of a heritage asset is established, and the contribution that setting makes to that significance, it is possible to assess how the proposed development may change that setting, and therefore its contribution to significance. This change can also be positive, negative or neutral. Broad criteria for the assessment of change to setting are given in *NPPG*, and can be linked to a number of the criteria for assessing general significance outlined in Table 4 above:

Criteria	Description
View	Views are often considered the most influential factor in change to setting, and assessment of that change can also be based on clear and repeatable evidence. Potential change relating to views can include intervisibility between a heritage asset and the proposed development (proximity/dominance/massing/visual permeability etc), a proposed development interposing between two intervisible heritage assets, and the inclusion of a proposed development within a view that also incorporates one or more heritage assets.
Environmental Factors	Change to setting through environmental factors includes those potential effects often assessed as part of Environmental Impact Assessment such as dust, vibration or noise.
Spatial Associations	Buildings or archaeological sites that are in close proximity but not visible from each other may have a historic, aesthetic or communal connection that amplifies the experience of the significance of each. They would be considered to be within one another’s setting. Also, the setting of a heritage asset can enhance its significance whether or not it was designed to do so. This aspect of setting is closely related to the group value criteria.
Public Appreciation	Public appreciation of a heritage asset is an important part of how setting can contribute to significance, and public value can raise the significance of a heritage asset over and above its material worth or inherent archaeological or architectural interest. It should be noted, however, that a lack of public appreciation – for example through little knowledge of a site or lack of access – can make a negative contribution to significance; this is discussed more fully below.

Table 7 Additional criteria for assessment of change to setting

The changing nature and mutability of setting is acknowledged in its definition, and therefore an assessment of setting can only consider its current contribution to significance. It is not appropriate to ‘second-guess’ future changes to the setting beyond the potential effects of a proposed development or associated mitigation and off-setting, as this would render an objective assessment meaningless. This axiom also helps resolve an apparent contradiction within guidance (CLG 2014) which states that “setting is the surroundings in which an asset is experienced” and also that “the contribution that setting makes to the significance does not depend on there being...an ability to... experience that setting”.

With certain heritage assets, there is no requirement to access a site physically to experience it, but with the majority of archaeological sites in particular, physical and intellectual access is an important prerequisite to fully experiencing them, as they can be largely invisible or even completely buried. The resolution to this anomaly lies in the application of a second part of the definition of setting: “elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset”. Acknowledging this, “the contribution that setting makes to the significance of the asset does not depend on there being...an ability to... experience that setting” (CLG 2014), it is just that the lack of access is likely to mean that the current contribution will be negative. This approach accords with the *Good Practice Advice Note 3* in relation to the setting of ‘buried assets’ (Historic England 2015, 5).

### 5.2.2 METHODOLOGY – PRACTICAL ASSESSMENT

Preliminary assessment of any potential change to the setting of the chosen heritage assets was undertaken through production of a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) within a GIS environment. A Digital Elevation Model (DEM) was created using Ordnance Survey 10m contour data for a 10km buffer around the proposed development site. A composite ZTV was then created based on a grid of equally spaced points across the proposed development site set at the intended height of the proposed PV array (Fig. 6). Such an approach allows for the generation of a graded ZTV that can be intuitively displayed with a colour ramp to show the amount of the proposed development likely to be visible from any given point. As it is derived from contour data alone, the initial ZTV produced for this assessment assumed that there are no intervening obstacles to site such as tree cover or existing buildings, though a second ZTV has also been compiled incorporating intervening obstacles that have been derived from OS opendata mapping and given average height values of 6m for woodland cover and 9m for buildings (Fig. 7). The use of ZTVs is a first stage and not intended to be definitive, given that they are a form of desk-based abstraction. Nevertheless field observation as part of previous projects has demonstrated that composite ZTVs in particular are, in the majority of cases, an accurate predictor of intervisibility.

Following preliminary desk-based analysis, including both the uninterrupted and modelled ZTVs, those heritage assets where there were potential visual or other setting effects were identified and a ground survey of these locations was undertaken to test the potential visibility to the proposed turbine site.

### 5.3 SETTING ASSESSMENT

An assessment of potential effects on setting was undertaken for all Scheduled Monuments, Grade I Listed Buildings and Grade II\* Listed Buildings within 5km, and all Grade II Listed Buildings within 2km, where these fell within the ZTV of the proposed development (Figs 6-7), or were considered to be at risk of other setting effects. In addition, where there were significant extant non-designated heritage assets within 2km of the proposed turbine, and falling within the ZTV, these have also been included. These heritage assets, an assessment of the current contribution of setting to their significance, and potential effects of the proposed development on setting are tabulated below:



UID	Site	Current contribution of setting to significance	Potential effect of proposed development on setting and significance
1091795 1152465 1340106	Badgeworth East Group – Barn, Old School House, The Cottage (Grade II Listed)	This small group consists of the principal historic structures in the eastern part of Badgeworth and are the closest heritage assets to the proposed development site. The principal significance of each derives from their historical and aesthetic value, as well as a group value which augments the significance of each individual asset.	No views to and from the proposed development due to local screening despite physical proximity. Nature of the development precludes other adverse environmental factors. No effect on the coherence of the three Listed Buildings and their group value.
1015111 1091788 1091789 1091790 1091791 1091792 1091793 1091794 1152426 1152455 1304782 1340102 1340103 1340104 1340105	Badgeworth West Group – Churchyard cross (Scheduled) and base (Grade II Listed), Church of the Holy Trinity (Grade I Listed), Churchyard monuments, Badgeworth Manor, Lych Gate, Badgeworth Court School, Lodge and gatepiers (Grade II Listed)	The western Badgeworth group of heritage assets comprises the Church and several ancillary structures, in addition to the Manor, Court School and associated gates. The significance of the church and surrounding monuments derives principally from their historical and aesthetic value, and their historic and architectural interest, with also an element of evidential value/archaeological interest. Setting, in terms of group or communal value, makes a strong positive contribution to the significance of the church and associated monuments; the confluence of many related listed and scheduled structures augments the individual significance of each. The landscape setting of the church and churchyard, on slightly rising ground, lends an additional positive aspect to the contribution setting makes to their significance.  The other listed structures are part of the wider group of significant buildings in west Badgeworth. They also derive significance from the group setting and proximity of the church and each other, though their principal significance derives from their inherent historical and aesthetic value / architectural interest.	No views to and from the proposed development due to local screening despite physical proximity; possible long-distance views from roof level inaccessible at the time of survey. Nature of the development and distance from the heritage assets preclude other adverse environmental factors.  No effect on the coherence of either the church group or the wider west Badgeworth group.
1104331 1104332 1104333 1245783 1245785 1245788 1245789 1333240 1333247 1333249	Arle Court and Benhall Group – Nesley Croft, Arle Court Lodge and gatepiers, Redgrove Cottages, Arle Court Stables, wall and gateway, Arle Court and Italian Gardens (Grade II Listed)	A separated group of listed buildings representing structures of heritage significance in the west of Cheltenham between Benhall and The Reddings. As listed buildings all the heritage assets have inherent historical value, aesthetic value and architectural and/or artistic interest as major contributory factors to their significance. This group of buildings also includes listed features associated with the mid-19 <sup>th</sup> -century Arle Court, all of which together have additional group value. In addition to this, the historical setting of the Arle Court complex has been largely preserved in its semi-formal gardens, making a strong positive contribution to its significance.	No views to and from the proposed development due to intervening topography and local screening. Nature of the development and distance from the heritage assets preclude other adverse environmental factors. No effect on the coherence of any groups of heritage assets.

UID	Site	Current contribution of setting to significance	Potential effect of proposed development on setting and significance
1088073	Church of St Philip and St James, Hatherley (Grade II Listed)	The principal contributing factors to the significance of this building are its historical value and also its architectural interest and aesthetic value. As a functioning parish church, the building still acts as a prominent spiritual and social hub, meaning that the experiential setting and public appreciation of the monument contributes positively to its significance.	No views to and from the proposed development due to intervening topography and local screening despite physical proximity. Nature of the development precludes other adverse environmental factors. No effect on the coherence of any groups of heritage assets of which this may form part.
1091727	Manor Farmhouse, The Rusty Shilling (Grade II Listed)	The significance of this farmhouse derives principally from its historical value and architectural interest as an example of local 17 <sup>th</sup> - to 18 <sup>th</sup> -century construction. Formerly part of an isolated farmstead with attached agricultural range to the rear, the current setting has been altered with the building of significant modern properties in the immediate area. Current setting makes a negative or neutral contribution the significance of the asset in terms of allowing for an understanding of its significance.	No views to and from the proposed development due to intervening topography and local screening despite physical proximity. Nature of the development precludes other adverse environmental factors. No effect on the coherence of any groups of heritage assets of which this may form part.
1152994	Brickhouse Farm (Grade II Listed)	Farmhouse associated with an isolated farm group on the western edge of Cheltenham. The structure has some inherent historical value and architectural interest and also derives a positive contribution to its significance from the surrounding setting of its original farmstead.	No views to and from the proposed development due to intervening topography and local screening despite physical proximity. Nature of the development precludes other adverse environmental factors. No effect on the coherence of the historic farmstead.
1091720	Shurdington Group	Similar to the Badgeworth west group, these heritage assets form a coherent historical village core centred on the Church of St Paul and a number of associated churchyard monuments considered of sufficient significance to be listed in their own right. All the buildings have historical and aesthetic value, as well as architectural/artistic interest. The coherence of features and the relatively well-preserved setting of the church at the core of a settlement make a further positive contribution to all the separate assets.	No views to and from the proposed development due to intervening topography and local screening. Nature of the development precludes other adverse environmental factors. No effect on the coherence of the listed building group.
1091721	– Church of St Paul,		
1091722	churchyard monuments,		
1091723	Church Farmhouse (Grade II Listed)		
1305066	Caledonia and Manor House, Churchdown (Grade II* Listed)	Two attached structures with a late medieval origin. Their significance derives from historical value, some evidential value given their age, and architectural interest/aesthetic value. The coherence of the two structures, particularly within a local area where no other structures dating to the period survive, is an aspect of their setting making a positive contribution to their significance.	No views to and from the proposed development due to local screening. Nature of the development and distance from the heritage asset precludes other adverse environmental factors. No effect on the coherence of the listed building group.



UID	Site	Current contribution of setting to significance	Potential effect of proposed development on setting and significance
1305148	Churchdown Hill Group – Church of St Bartholomew (Grade I Listed), Iron Age remains (non-designated)	<p>Churchdown Hill is one of the prominent limestone rises outlying from the main high ground of the Cotswolds to the south and, as such, hosts a number of historic sites. The HER records late prehistoric remains around the summit, perhaps unsurprising given the proximity of other prehistoric hill top sites, and the significance of these remains derive principally from their inherent evidential value or archaeological interest. In addition the prominent landscape setting and proximity to other significant heritage assets makes a positive contribution to their significance.</p> <p>The most significant heritage asset on Churchdown Hill, in terms of recognised designation, is the Grade I listed Church of St Bartholomew. The church has similar inherent historical and aesthetic value and architectural interest to other churches in the area, particularly those with medieval or earlier origins. The church is also a focal point of the local community and has considerable communal and associative value. In addition the landscape setting, encompassing wide views to the north, east and south, makes a substantial positive contribution to its significance.</p>	<p>There are views to and from the proposed development site at a distance of 2.7km, though certain aspects are partially screened by intervening tree belts. The view from the edge of the churchyard is shown in Figure 10 below and illustrates that the proposed development, while visible, will be a minor component of a wide landscape view which includes other development. The distance from the heritage asset precludes other adverse environmental factors, and there is no negative effect on the coherence of definable groups of heritage assets. Overall, it is considered the proposed development would have a minor to negligible negative effect on the setting of the Churchdown Hill group of heritage assets, translating to an overall negligible negative effect on their significance.</p>
1304748	Church of St Catherine, Staverton (Grade II* Listed)	<p>As with many villages in the area, the church still retains its position as a focal point of the settlement. The Church of St Catherine has clear historical and aesthetic value, as well as some evidential value and architectural interest as an example of a medieval foundation, albeit with several episodes of post-medieval and more-recent modifications. As a functioning parish church, the building still acts as a prominent spiritual and social hub, meaning that the experiential setting and public appreciation of the monument contributes positively to its significance.</p>	<p>No views to and from the proposed development due to intervening topography and local screening. Nature of the development and distance from the heritage asset precludes other adverse environmental factors. No effect on the communal or associative elements of the church's setting.</p>
1153578	Church of St Mary and Corpus Christi, Down Hatherley (Grade II* Listed)	<p>As with many villages in the area, the church still retains its position as a focal point of the settlement. The Church of St Mary and Corpus Christi has clear historical and aesthetic value, as well as some evidential value and architectural interest. As a functioning parish church, the building still acts as a prominent spiritual and social hub, meaning that the experiential setting and public appreciation of the monument contributes positively to its significance.</p>	<p>No views to and from the proposed development due to intervening topography and local screening. Nature of the development and distance from the heritage asset precludes other adverse environmental factors. No effect on the communal or associative elements of the church's setting.</p>





UID	Site	Current contribution of setting to significance	Potential effect of proposed development on setting and significance
1172312	Church of St Mary Magdalene, Boddington (Grade I Listed)	As with many villages in the area, the church still retains its position as a focal point of the settlement. The Church of St Mary Magdalene has clear historical and aesthetic value, as well as some evidential value and architectural interest as an example of a medieval foundation, albeit with several episodes of post-medieval and more-recent modifications. As a functioning parish church, the building still acts as a prominent spiritual and social hub, meaning that the experiential setting and public appreciation of the monument contributes positively to its significance.	No views to and from the proposed development due to intervening topography and local screening. Nature of the development and distance from the heritage asset precludes other adverse environmental factors. No effect on the communal or associative elements of the church's setting.
1016764 1304753	Benthams Manor Group – Moated site and fishponds (Scheduled), Dovecote (Grade II Listed)	One of several known medieval moated manor sites in the area with some including associated earthwork features. The significance of such sites derives principally from their evidential value/archaeological interest. Although the physical setting of largely buried archaeological sites on private land often makes a negative contribution to their overall significance, the group value of several, possibly contemporary, moated sites in close landscape association augments the significance of each. The Benthams moated site also lies in close proximity to a dovecote, whose significance derives from historical and architectural value.	No views to and from the proposed development due to intervening topography and local screening. Nature of the development and distance from the heritage asset precludes other adverse environmental factors. No effect on the coherence of the group.
1017039	Urrist Barn Moated Site, Little Shurdington (Scheduled)	One of several known medieval moated manor sites in the area with some including associated earthwork features. The significance of such sites derives principally from their evidential value/archaeological interest. Although the physical setting of largely buried archaeological sites on private land often makes a negative contribution to their overall significance, the group value of several, possibly contemporary, moated sites in close landscape association augments the significance of each.	No views to and from the proposed development due to intervening topography and local screening. Nature of the development and distance from the heritage asset precludes other adverse environmental factors. No effect on the coherence of the group.
1016994 1091754 1340121	Leckhampton Group – Church Farm moated site and fishponds (Scheduled), Church of St Peter, Leckhampton Court (Grade II* Listed)	One of several known medieval moated manor sites in the area with some including associated earthwork features. The significance of such sites derives principally from their evidential value/archaeological interest. Although the physical setting of largely buried archaeological sites on private land often makes a negative contribution to their overall significance, the group value of several, possibly contemporary, moated sites in close landscape association augments the significance of each. The Leckhampton moated site is also closely associated with the Church of St Peter, itself of at least medieval origin and therefore lending additional group value to the moated site. The church also has historical and aesthetic value, as well as artistic and architectural artistic, and communal or associative value as visible hub of the small local community.	No views to and from the proposed development due to intervening topography and local screening. Nature of the development and distance from the heritage asset precludes other adverse environmental factors. No effect on the coherence of the group.



UID	Site	Current contribution of setting to significance	Potential effect of proposed development on setting and significance
1003586	Crickley Hill Camp (Scheduled)	The Crickley Hill Camp encompasses important archaeological remains dating to a number of prehistoric period, representing a palimpsest of heritage significance. The prominent earthwork remains and publicly accessible interpretation gives substantial historical value to the site, as well as the communal and associative value which derives from allowing a wide audience to 'access' the remains. Several published episodes of fieldwork investigation have also demonstrated the considerable evidential value or archaeological interest within the remains. There are two interlinked aspects to the setting of the monument that also make a major positive contribution to its significance: as one of a broadly intervisible group of prehistoric monuments occupying the northern edge of the Cotswold high ground the group value augments the significance of each. Secondly, the prominent landscape setting and wide views across the Cheltenham Basin are a principal characteristic for which the heritage site was originally constructed, and continues to be enjoyed.	There are views to and from the proposed development site at a distance of 4.6km, though certain aspects are partially screened by intervening tree belts and the natural and manmade topography. The view from the edge of the escarpment is shown in Figure 11 below and illustrates that the proposed development, while visible, will be a minor component of a wide landscape view which includes other development. The distance from the heritage asset precludes other Romano-British sites along the north Cotswold uplands. Overall, it is considered the proposed development would have a minor to negligible negative effect on the setting of the site, translating to an overall negligible negative effect on its significance.
1004848	Dryhill Roman Villa (Scheduled)	The Dryhill Roman villa sits below the scarp edge near the scheduled Crippet's Wood sites described below, and can be considered part of a relatively coherent group of prehistoric and Romano-British sites, with each deriving group value from the association. In addition, and in common with the other sites on the Cotswold ridgeline, the site derives additional significance from its prominent landscape setting. The inherent significance of the site derives primarily from its evidential value or archaeological interest.	There are interrupted views to and from the proposed development site at a distance of 4.3km, with parts of the site partially screened by intervening tree belts and natural topography. The proposed development, while visible, will be a minor component of a wide landscape view which includes other development of a view which includes substantial and varied modern development. The distance from the heritage asset precludes other adverse environmental factors, and there is no negative effect on the coherence of the related prehistoric and Romano-British sites along the north Cotswold uplands. Overall, it is considered the proposed development would have a negligible negative effect on the setting of the site, translating to an overall negligible negative effect on its significance.
1017040	Crippet's Wood Long Barrow and Round Barrows (Scheduled)	The Crippet's Wood sites represent several prehistoric periods, with their significance deriving from evidential value/archaeological interest and also some historical value given their proximity to the Cotswold Way long distance path (in common with other nearby sites). They are part of a group of similar sites deriving additional significance from this group value, and also from the prominent landscape setting looking north towards Cheltenham and the Bristol Channel.	There are interrupted views to and from the proposed development site at a distance of 4km, though only the westernmost tip of the site is not screened by intervening tree belts and the natural topography. The proposed development will be a minor component of a wide landscape view which includes other development. The distance from the heritage asset precludes other adverse environmental factors, and there is no negative effect on the coherence of the related prehistoric and Romano-British sites along the north Cotswold uplands. Overall, it is considered the proposed development would have a negligible negative effect on the setting of the site, translating to an overall negligible negative effect on its significance.

UID	Site	Current contribution of setting to significance	Potential effect of proposed development on setting and significance
1004862	Leckhampton Camp and Tumulus (Scheduled)	<p>Leckhampton late prehistoric promontory fort and prehistoric enclosures and barrows are part of the same group of prominent monuments as Crickley Hill, described above, occupying the northern limit of the Cotswold high ground. The remains have inherent evidential value or archaeological interest, as well as historical value as a visible expression of an archaeological site with which visitors can engage with the past. As with Crickley Hill, the prominent landscape setting, and close association with other similar sites, makes a major positive contribution to the site's overall significance.</p>	<p>There are views to and from the proposed development site at a distance of 4.5km, though certain aspects of the site are partially screened by intervening tree belts and the natural and manmade topography. The proposed development, while visible, will be a minor component of a wide landscape view which includes other development. The distance from the heritage asset precludes other adverse environmental factors, and there is no negative effect on the coherence of the related prehistoric and Romano-British sites along the north Cotswold uplands. Overall, it is considered the proposed development would have a minor to negligible negative effect on the setting of the site, translating to an overall negligible negative effect on its significance.</p>

Table 8 Assessment of potential effect of the proposed development on setting of heritage assets

## **6. ASSESSMENT OF DIRECT EFFECTS**

### **6.1 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL**

Assessment of historic mapping and aerial photograph sources indicated the presence of probably medieval ridge and furrow remains and sinuous field boundaries beneath the modern pasture. This has been confirmed by the geophysical survey (Roseveare and Lewis 2015), which also identified a possibly later series of plough marks at a different angle. The strong ferrous anomalies identified align with an early field boundary and are considered likely to be related to the backfill from removing boundary trees visible on the late-19th-century mapping. Such remains are part of the general character of medieval activity within the study area and are of low significance.

In addition to the known remains of medieval agriculture, the general archaeological character of the surrounding study area suggests a potential for late prehistoric or Romano-British settlement or agriculture, which would potentially be of high significance. Previous projects have demonstrated, however, that magnetometer survey is a relatively accurate prospection technique for such remains on the local geology (e.g. Bartlett 1999; 2007; 2008; Railton 2010). The lack of visible remains on the geophysical survey of the proposed development area cannot be taken as clear evidence of absence, but it is considered that the potential for remains earlier than the medieval period to exist is low.

### **6.2 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS**

Where archaeological features extend into areas of groundworks there will be a direct adverse effect on those remains. Given that the identified remains are of likely low significance the overall impact is considered to be minor adverse. In addition, alteration of the layout of the PV arrays and infrastructure could be used to minimise adverse effects.

## 7. ASSESSMENT OF INDIRECT EFFECTS

### 7.1 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

As is outlined above in the site-by-site assessment of potential change to setting and the contribution to significance, the constituent factors of setting can make both positive and negative contributions to the significance of a given heritage asset.

Of the sites assessed, there would be no effect on setting for the majority given the distance to the proposed development site, the lack of intervisibility due to intervening obstacles and screening, and the fact that the proposed development does not disrupt the coherence of any groups of heritage assets where such spatial relationships form a component of their setting.

Where there are limited or semi-screened views to the proposed development, most notably for those heritage assets occupying prominent landscape positions to the west and south, the proposed development will form a very minor component of the view. For such sites, the adverse effect on the wider visual setting of the monument is considered to be low to negligible, and the adverse effect on the overall significance of the sites will be negligible, representing less than substantial harm when considered against the 'test' required by *NPPF*.

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## 8.2 WEBSITES

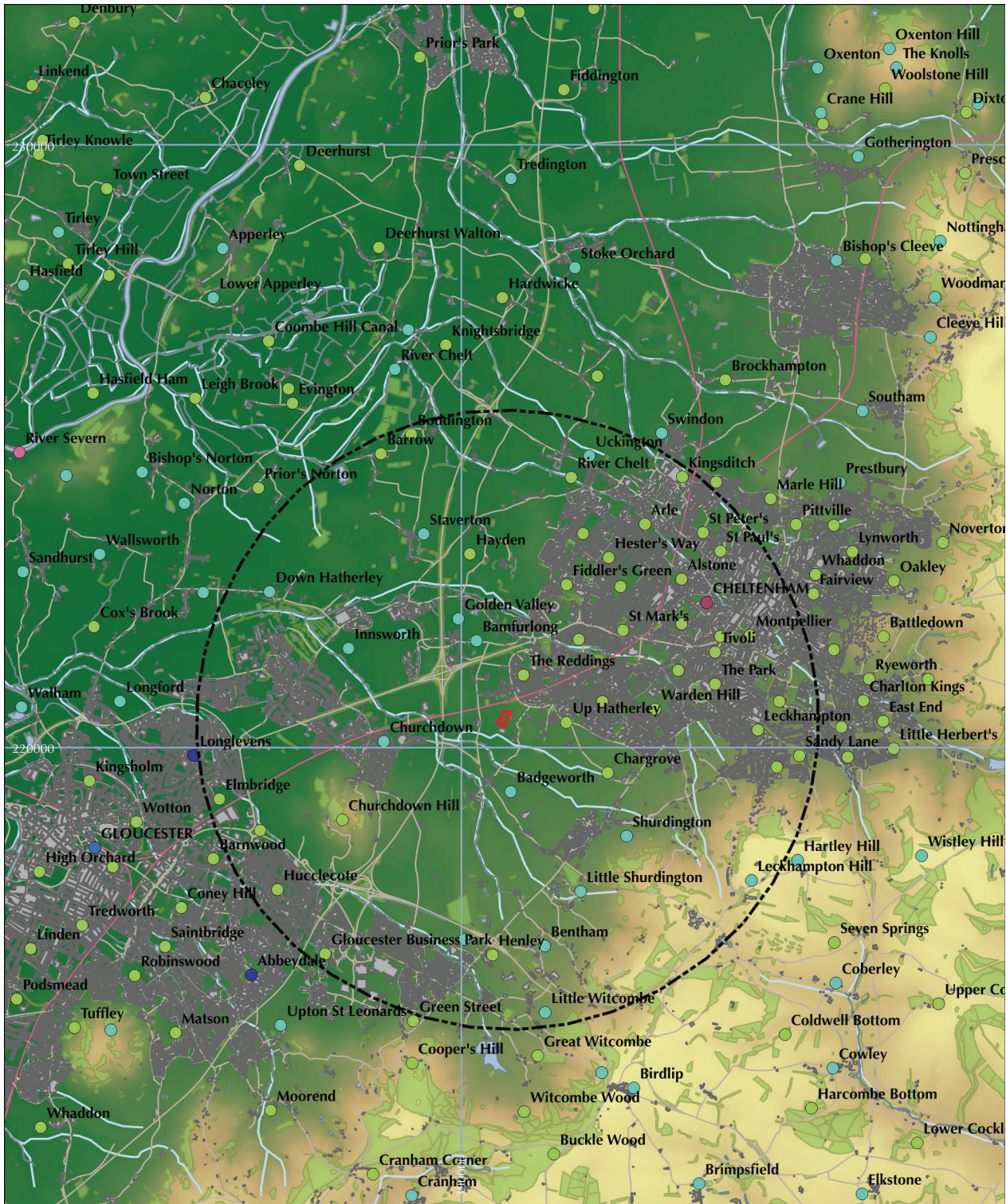
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


*Heritage Gateway*. Online resource accessed October 2014 at: <http://heritagegateway.org.uk>.



# APPENDIX 1 – FIGURES





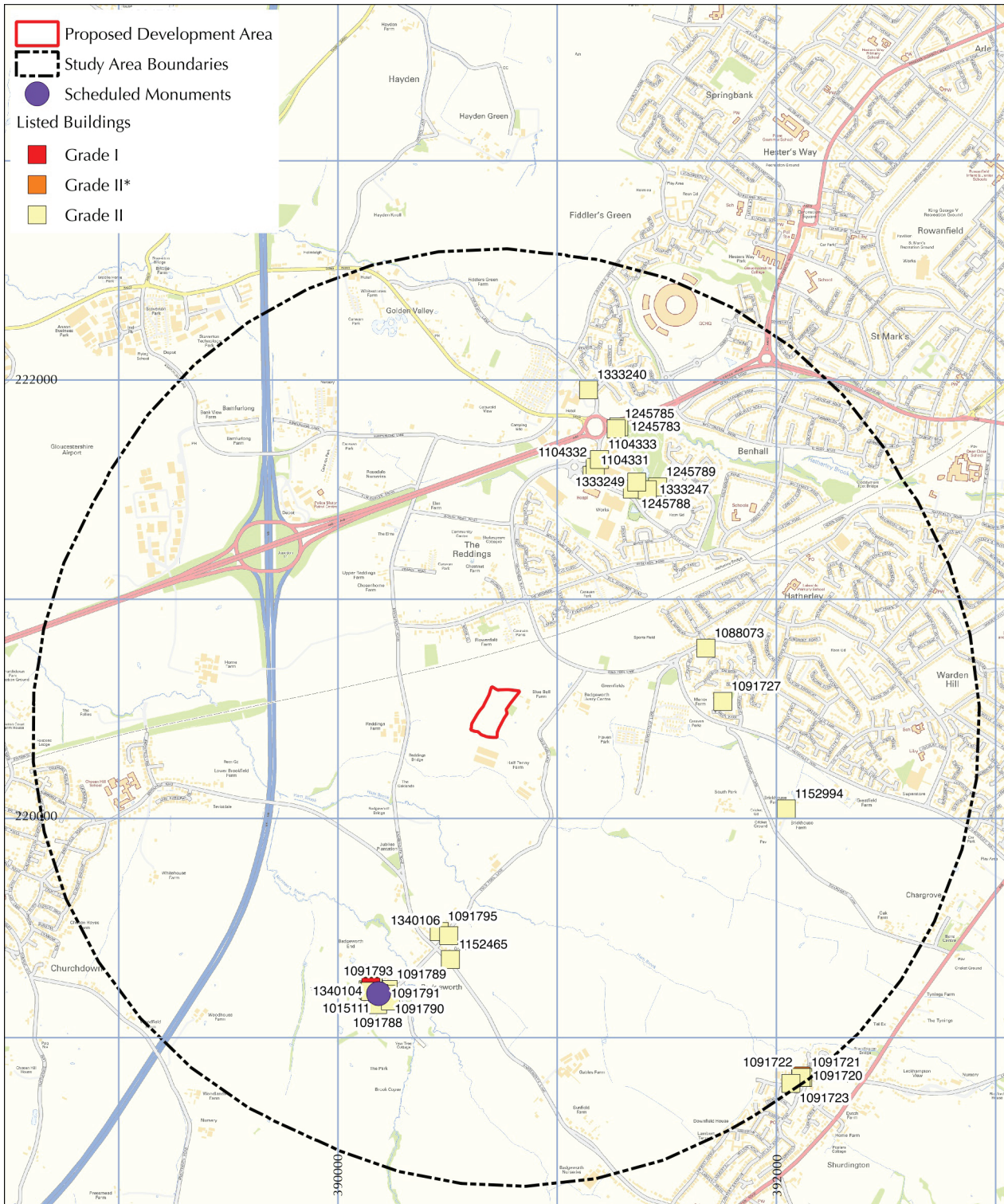
<p>Project</p> <p>Blue Bell Farm, Badgeworth Cheltenham, Gloucestershire</p> <p>Cultural Heritage Assessment</p>	<p>Legend</p> <p> 5km Study Area</p> <p> 5km Buffer</p>	<p>Solstice Heritage Crabtree Hall Business Centre Little Holtby Northallerton North Yorkshire DL7 9NY <a href="http://www.solsticeheritage.co.uk">www.solsticeheritage.co.uk</a></p> 
<p>Drawn</p> <p>Figure 1 Location of Site</p>	<p>0 1 2 3 4 km</p>  <p>Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014.</p>	<p>Drawn</p> <p>JB</p> <p>Date</p> <p>August 2015</p>







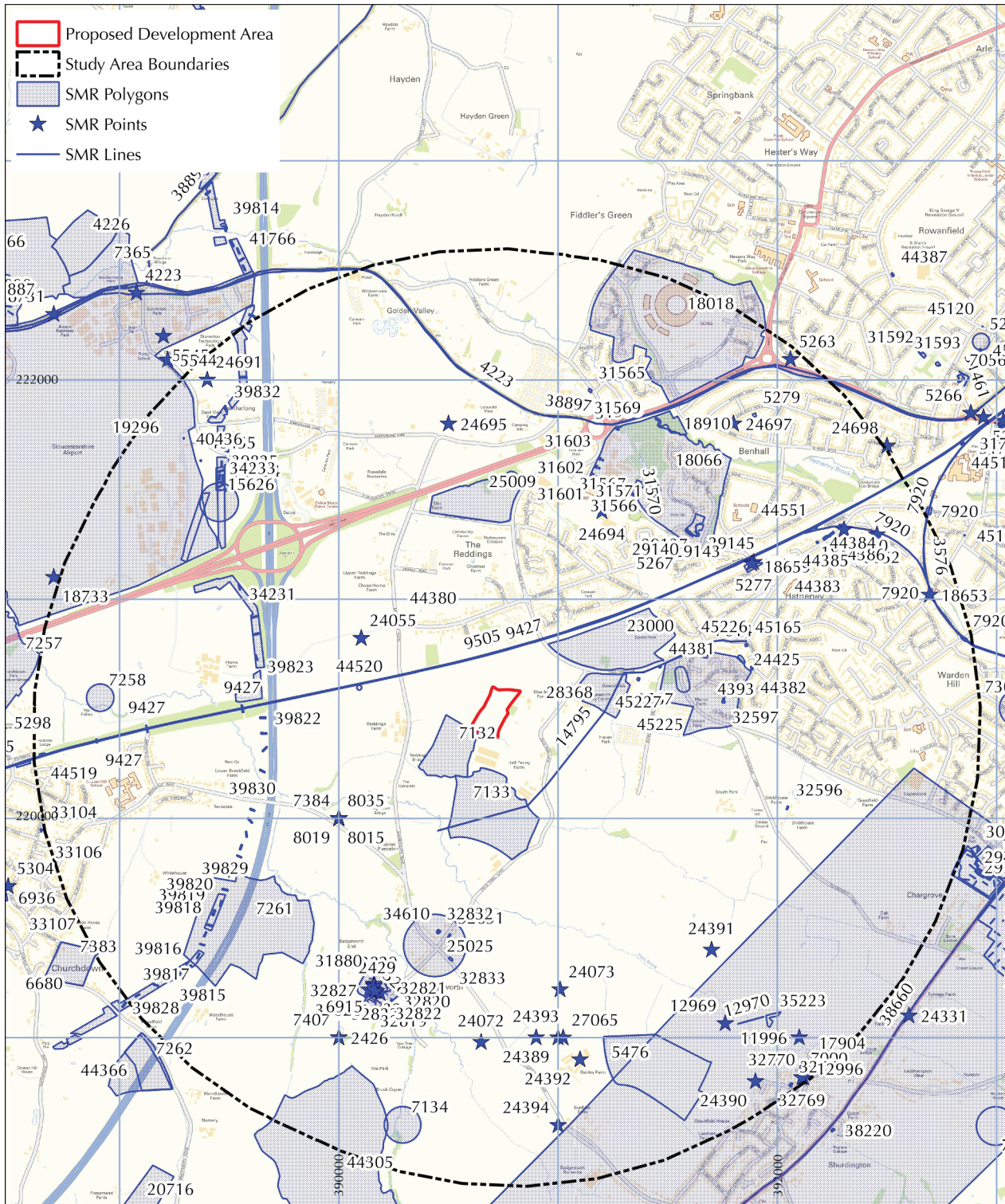








<p>Project</p> <p>Blue Bell Farm, Badgeworth Cheltenham, Gloucestershire</p> <p>Cultural Heritage Assessment</p>	<p>Legend</p>	<p>Solstice Heritage Crabtree Hall Business Centre Little Holtby Northallerton North Yorkshire DL7 9NY www.solsticeheritage.co.uk</p> 
<p>Drawing</p> <p>Figure 3 Designated Heritage Assets (Core Study Area)</p>	<p>0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 km</p>  <p>Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2015.</p>	<p>Drawn</p> <p>JB</p> <p>Date</p> <p>August 2015</p>

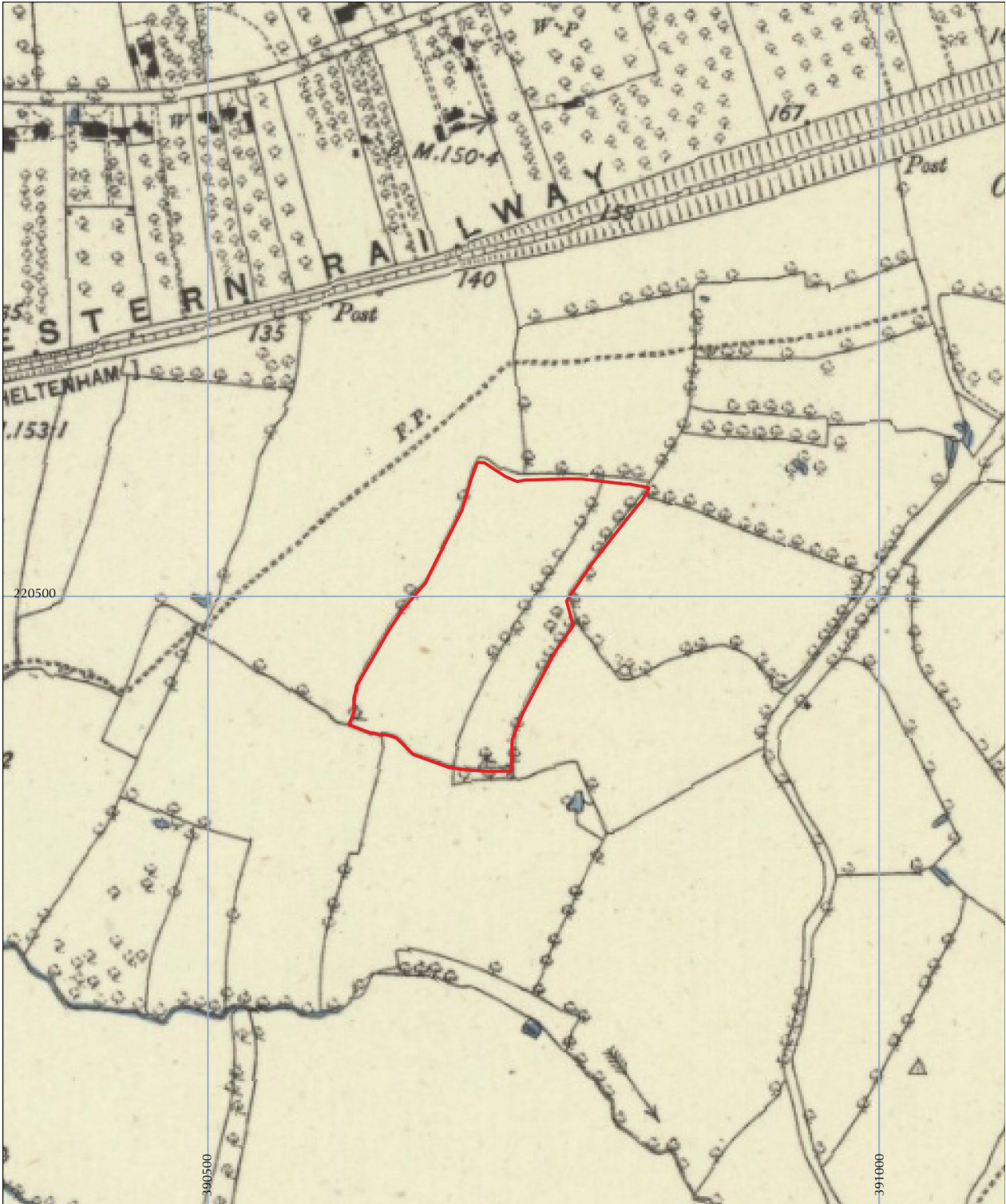







<p>Project</p> <p>Blue Bell Farm, Badgeworth Cheltenham, Gloucestershire</p> <p>Cultural Heritage Assessment</p>	<p>Legend</p>	<p>Solstice Heritage Crabtree Hall Business Centre Little Holtby Northallerton North Yorkshire DL7 9NY www.solsticeheritage.co.uk</p> 
<p>Drawing</p> <p>Figure 4 Non-Designated Heritage Assets (Core Study Area)</p>	<p>0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 km</p>  <p>Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2015.</p>	<p>Drawn</p> <p>JB</p> <p>Date</p> <p>August 2015</p>



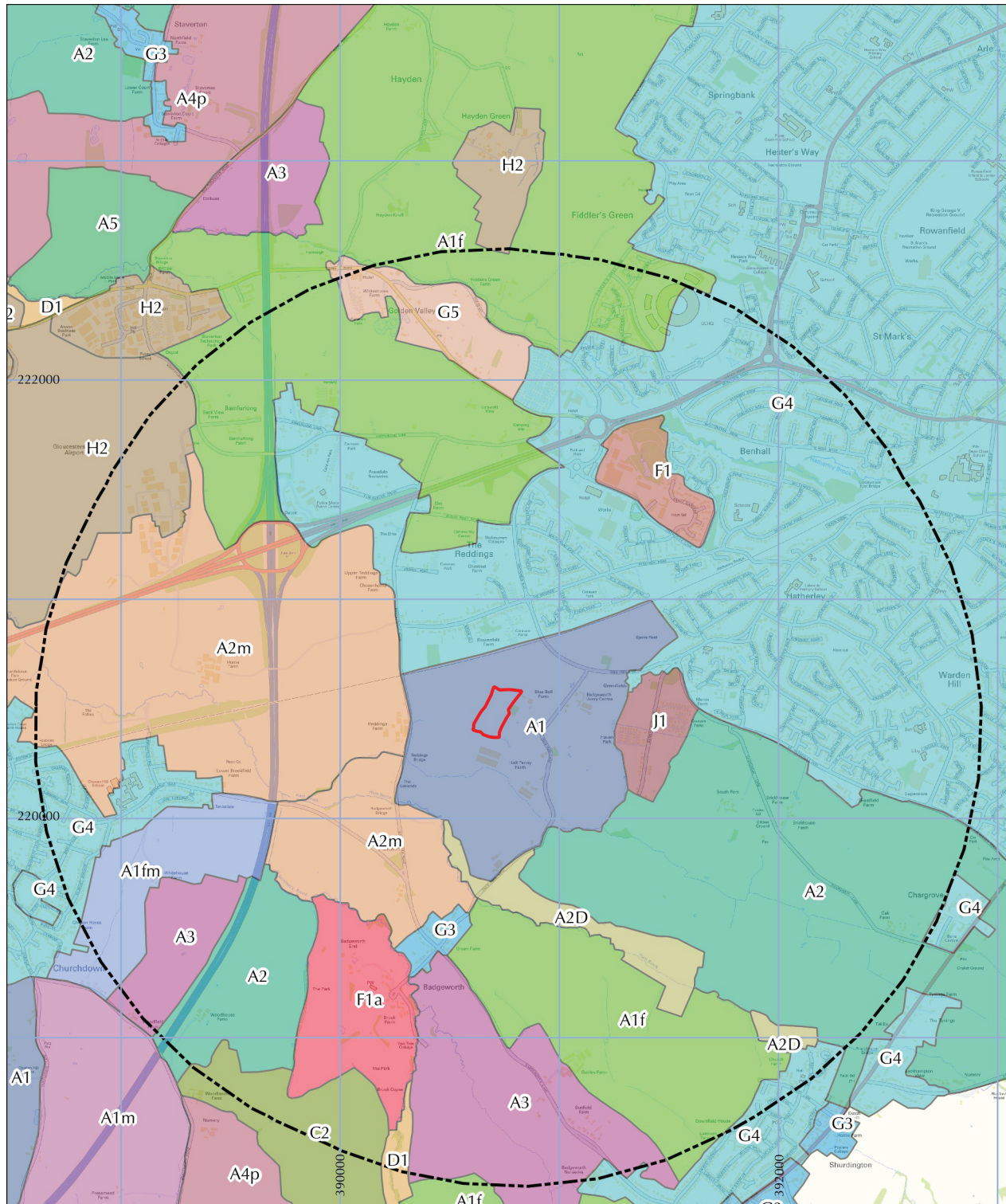








<p>Project</p> <p>Blue Bell Farm, Badgeworth                  Cheltenham, Gloucestershire</p> <p>Cultural Heritage Assessment</p>	<p>Legend</p> <p> Proposed Development Area</p>	<p>Solstice Heritage                  Crabtree Hall Business                  Centre                  Little Holtby                  Northallerton                  North Yorkshire                  DL7 9NY                  www.solsticeheritage.co.uk</p> 
<p>Drawing</p> <p>Figure 5                  1st Edition Ordnance Survey</p>	<p>0 0.05 0.1 0.15 0.2 km</p>  <p>Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2015.</p>	<p>Drawn</p> <p>JB</p> <p>Date</p> <p>August 2015</p>



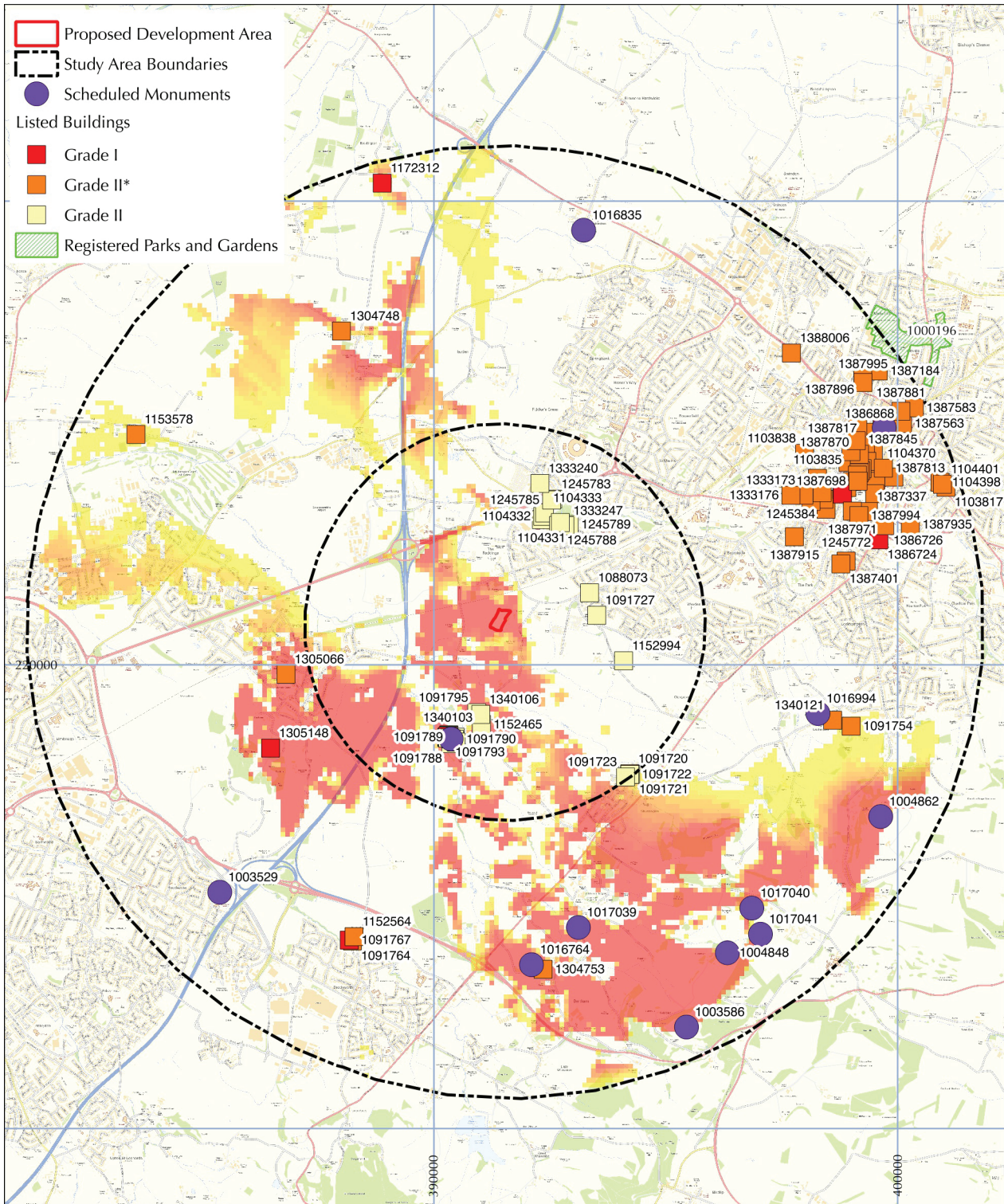






<p>Project</p> <p>Blue Bell Farm, Badgeworth                  Cheltenham, Gloucestershire</p> <p>Cultural Heritage Assessment</p>	<p>Legend</p> <p> Proposed Development Area</p> <p> Study Area Boundaries</p>	<p>Solstice Heritage                  Crabtree Hall Business                  Centre                  Little Holtby                  Northallerton                  North Yorkshire                  DL7 9NY                  www.solsticeheritage.co.uk</p> 
<p>Drawing</p> <p>Figure 6                  Historic Landscape                  Characterisation (Core Study Area)</p>	<p>0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 km</p>  <p>Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2015.</p>	<p>Drawn</p> <p>JB</p> <p>Date</p> <p>August 2015</p>







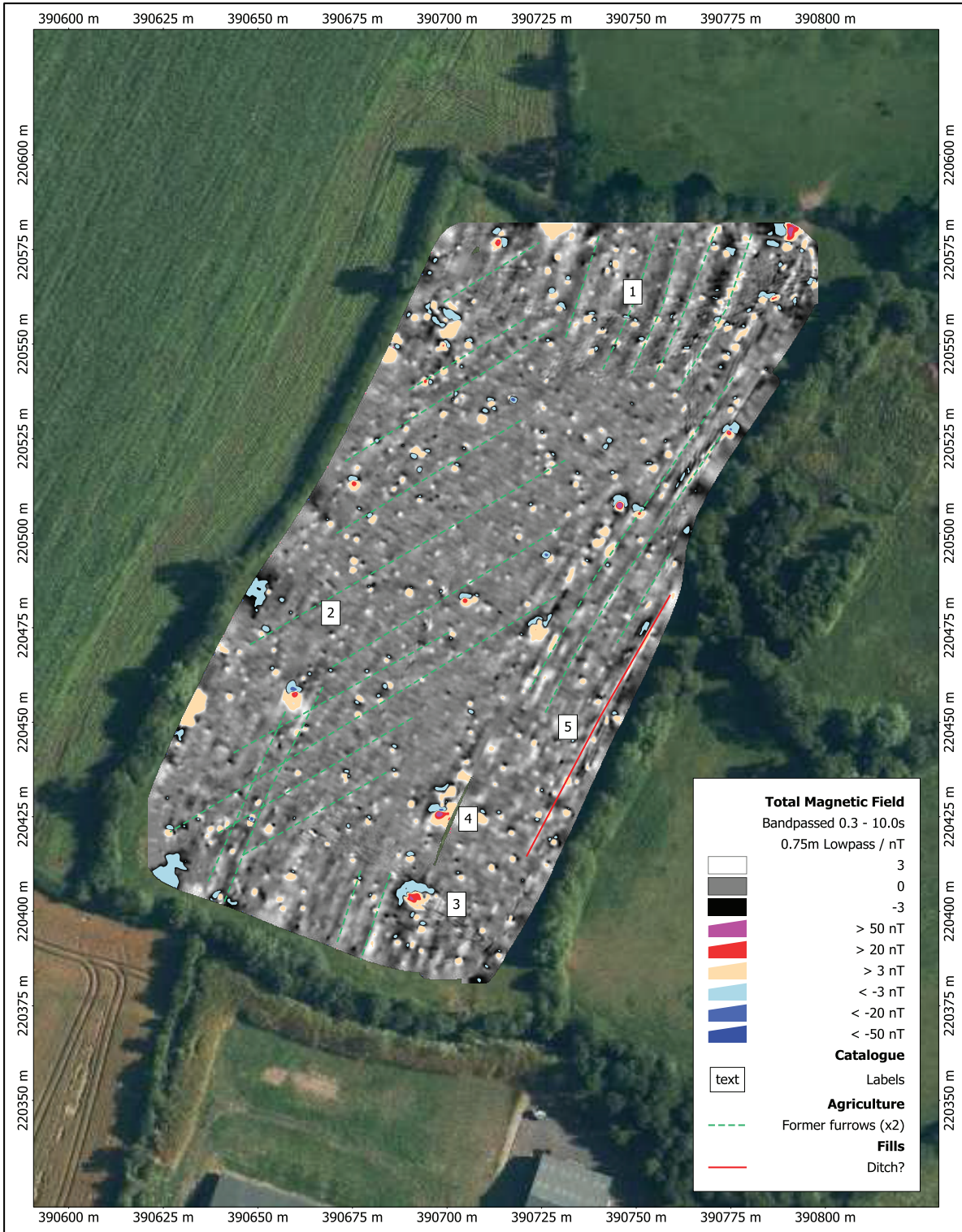
<p>Project</p> <p>Blue Bell Farm, Badgeworth                  Cheltenham, Gloucestershire</p> <p>Cultural Heritage Assessment</p>	<p>Legend</p>	<p>Solstice Heritage                  Crabtree Hall Business                  Centre                  Little Holtby                  Northallerton                  North Yorkshire                  DL7 9NY                  www.solsticeheritage.co.uk</p> 	
<p>Drawing</p> <p>Figure 7                  Bare Earth ZTV and                  Designated Heritage Assets</p>	<p>0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km</p>  <p>Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2015.</p>	<p>Drawn</p> <p>JB</p>	<p>Date</p> <p>August 2015</p>











BBF151 Bluebell Farm, Badgeworth, Gloucestershire  
 DWG 03 Interpretation



Orthographic Centre X: 390710.33 m Centre Y: 220477.52 m Scale: 1:1250 @ A4 Spatial Units: Meter. Do not scale off this drawing  
 File: BBF151.map from PERSEPOLIS 4/8/2015 Copyright ArchaeoPhysica Ltd 2015 OS OpenData Crown Copyright & Database Right 2015

Figure 9 Interpretive geophysical survey plot, reproduced from Roseveare and Lewis (2015)





Figure 10 View east from Churchdown Hill on the edge of the churchyard associated with the Church of St Bartholomew. The proposed development site lies to the centre-left of the photograph and will be partially screened by the tree belts visible beyond the yellow-brown patches of land



Figure 11 Looking west from the front scarp edge of Crickley Hill near to the scheduled earthwork rampart. The proposed development site sits beyond the yellow-brown fields in the centre of the photograph

## APPENDIX 2 - GAZETTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS

UID	Site	Period
1003529	Hucclecote Roman villa	Roman/Romano-British
1003586	Crickley Hill camp	Neolithic to Iron Age
1004848	Dryhill Roman villa	Roman/Romano-British
1004862	Leckhampton camp and tumulus	Prehistoric
1015111	Churchyard cross in Holy Trinity churchyard	Medieval
1015389	Churchyard cross in St Mary's churchyard	Medieval
1016764	Moat and fishpond at Bentham Manor	Medieval
1016835	Moat House moated site	Medieval
1016994	Moated site and fishponds at Church Farm	Medieval
1017039	Moated site and fishpond at Urrist Barn, 220m south west of Yew Tree Farm	Medieval
1017040	Crippets long barrow, 680m north east of Dryhill Farm	Neolithic
1017041	Two bowl barrows, known as Crippet's Wood round barrows, 560m and 590m north east of Dryhill Farm	Bronze Age

Table 9 Scheduled Monuments in the study area (wider and core)

UID	Name	Grade
1340103	CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY	I
1091720	CHURCH OF ST PAUL	II*
1088073	CHURCH OF ST PHILIP AND ST JAMES	II
1091721	GROUP OF 4 MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF ST PAUL CIRCA 3 1/2 METRES SOUTH AND SOUTH EAST OF THE CHANCEL	II
1091722	ELLYATES MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF ST PAUL CIRCA 3 METRES EAST OF THE PORCH	II
1091723	CHURCH FARMHOUSE	II
1091727	MANOR FARMHOUSE. THE RUSTY SHILLING	II
1091788	BADGEWORTH COURT SCHOOL	II
1091789	BADGEWORTH MANOR	II
1091790	LYCH GATE AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY	II
1091791	CROSS SHAFT BASE IN THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, CIRCA 28 METRES EAST SOUTH EAST OF THE CHANCEL	II
1091792	TWO SAINTE MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF THE CHANCEL	II
1091793	GROUP OF 8 MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, CIRCA 3 TO 7 METRES SOUTH OF THE CHURCH PORCH	II
1091794	ROW OF 3 SADLER MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, CIRCA 10 TO 13 METRES NORTH OF THE CHANCEL	II

UID	Name	Grade
1091795	BARN CIRCA 35 METRES SOUTH WEST OF FULL OF ELMS	II
1104331	REDGROVE COTTAGES WITH ATTACHED WALL AND OUTBUILDINGS	II
1104332	REDGROVE COTTAGES WITH ATTACHED WALL AND OUTBUILDINGS	II
1104333	REDGROVE COTTAGES WITH ATTACHED WALL AND OUTBUILDINGS	II
1152426	GROUP OF 5 MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, CIRCA 6 TO 14 METRES SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST OF THE VESTRY	II
1152455	MARGARET RANDLE MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, CIRCA 5 METRES NORTH OF THE NORTH AISLE	II
1152465	OLD SCHOOL HOUSE	II
1152994	BRICK HOUSE	II
1245783	GATE PIERS, RAILINGS AND GATES TO ARLE COURT	II
1245785	LODGE TO ARLE COURT	II
1245788	WALL AND GATEWAY FROM SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF ARLE COURT STABLES TO HATHERLEY LANE	II
1245789	WALLS AND BALUSTRADES OF ITALIAN GARDEN AT ARLE COURT	II
1304782	CHEST TOMB IN THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, CIRCA 5 METRES NORTH OF THE CHANCEL	II
1333240	NESLEY CROFT	II
1333247	ARLE COURT AND WALL ADJOINING	II
1333249	ARLE COURT STABLES	II
1340102	THE LODGE AND GATE PIERS AND WALL, BADGEWORTH COURT SCHOOL	II
1340104	TWO UNIDENTIFIED MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, CIRCA 4 TO 8 METRES SOUTH EAST OF THE CHANCEL	II
1340105	GROUP OF 5 MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, CIRCA 12 TO 17 METRES SOUTH OF THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF THE CHANCEL	II
1340106	THE COTTAGE	II

Table 10 Listed Buildings in the core study area

UID	Name	Grade
1091767	CHURCH OF ST GEORGE	I
1172312	CHURCH OF ST MARY MAGDALENE	I
1305148	CHURCH OF ST BARTHOLOMEW	I
1386724	THIRLESTINE HOUSE (CHELTENHAM COLLEGE) WITH ATTACHED RAILINGS AND 2 LAMP POSTS	I
1386792	CHELTENHAM MINSTER (ST MARY'S)	I
1387363	MONTPELLIER ROTUNDA (LLOYDS BANK), MONTPELLIER ROTUNDA AND PUMP ROOM	I
1091754	LECKHAMPTON COURT WITH WALL AND GATE PIERS	II*
1091764	BROCKWORTH COURT	II*
1103817	OXFORD PARADE AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	II*



UID	Name	Grade
1103835	EVELYN TERRACE, LANSDOWN TERRACE, EVELYN COURT, REGAN HOUSE, ATTACHED RAILINGS AND MEWS ARCHWAY	II*
1103838	CHRIST CHURCH AND ADJACENT CHURCH HALL	II*
1104370	NUMBERS 1 TO 13 WITH ATTACHED AREA RAILINGS THROUGHOUT AND PIER TO NUMBER 1	II*
1104372	NUMBERS 14 TO 34 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	II*
1104398	NUMBERS 18 TO 24 PRIORY PARADE AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	II*
1104401	OXFORD PARADE AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	II*
1152564	TITHE BARN CIRCA 8 METRES NORTH EAST OF BROCKWORTH COURT	II*
1153578	CHURCH OF ST MARY AND CORPUS CHRISTI	II*
1245181	MONTPELLIER ARCADE AND ATTACHED GATES	II*
1245263	LYPIATT TERRACE AND BALUSTRADES; AREA RAILINGS TO NUMBERS 3 AND 6	II*
1245384	LANSDOWN PLACE (TERRACE) AND MONTPELLIER COURT AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	II*
1245385	LANSDOWN (TERRACE) AND ATTACHED AREA RAILINGS WITH WALL AT LEFT	II*
1245772	CHURCH OF ST PHILIP AND ST JAMES WITH BOUNDARY WALL AND GATES	II*
1304748	CHURCH OF ST CATHERINE	II*
1304753	DOVECOTE CIRCA 3 METRES NORTH OF BRIDGE HOUSE	II*
1305066	CALEDONIA MANOR HOUSE	II*
1333172	NUMBERS 2 TO 12 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	II*
1333173	NUMBERS 13 TO 47 (AND ATTACHED AREA RAILINGS)	II*
1333176	NUMBERS 1 TO 23 (CONSECUTIVE) AND ATTACHED AREA RAILINGS	II*
1340121	CHURCH OF ST PETER AND Lych GATE	II*
1386726	CHELTENHAM COLLEGE (MAIN BLOCK TO ROAD WITH DINING HALL AND CHAPEL)	II*
1386735	BAYSHILL HOUSE AND LINGWOOD HOUSE	II*
1386868	CHURCH OF ST MATTHEW AND BOUNDARY WALL AND GATE PIERS TO ST GEORGE'S PLACE AND CLARENCE STREET	II*
1387123	CLAREMONT LODGE	II*
1387125	BAYSHILL LODGE (1 2 AND 3) BALLROOM MEWS ARCH TO NORTH WEST AND NUMBERS 1 TO 19 ROTUNDA TERRACE	II*
1387184	CHURCH OF ST PAUL	II*
1387337	NUMBER 81 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	II*
1387359	NUMBERS 1 TO 23 AND HANOVER HOUSE (PREMISES OF THE NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK)	II*
1387383	ORIEL TERRACE NUMBERS 1 TO 4 WITH MEWS ARCH AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	II*
1387401	BRANDON HOUSE	II*
1387563	MASONIC HALL	II*
1387583	TRINITY CHELTENHAM AND CHURCHYARD BOUNDARY WALLS	II*
1387631	NUMBERS 47 TO 83 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS WITH LOW WALLS AND END PIERS TO NUMBERS 71 AND 73	II*
1387670	NUMBERS 99-119 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	II*
1387684	NUMBERS 121 AND 123 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	II*
1387685	NUMBERS 125 AND 127 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	II*

UID	Name	Grade
1387686	GLOUCESTER LODGE (NUMBER 129) SHERBORNE LODGE (NUMBER 131) GATE PIERS AND GATES	II*
1387687	CLARENCE HOUSE AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	II*
1387698	QUEENS HOTEL	II*
1387813	ALMA HOUSE AND WALLS AND PIERS ADJOINING	II*
1387817	NUMBERS 1 TO 18 AND ATTACHED AREA RAILINGS	II*
1387845	TRIDENT HOUSE (NUMBER 27A) AND ATTACHED RAILINGS TO NUMBERS 15 TO 21 AND 27	II*
1387846	GEORGE HOTEL (NUMBER 41 TO 49) AND ATTACHED RAILINGS TO NUMBERS 29 TO 39 AND 43 TO 49	II*
1387870	CHURCH OF ST GREGORY	II*
1387877	SYNAGOGUE	II*
1387881	ST MARGARETS TERRACE NUMBERS 1 TO 6 AND ATTACHED AREA RAILINGS	II*
1387896	FRANCIS CLOSE COLLEGE OLD PRACTISING SCHOOL	II*
1387915	CHURCH OF ST STEPHEN	II*
1387935	GENERAL HOSPITAL (CENTRAL BLOCK) AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	II*
1387971	WILLOUGHBY (NUMBER 1) AND ATTACHED AREA RAILINGS TO NUMBERS 2 TO 12	II*
1387994	PARISH CENTRE FOR ST PHILIP AND ST JAMES	II*
1387995	ST PAULS COLLEGE CHELTENHAM AND GLOUCESTER COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION	II*
1388006	CHURCH OF ST PETER	II*

Table 11 Grade I and II\* Listed Buildings in the wider study area

HER Ref.	Sitetype	Name and Description
3790	General	Medieval Socket Stone
3791	General	Cell of Benedictine Priory
3794	General	Romano-British Pottery Fragment
4426	General	Probable Site of Hillfort-Terraces Churchdown Hill.
4932	General	Churchdown Deserted Settlement
4935	General	Roman? Weight found at Manor Farm
4944	Railways	Midland & South Western Junction Railway, C19 - C20, now disused, had own line from Andoversford Junction to Andover, later part of the GWR.
5593	Tramways	Gloucester and Cheltenham Tramroad (C19), branch to Leckhampton, sidings and depots (sites of).
5596	General	Romano-British Finds
5765	General	Mound Ditch & Possible Causeway at Manor Farm
6390	General	Site of Norman Nunnery
6637	General	Tollhouse (Site of)
6641	General	Well & Pond in St Marks
6644	General	Horse trough & drinking fountain (site of)

HER Ref.	Sitetype	Name and Description
6645	General	Roman coins from 5 Unwin Close
6655	Military	World War II FW3/26 pillbox by Hatherley Bridge (used as a clothes-store for neighbouring nursery). Demolished May or early June 2001.
6656	General	Alstone Lock-up (?)
6657	General	Roman Pottery from 16 Coberley Road
6676	General	Roman Lamp
6682	General	Roman Coin Find
6854	General	Cropmark
6922	Military	World War II Pillbox at Staverton Airfield
6923	Military	World War II Pillbox at Staverton Airfield
7615	General	Cleeve Roman Coin Hoard
8066	General	Cropmark
8322	General	Methodist Chapel Churchdown
8518	General	Whitelands Piece Fieldname
8519	General	Whitefurlong Fieldnames
8520	General	Mill Mead Fieldname
8524	General	Brickford Fieldnames
8643	General	Tween Town Fieldnames
8644	General	Mill Meadow Fieldname
8647	General	Puck Reddings Fieldname
8648	General	John in the Wood Fieldname
8649	General	Brick Kiln Ground Fieldname
8690	General	Stanley Fieldname
8746	General	High Pits Fieldname
8747	General	West Town Closes Fieldname
8748	General	Townsend Close Fieldname
8752	General	Hammocks Fieldname
8753	General	Burrow Fieldnames
8770	General	Barrow Hill Fieldname
8771	General	The Park Fieldname
8776	General	Blakeland Fieldname
8778	General	Townsend Fieldname
8794	General	Badgeworth Placename
9308	Railways	Banbury and Cheltenham Direct Railway (GWR), now disused.
9403	General	Neolithic axe from Cheltenham.
9404	General	Two flint scrapers from
9406	General	C3 Roman coin found
9407	General	C4 Roman coin found
9408	General	Roman coin of Gallienus found in Cheltenham
9417	General	Bronze age pot from
9422	General	C17 Quaker's Meeting House

HER Ref.	Sitetype	Name and Description
9423	General	C18 Baptist Chapel
11184	Railways	The route of the disused Great Western Railway Cheltenham and Honeybourne line.
11189	Railways	The Cheltenham and Great Western Union Railway (later part of the GWR).
11268	Railways	The Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, with branches to Evesham and Tewkesbury, later taken over by the Midland Railway.
13966	General	Berry Mead ; Berry Piece, Fieldnames from Tithe Map - Shurdington
15091	General	Structure
16916	General	Romano-British settlement at Brizen playing field, Cheltenham.
17940	General	Roman pottery finds
20884	Military	Site of WWII pillbox, Staverton.
20886	Military	WWII pillbox (type FW3/22), Staverton.
21016	Military	Site of a WWII pillbox built to guard the Hatherley Curve/Loop.
21017	Military	Site of a WWII pillbox built to guard the Hatherley Curve/Loop.
21018	Military	Site of a WWII pillbox built to guard the Hatherley Curve/Loop.
21023	General	Victorian School at 16 Hatherley Lane, Cheltenham.
21457	Military	Staverton WWII airfield, Staverton.
27067	Military	Possible location of WWII 'General Defence Area' searchlight site CL08 C3 Shurdington.
27079	Military	Location of a WWII light anti-aircraft battery (VP542 32), Staverton.
27082	Military	Location of a WWII light anti-aircraft battery (VP806 52), Cheltenham.
27083	Military	Location of a WWII light anti-aircraft battery (VP805 47), Cheltenham.
27084	Military	Location of a WWII light anti-aircraft battery (VP806 51), Cheltenham.
27108	Military	Location of a WWII light anti-aircraft battery (VP805 48), Staverton.
27110	Military	Possible site of World War Two Heavy (A2) and Light (VP 805 46) Anti-Aircraft Batteries at The Reddings, Badgeworth.
27518	General	A Roman bow brooch from Badgeworth parish, which was recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme in 2004.
27519	General	A Roman Polden Hill brooch from Badgeworth parish, which was recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme in 2004.
27813	General	A medieval coin find from Badgeworth parish, recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme in 2005.
27814	General	A medieval coin find recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme in 2005.
27815	General	A medieval coin find from Shurdington parish recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme.
27816	General	A medieval coin find from Badgeworth parish recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme in 2005.
27817	General	A medieval coin find from Badgeworth parish recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme in 2005.
27818	General	A medieval coin find from Badgeworth parish recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme in 2005.
27845	General	Undated pond in garden of Avenue Lodge, Chargrove Lane, Up Hatherley.
28409	General	Post medieval and modern features recorded during a 2005 evaluation excavation on land at North Road/Grovefield Way, Cheltenham.
28426	General	Possible site of a Civil War battle at 'Padsworth' between Waller and the Royalists under Prince Rupert, Badgeworth.

HER Ref.	Sitetype	Name and Description
30352	General	Well preserved field of ridge and furrow, Badgeworth.
31796	General	Cast copper alloy Head Stud Brooch length 19mm, width 12mm, thickness 3mm. Hollow wings with a semicircular cross section project from either side with the flat side facing forward. There is a pin running through the hollow, this would have supported th
32361	General	Mid to late Iron Age activity recorded at Arle Court, Cheltenham.
32362	General	C1-3 Roman activity recorded at Arle Court, Cheltenham.
32363	General	Saxon activity recorded at Arle Court, Cheltenham.
32937	General	Probable Roman Field system, The Oaklands, Shurdington
33924	General	Roman ditch from a watching brief at Brizen Fields, Cheltenham.
41580	Turnpike	Turnpike Road connecting Stroud and Cheltenham via Painswick and Pitchcombe.
41798	Turnpike	Turnpike road connecting Gloucester and Bedlam, Cheltenham.
41799	Turnpike	Turnpike road the connects Cheltenham and Staverton as an alternative route to Gloucester.
41805	General	St Christopher's Church was built in 1960 on Lincoln Avenue, Warden Hill, Cheltenham.
43294	Military	Type FW3/22 pillbox converted to a viewing platform at Staverton Airfield, Staverton.
43313	Military	Variant pillbox at Staverton Airfield, Staverton.
43485	CLL	Detached house. Mid 19 C. Large house with building details, Cheltenham.
43486	CLL	Lodge House. 1815. Painted brick under pitched slate roofs. Badgeworth Road, Cheltenham
43487	CLL	Lodge, dated 1857. It is one of a triangle of historic lodges around Manor Farm (listed grade II), Chargrove Lane, Cheltenham.
43488	CLL	House. c1880., rendered, slate roof. Hatherly Road, Cheltenham
43489	CLL	Detached house. Mid 19 C. Stucco fronted and painted brick; Hatherly Road, Cheltenham.
43490	CLL	Terraces. Early 20C. Of red brick with blue brick detailing, Hatherley Road, Cheltenham.
43491	CLL	Two pairs of semi-detached houses, Early c20, Brick detailing. 217/219 and 221/223 Hatherley Road. Cheltenham.
43492	CLL	Semi-detached houses. C1925, by Chatters, Smithson & Rainger. Lutyens influenced Surrey vernacular, Half timber, evoking garden suburbs.
43493	CLL	One of a semi-detached pair of town houses. Early c19. using stucco detailing, Gloucester Road, Cheltenham.
43494	CLL	One of a semi-detached pair of town houses. Early c19. Using stucco, and Architectural detailing, Gloucester Road, Cheltenham.
43495	CLL	Detached villa, now part of Dean Close School. Late 19th century. Lansdown Road, Cheltenham.
43848	CLL	Cylindrical letterbox with horizontal aperture and domed cap. Royal GR cipher with crown. Communications; early 20c. Libertus Road
43851	CLL	Detached House. Late 19 C. Stucco. Three bays with two-storey canted bay window to the left and a central projecting porch. The house itself is very plain but the front garden is bounded by 18 C wrought-iron railings and gates of outstanding quality
43859	CLL	Cylindrical letterbox with horizontal aperture and domed cap. Royal scrolled VR cipher. Alma Road.
43866	CLL	Lodge House. 1854. Painted brick under pitched slate roofs. Two storeys, cruciform plan with two-light neo-Tudor flat-arched windows with timber Y tracery. Hatherley Road.
43891	CLL	House. c18, extended and altered. Two storeys, set back from Sunnyfield Lane in large garden. Front door flanked by two bay windows under a single lean-to roof. Modern windows. Parish Council meetings used to be held here in the 1850s. Sunnyfield Lane.

HER Ref.	Sitetype	Name and Description
43892	CLL	Village Hall, built by public subscription (6d a brick) as a memorial to those who died from the Up Hatherley area in the First World War. Single storey, rendered with brick piers, half-hipped roof. Multi-paned gable end window under lintol, inscribed. C
43893	CLL	House. C1820. Formerly Sinton Lawn, known as West Farm in 1854. Two storey. Half-hipped slate roof. Five bays. Gable end chimney stacks. Cold Pool Lane.
47455	Military	Site of a WW1 training airfield at Badgeworth.
47513	Military	Post-World War Two Italian Working Camp (555 Company) at Woodfield Farm, Churchdown.
47631	Military	World War Two Air Raid Precaution Signal Box at Lansdown, Cheltenham.
47632	Military	World War Two Air Raid Precaution Signal Box at Churchdown Station, Churchdown.
47633	Military	Site of a World War Two Air Raid Precaution Signal Box at Badgeworth.
47664	Military	Site of a World War Two Air Raid Precaution signal box at Hatherley Junction, Up Hatherley.

Table 12 HER sites in the core study area

