



# HPS

Professional Archaeological Services

Bank Cottage, High Street, Clearwell, Coleford, Gloucestershire, GL16 8JS

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**Client:** Ms A Mckinley

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**Project:** Desk Based Assessment

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## Non-Technical Summary

In July 2016 Heritage Planning Services Ltd was commissioned by Ms A Mckinley to undertake an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) on land at Bank Cottage, High Street, Clearwell, Coleford, Gloucestershire, GL16 8JS (the Project Site). The DBA was commissioned to determine the known or potential archaeological presence at the Project Site and the assess the significance.

The assessment has identified that terracing to the rear of the site is likely to be contemporary with the 19th century layout and that this potentially formed the rear wall of two historic properties that previously occupied the development area. Therefore, they are significant to the developmental history of the Project Site. However, the historic features are not considered to be of national significance.

Any development of the Project Site which seeks to remove or rework the terrace is likely to cause irreparable damage to the terrace wall and architectural features relating to the development of the Project Site. It is therefore suggested that the terrace walls and related features be recorded to a level appropriate to their significance, in order to ensure preservation by record, in the event that the features are to be removed or obscured by the proposed development.

Furthermore, there is potential for remnants of the footings of the early buildings to be preserved to the north of the development area. As the date of the early structures cannot be ascertained from the documentary evidence alone, it is suggested that a programme of archaeological recording be conditioned in line with the development of the Project Site. This could take the form of an archaeological watching brief.



# 1. Introduction

## Background

- 1.1. In July 2016 Heritage Planning Services Ltd was commissioned by Ms A Mckinley to undertake an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) on land at Bank Cottage, High Street, Clearwell, Coleford, Gloucestershire, GL16 8JS (hereafter referred to as the Project Site).
- 1.2. The DBA has been undertaken in response to consultation provided by Mr David Haigh, Conservation Advisor to Forest of Dean District Council, with regards to a previous planning application (P0276/16/FUL), requiring the submission of an archaeological desk-based assessment and statement of significance.
- 1.3. The objective of this DBA was to identify the nature, extent and significance of any archaeological resource within the Project Site and its environs (the Study Area) and to assess the impact that any development might have upon any known or unknown heritage assets. This document also assesses the significance of the non-designated assets in question.
- 1.4. This document has been compiled by Sam Driscoll BA (Hons), MA, MCI/A and is completed under HPS project reference HPS-137/16.

## The Project Site and Study Area

- 1.5. The Project Site is located in the small settlement of Clearwell, Gloucestershire within the parish of Newland in the Forest of Dean. The village is situated 5km south of Coleford.
- 1.6. Clearwell is a linear settlement, defined by piecemeal development dating mainly from the 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and scattered predominantly along the High Street.

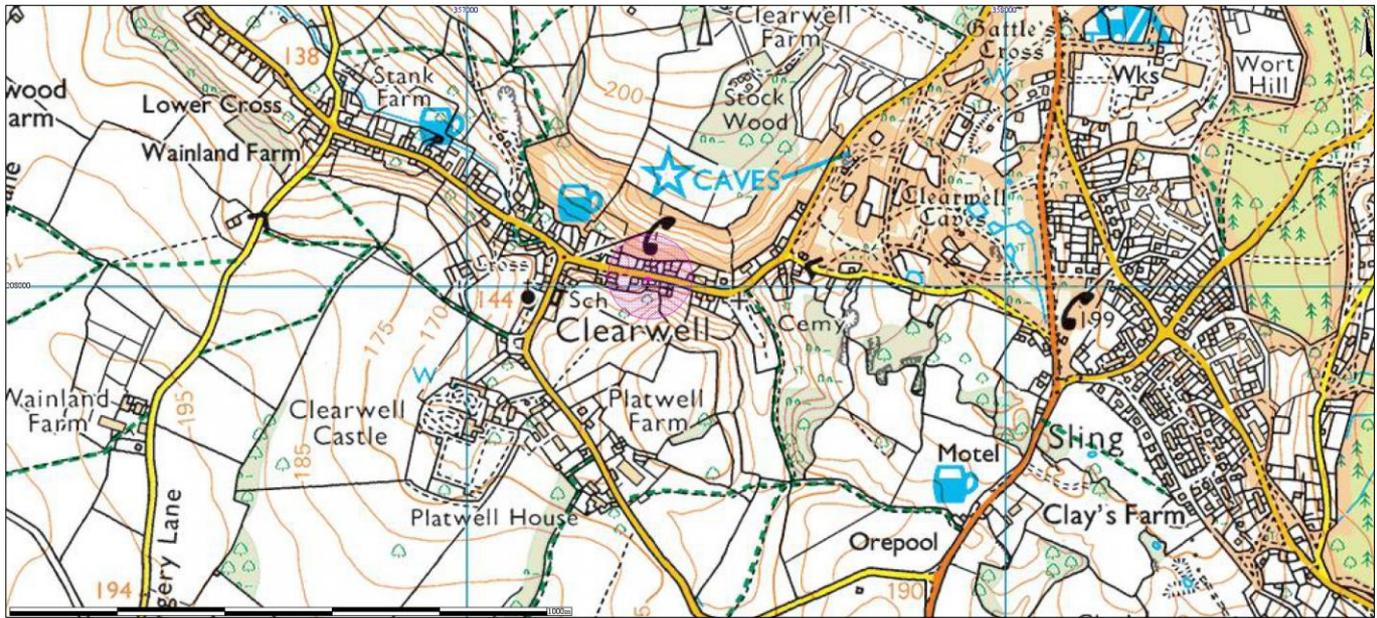


Figure 1: General location of the Project Site circled in pink

- 1.7. The Project Site is located within the Clearwell Conservation Area, which is partly characterised by the strong linear form of the settlement, with dwellings abutting the main roads. This pattern of development is caused by topographical conditions, which limit building plots to a thin strip of level ground at the base of the valley, which rises from 140m aOD to 200m aOD.
- 1.8. Geologically the Project Site is defined by Late Devonian Tintern Sandstone Formation (TSG), with superficial Flandrian Age Alluvium, bordering the site directly to the north. The site is located approximately 140m aOD, at the bottom of a steep sided valley.



Figure 2: Detailed location of the Project Site outlined in blue



Figure 3 Project Site survey © Total Design Limited Yellow = northern plot boundary / Green = late buttressing / Red = retaining wall/ Orange = upper terrace garden wall / Purple = upper terrace garden wall / Blue = eastern retaining wall.

1.9. A radius of 500m has been given for the Study Area within the DBA.



## Site Visit

1.10. The Project Site was accessed on the 1<sup>st</sup> August 2016. The development area is located between the 19<sup>th</sup> century Bank Cottage to the east and Bethel Methodist Chapel to the west. Access is gained south off of the High Street.

1.11. The development area is fronted by a partially truncated double skin wall (Figure 3 yellow), constructed in local sandstone (Photo 1). The remaining five courses suggests that the structure has been reconstructed at some point in its history, as only the lower two courses exhibit the design which is demonstrated by the continuation of the intact wall fronting the neighbouring Bank Cottage. The upper three courses of the truncated wall fronting the Project Site demonstrate a regular coursed design.



*Photo 1 South-east facing view of boundary wall*

1.12. A 3.2m high wall is located 9.5m to the rear of the plot (Figure 3 red). Breeze block walls mark the location of degraded garden steps, leading east up to the level of Bank Cottage. The lower portion



of the wall (approximately 2m in height) appears to have been constructed in front of the original retaining wall and is probably acting as a buttress (Figure 3 green).



*Photo 2 ESE facing view of retaining wall (Scale 2m)*

1.13. The wall may preserve at least four phases of construction. The earliest portion appears to be the uneven coursed section visible to the east terminal, which is now protected by a single skin of breeze blocks (representing the latest phase), built just above the height of the terrace (Photo 3). The second phase appears to be the visible upper coursing, followed by the lower coursing which is seen to be stepped out by the depth of a single stone and is probably supporting the original structure.



*Photo 3 West facing view of retaining wall from east terminal. Potential first phase of wall is marked by scales, 1 x 500mm & 1 x 1m*

1.14. A return could clearly be seen at the eastern end of the retaining wall (Photo 4). The southern façade exhibits quoining comprising reclaimed masonry (Photo 5). This suggests that the wall was adapted to form the rear wall of a structure.



*Photo 4 SSW facing view of NNE return of retaining wall (Scales 1 x 500mm & 1 x 1m)*



*Photo 5 North facing view of return (Scale 1 x 1m)*



1.15. A third wall is orientated parallel to the retaining wall, on the upper terrace (Photo 6). This forms a narrow pathway, with five steps leading up to another terraced area, seemingly used as a garden (Photo 7). This wall is neatly capped with local sandstone, however the upper coursing exhibits at least three obvious changes in height, suggesting that this wall has been truncated and made good at some time in the past (Figure 3 orange).



*Photo 6 South-west facing view of upper terrace garden wall (Scale 1m)*



*Photo 7 South facing view of terrace steps (Scales 1 x 500mm & 1m)*

1.16. To the rear of the plot, a forth wall denotes the back of the terrace, behind which the land continues to rise (Photo 8). This randomly coursed wall, in local sandstone may represent one of the oldest of the structures and is the only one to be easily matched to the early maps.



*Photo 8 SW facing view of rear wall (Scales 1 x 500mm & 1 x 1m)*

1.17. A smaller garden wall orientated north-south, truncates the terraced garden (Photo 9). This is comprised of reclaimed local sandstone with other masonry features including a Post Medieval quern and boundary stones built into the fabric (Figure 3 purple).



*Photo 9 SSW facing view of garden wall*

1.18. Lastly, a high sandstone retaining wall separates Bank Cottage from the upper terrace (Photo 10 Figure 3 blue).



*Photo 10 SSW facing view of east retaining wall, with Bank Cottage to the left (Scales 1 x 2m & 1 x 1m)*

1.19. Local sandstone is the main fabric noted in the construction of the walls discussed above and where historic bonding material is preserved, this has a reddish brown appearance. Both sandstone and mortar are similar to those exhibited in the adjacent Methodist chapel, which was opened in 1852. However, the distinct random uncoursed style exhibited in the rear and side elevations of the chapel is notably different from the coursed examples on the site.



### 3. Planning Policy

#### NPPF

- 3.1. "In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary." Paragraph 128.

### 4. Aims

- 4.1. The aim of this Desk-Based Assessment is to:
- Identify the presence of designated and non-designated cultural heritage assets within the Study Area;
  - Identify the potential of the Project Site to include archaeological deposits and to determine, where possible, their condition and likely level of survival;
  - Provide an assessment of the known or predicted heritage assets considering their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests;
  - Define the potential development impact to the archaeological resource;
  - Assess the significance of the non-designated assets that formed the basis for refusal of planning permission.

### 5. Methodology

- 5.1. This Desk-Based Assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the CIfA Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (revised Dec 2014), which states that a DBA *'will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area'* and that in *'development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable*



*reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact'* (CIfA 2014: 4).

5.2. All work was carried out in line with the following standards and guidance-

- *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Guidance Document, University of Reading, Reading;
- *The Management of Archaeological Projects-2*. English Heritage, 1991;
- *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Paragraph 128*. Communities and Local Government 2012.

5.3. The DBA involved consultation of available archaeological and historical information from documentary, cartographic and historic environment record sources, within a 500m radius of the Project Site. This is the Study Area.

5.4. The aim was to produce a document that not only considered the potential for archaeological remains on the Project Site, but to also put these into their historical and archaeological context.

5.5. The primary repositories for information consulted comprised:

- Gloucestershire County Council Historic Environment Record;
- National Heritage List for England (NHLE);
- Geological Maps;
- Ordnance Survey maps of the site and its environs;
- Historical maps and documents held in Gloucestershire Archives, local libraries or other archives (where relevant);
- Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books;
- Unpublished research reports and archives, including those held by relevant museums and local societies.



## 6. Archaeological and Historical Baseline Survey

### Introduction

- 6.1. The information presented here is derived from sources including the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record, the Historic England AMIE database, the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and surviving cartographic resources, along with other published or documentary sources.

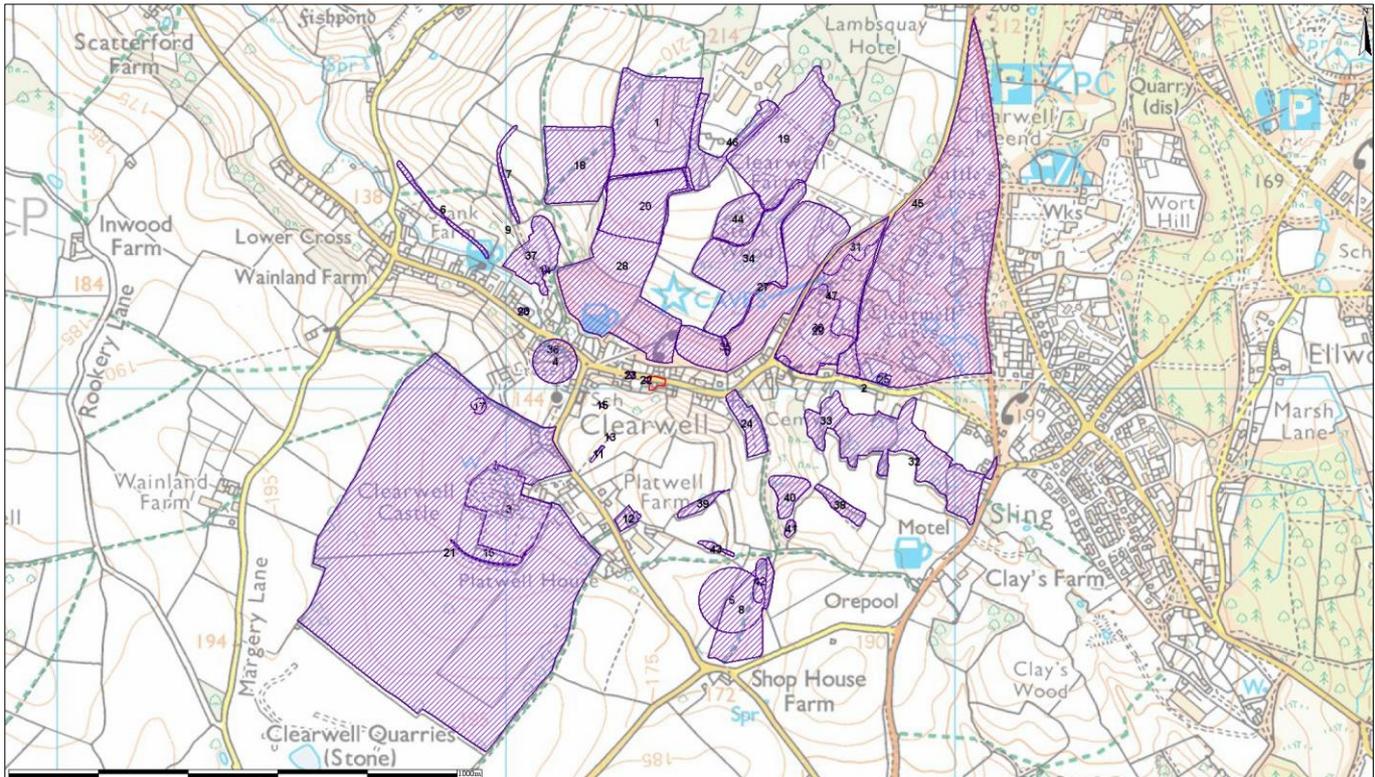


Figure 4: Non-designated assets in the Study Area (HPS MON ID)



Figure 5: Scheduled Monuments in the Study Area

## Prehistoric

- 6.2. No prehistoric activity is recorded on the Project Site or within the Study Area.
- 6.3. Due to the lack of known sites, the Post Medieval development of the Project Site and the topographical constraints, the potential for Prehistoric deposits to be preserved is considered low.

## Romano-British (AD 44 AD 410)

- 6.4. The scheduled and buried remains of a Romano-British villa, with associated buildings and agricultural enclosures is located c. 500m north of the Project Site (HPS Mon ID: 1).
- 6.5. Roman coins, ornaments and cinder heaps associated with scowles were supposedly found at Sling, c. 460m east of the Project Site (HPS Mon ID: 2). However, this appears to be a misinterpretation of the location, with the finds coming from the general iron working area and not specifically the aforementioned site.
- 6.6. A putative Roman villa is also recorded c. 380m southwest of the Project Site (HPS Mon ID: 3). Later investigation has failed to determine the presence of the Roman Villa and no supporting evidence was forthcoming from the Gloucestershire NMP.



6.7. If the Roman sites mentioned above were more robust in terms of evidence, then the Project Site could be considered to be surrounded by Roman archaeology. As it is, two of the sites are not positive and as such the potential for Roman activity to survive on or around the Project Site should be considered low.

### Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

6.8. There is no recorded surviving evidence for Early Medieval activity either directly on the Project Site or within the surrounding area.

6.9. Once again, due to the lack of known sites, the Post Medieval development of the Project Site and the topographical constraints, the potential for associated deposits to be preserved is considered low.

### Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1539)

6.10. By AD 1444, the name *Clowerwall* is recorded. Part of the etymology probably relates to a *spring*, from the Old English *wiella* (Ekwall 110; 1991), whilst the first part of the name may relate to clover. Another form is that of *Clowerwall*, potentially meaning *sluice gate of a mill damn* (BBC: Clearwell). In AD 1220, it is suggested that the village was known by the name *Wellenton*, *Wellington* or *Welinton*. However, this name probably related to the parish of Newland rather than the village of Clearwell (Baggs and Jurica 1996: 195-231).

6.11. The village does not appear to be noted in Domesday, and the earliest archaeology (notably buildings) dates to the Medieval period. Early settlement in Newland parish appears to comprise scattered hamlets (Baggs and Jurica 1996: 195-231) and it is probable that Clearwell is an example, but it is unclear if the settlement dates to the pre-conquest period.

6.12. The Medieval hamlets of Clearwell, Peak, Platwell and Wainlete coalesced to form Clearwell Village by at least the early 14<sup>th</sup> century (Baggs and Jurica 1996).

6.13. The earliest surviving evidence is the Scheduled Village Cross, c. 150m WNW of the Project Site, which dates to the early 14<sup>th</sup> century and retains the five square steps and base with carved niches of that date (HPS SM ID: 2). It was restored in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the present shaft and cross were added.



6.14. Other evidence relating to the Medieval period is tentative. Although a possible Medieval Manor House is recorded c. 200m east of the Project Site (HPS Mon ID: 4) and a Medieval Fishpond c. 470m southeast of the Project Site (HPS Mon ID: 5), these entries are both contested. The HER remarks that Dr Cyril Hart has challenged both these entries, stating that there was never a Manor of Clearwell, nor is there any evidence (place name, deed or map) to support a Medieval fishpond and that the depression it has been interpreted from is incorrect.

The development of the Project Site prior to the Post Medieval period is unknown, however the site appears to have been heavily truncated to the north, due to the terracing of land to provide a level building plot. Therefore, the potential for the site to preserve Medieval archaeology is considered low.

### **Post-Medieval (AD 1540 – AD 1900)**

6.15. Regardless of the uncertainty over the precise origin of Clearwell, the village and its surrounding area were undoubtedly part of the significant mining heritage represented in this area of Gloucestershire. Iron working, in the form of scowles, features possibly unique to the Forest of Dean, are open-cast iron ore extraction pits and they occur plentifully within the study area (see PHS Mon IDs: 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34 35, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 and 46), whilst other forms of iron working heritage such as bellpits (HPS Mon ID: 45) and furnaces and hearths (HPS Mon ID: 30) also occur.

6.16. Whilst many of these features are undated, where they are dated they tend to be Post-Medieval, although mining for iron has occurred here since the Prehistoric period (HPS Mon ID: 47).

### **Listed Buildings**

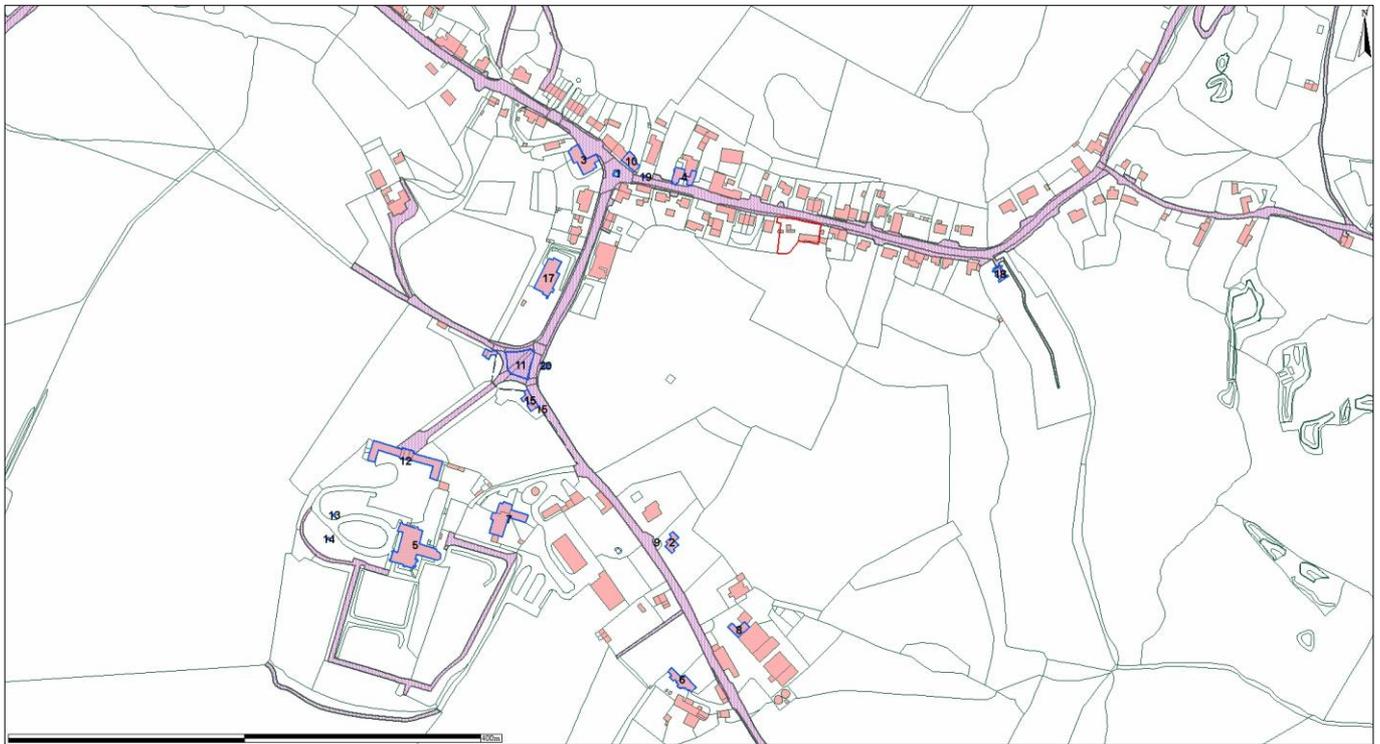


Figure 6: Listed Buildings in the Study Area

- 6.17. There are 20 Listed Buildings within the study area and they are Post-Medieval in date, starting in the 16<sup>th</sup> century (HPS LB ID: 2-6). The nearest Listed Buildings to the Project Site are the late 16<sup>th</sup> century cottages, situated c. 100m WNW (HPS LB ID: 4).
- 6.18. The nearest heritage asset to the Project Site is the Methodist Chapel immediately to the west (HPS Mon ID: 22). This chapel was originally built in 1836 as a primitive preaching room, but was replaced in 1852 by a more substantial chapel, that continued in use until 1977. This is an interesting, but not nationally significant building that contributes to the character of the conservation area. Importantly, the building materials for the surrounding walls of the church are similar to the wall on the Project Site, possibly indicating that they were constructed at the same time.
- 6.19. Structures believed to date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century are preserved on the Project Site and remnants of related archaeology may be preserved beneath the current parking area adjacent to the High Street.

## Events

- 6.20. Six events were recorded within the study area, however none were seen to have any significance with regards to the Project Site and so have been omitted.



## 7. Historic Development of the Project Site (including the Walls)

- 7.1. The village of Clearwell has retained its linear form, despite development encroachment in the 20<sup>th</sup> century (HPS Mon ID: 3).
- 7.2. At the time of the production of the Tithe Map in 1842, the Project Site is numbered as 1892 and listed on the Tithe apportionment as Cottage and Garden (Table 1). There is a structure onsite which is L shaped in plan, and there is evidence of a potential partition, suggesting that the property may have been divided to form two semidetached dwellings at this time. However, the plot name doesn't reflect this. The building is located within an enclosure, which is partitioned to the west, creating the annex which was to become the building plot for the Methodist church (Figure 7).
- 7.3. The Project Site boundary to the south is clearly depicted on the Tithe map.

Plot Number	Name
1873	The Hill
1876	Cottage and Garden
1880	The Hill
1886	Cottage and Garden
1892*	Cottage and Garden
1893	Blank
1894	Squires Orchard
1895	Cottage and Garden
1896	Cottage and Garden
1898	Blank
2040	Plump Close

Table 1: Tithe map plot numbers and names on selected land around the Project Site. \* = Project Site



Figure 7: 1842 Tithe Map showing plot division, boundary and buildings. Project site highlighted in purple.

- 7.1. The first edition Ordnance Survey map gives a much clearer image of the properties occupying the Project Site. Here two semidetached dwellings appear to be depicted to the north of the site, with a property in the location of the modern day Bank Cottage, to the east. A wall is depicted to the south of the properties, most likely marking the edge of the terracing, in order to establish a level building plot.
- 7.2. Census records were accessed from 1861 – 1901 in an attempt to understand the nature of the buildings that may have stood on the Project Site during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Only the 1901 census records the location of the Methodist chapel and there is no mention of the name Bank Cottage. Therefore, properties 17 & 18 recorded adjacent to the chapel have been considered most likely to represent the buildings subsequently removed.
- 7.3. Properties recorded as numbers 17 & 18 appear on the 1901 listing, and have an occupation history dating back to at least 1861. At this time the Head of the families are listed as Richard Jenkins (N<sup>o</sup> 17) and Edmund Jones (N<sup>o</sup> 18), with occupations recorded as stone cutter and wheelwright, respectively. By 1881 number 17 is occupied by William Davies, recorded as a labourer in an Iron Mine and by 1901 the properties are occupied by Henry Fox (Banksman) and Thomas Baker (Miner). The documents highlight that these buildings represented worker's cottages.

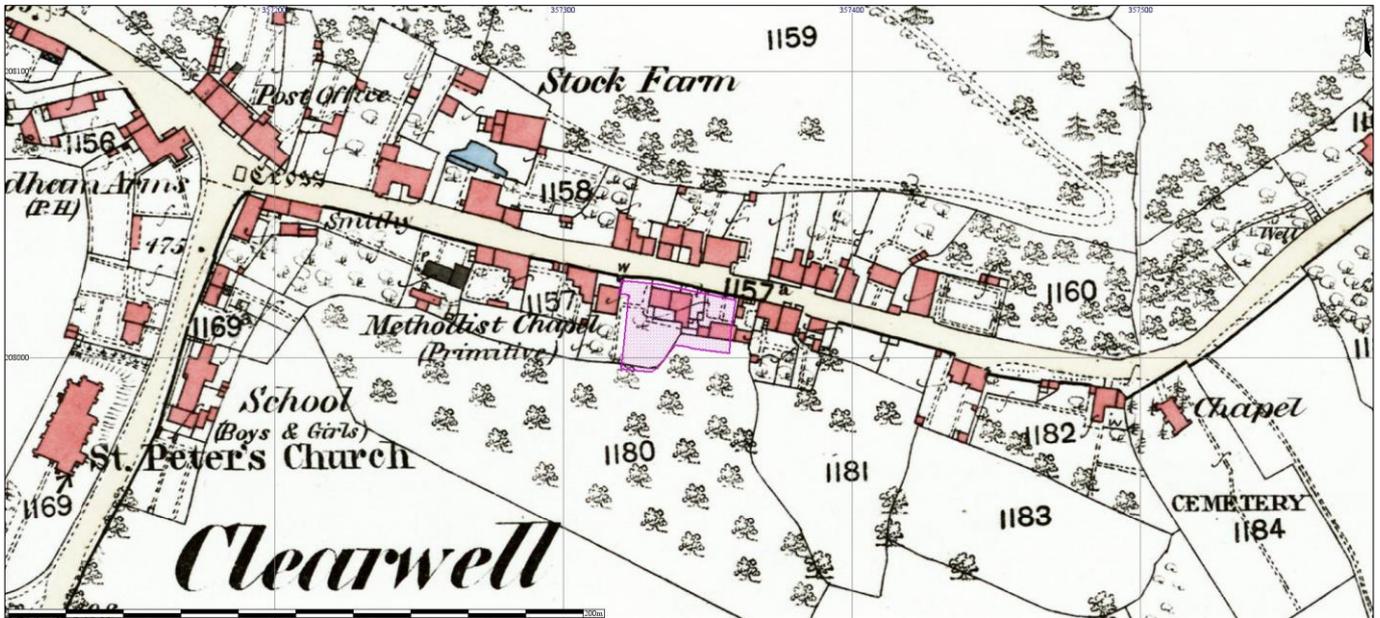


Figure 8: 1881 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map showing buildings and retaining wall (copyright: Know Your Place)

7.4. By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century the eastern property appears to have been removed, however the building plot is still marked on the map.

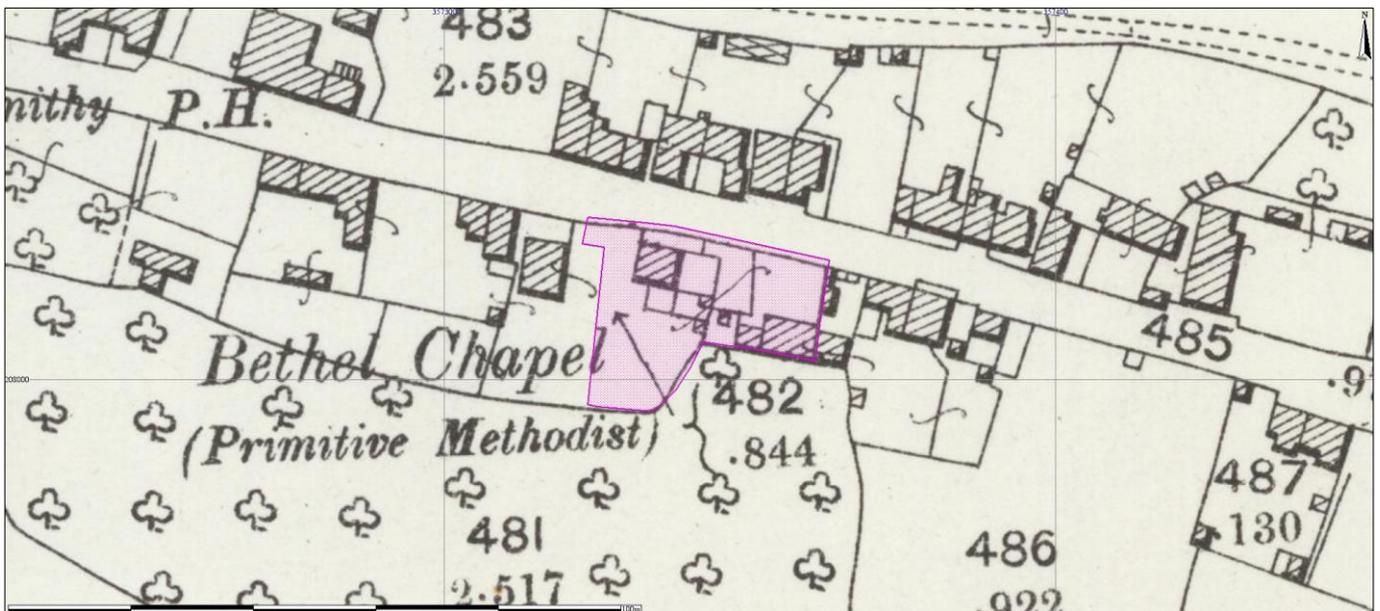


Figure 9 1902 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS Map with Project Site marked in purple.

7.5. By 1972 the properties have been demolished and four smaller buildings are shown on the site. The building plot belonging to the footprint of the eastern 19<sup>th</sup> century cottage is still marked out. A boundary appears to be marked to the rear of the Methodist church, however the angle and location does not correspond to the terrace or retaining wall observed on the modern day Project Site.

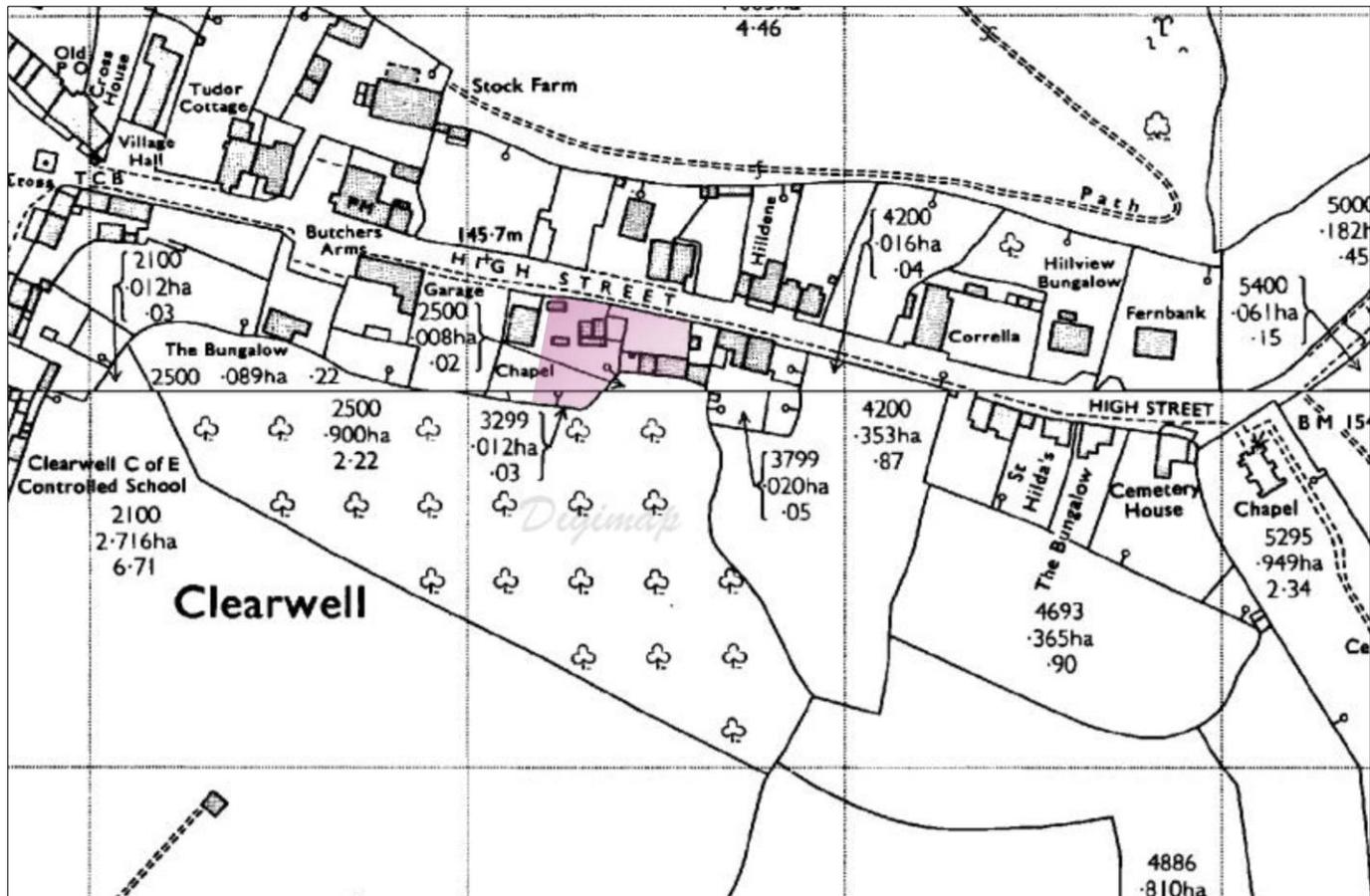


Figure 10 1972 Landmark Information Group Data with Project Site in purple.

## 8. Statement of Significance

- 8.1. The Project Site comprises a truncated boundary wall (Figure 3 yellow), a visually prominent retaining wall (Figure 3 red) and a complex of low walls creating an upper terrace to the rear (Figure 3 orange & purple). The latter is hidden from view by the upper courses of the retaining wall. The front of the plot comprises a gravel parking area with corrugated iron and breeze block lean-to against the western wall.
- 8.2. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century two properties were seen to be located to the north of the plot, and aligned with the High Street. Although the historic maps are not accurate enough to conclusively overlay the modern survey of the Project Site, a rough plan suggests that the location of the terrace (orange) and retaining wall (red) correspond to the location of the back plot marker and rear property walls,



respectively, and that part of the original retaining wall is likely to be preserved in a small section of masonry to the eastern terminal.

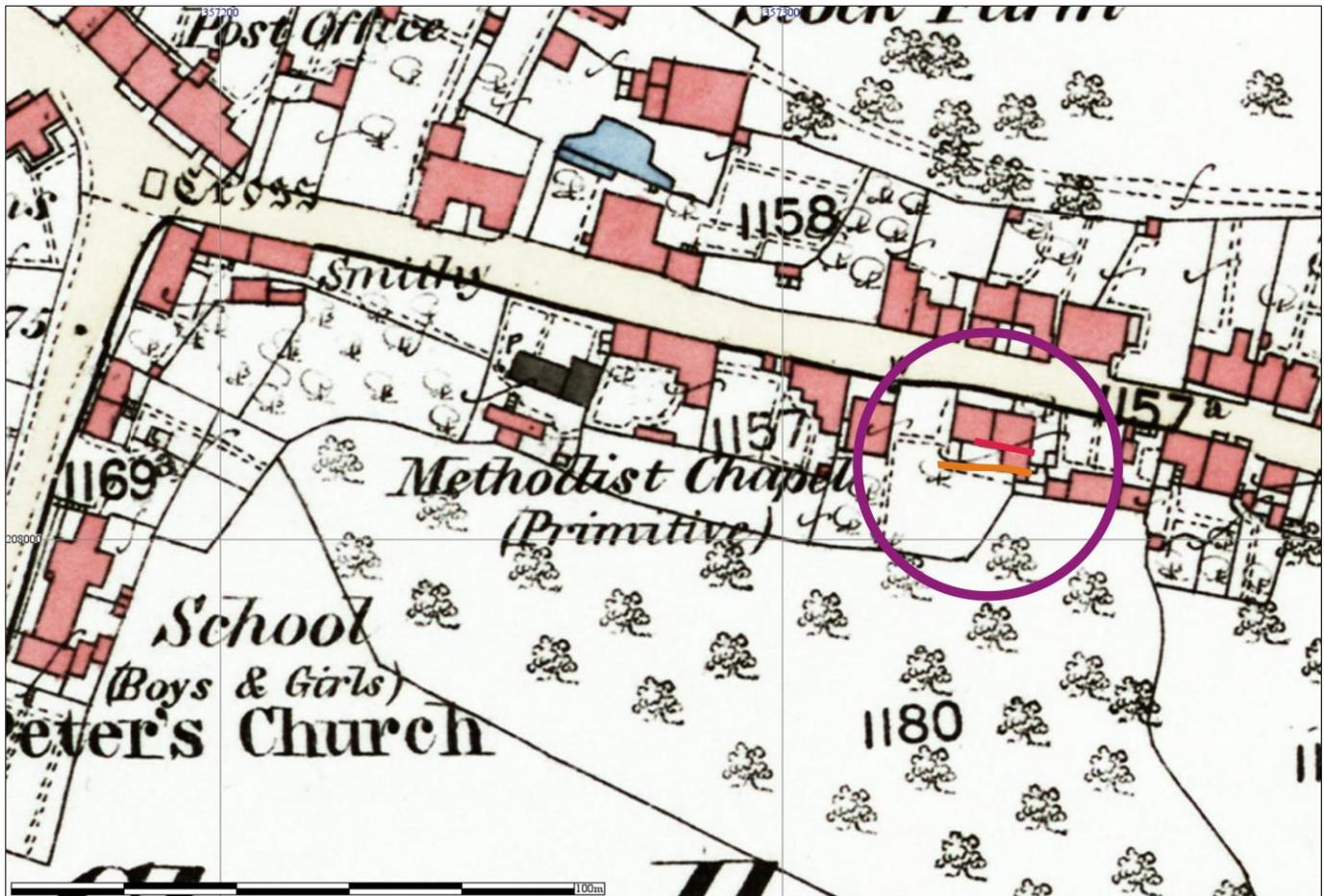


Figure 11 1881 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS with approximate wall locations overlaid in red and orange

- 8.3. However, the return noted at the eastern terminal of the retaining wall more accurately fits the plan of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century site. By 1902 only the western property remains, however the plots are still outlined and probably defined by physical boundary walls. The evidence of reused material in the return and the correspondence of the masonry with the corner of the plot strengthens this theory.

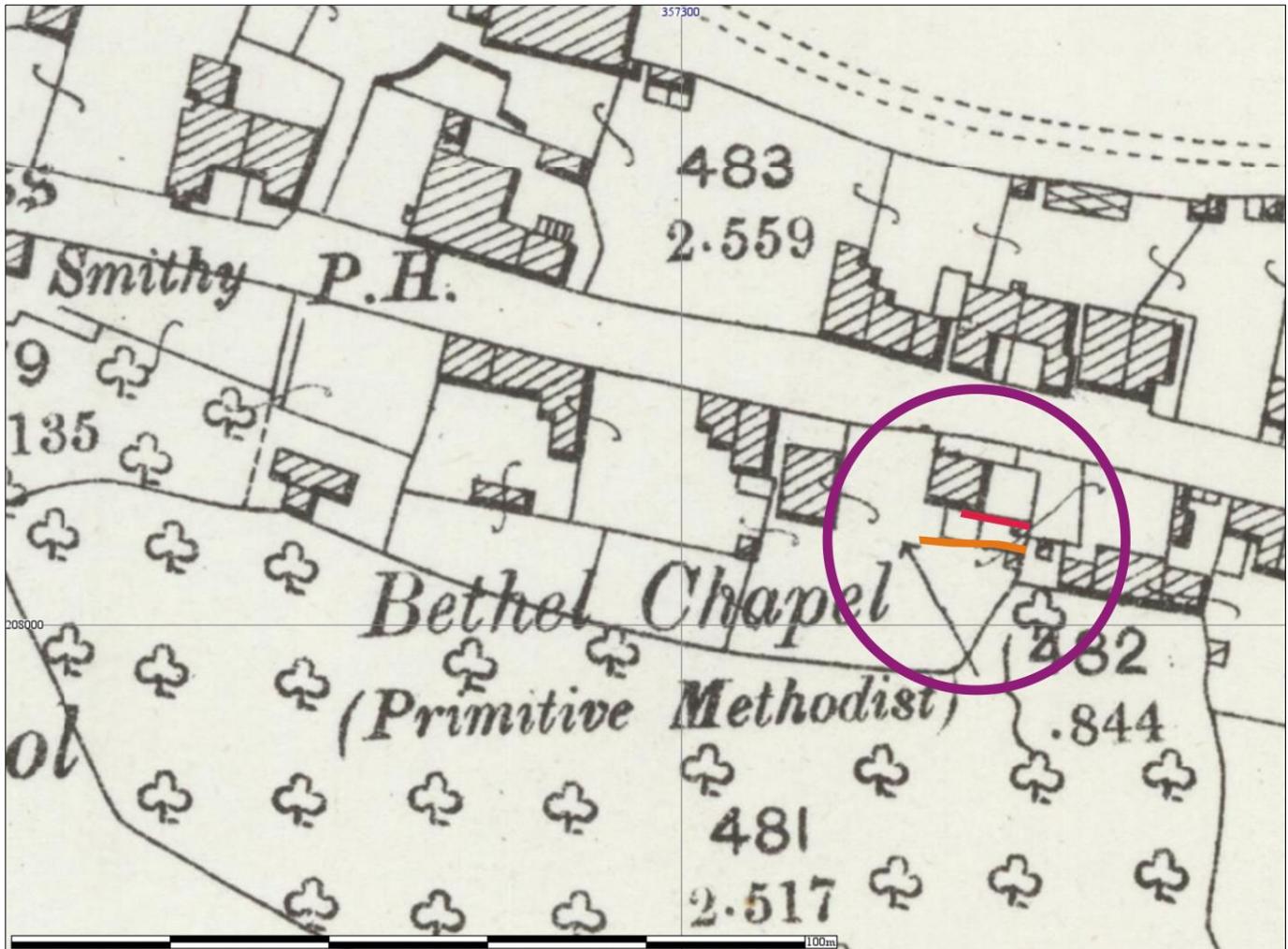


Figure 12 1902 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS map with approximate wall locations in red and orange

- 8.4. Whilst the roadside wall (yellow) marks the location of the historic boundary, evidence suggests that the remaining structure has undergone major repair or rebuilding at some time in its history.
- 8.5. The retaining wall which is located in the region of the rear of the historic properties (red), is buttressed by a lower sandstone wall, which has been truncated (green). This is thought to be a later addition, and probably constructed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.



Photo 11 SSW facing view of retaining wall to the west showing evidence of truncated upper courses.

- 8.6. The configuration of the upper terrace garden walls is not fully represented on the historic maps and whilst they are likely to mark the location of the rear garden plots (presumably on an upper level), it is suggested that these too belong to a later phase of activity.
- 8.7. The north- south garden wall (Figure 3 purple) is a later addition. The inclusion of reclaimed material and lack of inclusion in the cartographic evidence again suggests that this may have been established in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 8.8. The retaining wall to the east, separating Bank Cottage from the upper terrace (Figure 3 blue), is likely to preserve part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century site.
- 8.9. It is concluded that the retaining walls (red & blue) and the eastern terrace (orange) are the oldest features within the proposed development area, and are likely to represent the 19<sup>th</sup> century Project Site layout. As such they are considered to be significant in that they preserve part of the industrial heritage of Clearwell, being representative of the fabric of worker's cottages occupied in the



industrial period. However, they are unlikely to have contributed to the historic setting of the High Street, as by their nature they are unlikely to have been visible from the roadside. Indeed, the retaining terrace wall is likely to have comprised the rear wall of the structures on site, until their demolition in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## **9. Impact Assessment (proposals and impact to significance)**

- 9.1. The assessment has identified that the terrace is likely to be contemporary with the 19<sup>th</sup> century layout and that this most likely formed the rear wall of the historic properties. Therefore, they are significant to the developmental history of the Project Site. However, the historic features are not considered to be of national significance.
- 9.2. Any development of the Project Site which seeks to remove or rework the terrace is likely to cause irreparable damage to the terrace wall and architectural features relating to the development of the Project Site. It is therefore suggested that the terrace walls and related features be recorded to a level appropriate to their significance, in order to ensure preservation by record, in the event that the features are to be removed or obscured by the proposed development.
- 9.3. Furthermore, there is potential for remnants of the footings of the early buildings to be preserved to the north of the development area. As the date of the early structures cannot be ascertained from the documentary evidence alone, it is suggested that a programme of archaeological recording be conditioned in line with the development of the Project Site. This could take the form of an archaeological watching brief.



## 10. Bibliography

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<http://www.information-britain.co.uk/county25/townguideClearwell/>



# 11. Appendices

## Appendix 1 Event Gazetteer

HPS Event ID	Name	Description	GCC Mon UID
1	Modern archaeological evaluation and monitoring at Stock Wood, Clearwell, the site of undated scowles.	HER 17082 DESCRIPTION: -Area of scowles in woodland. Impressive scowles, 200 metres SSE of Stock Farm villa (SMR 5611), were being filled and levelled by the owner of Stock Farm in 1991. {Source Work 5938.}1996 - A site visit was made by J.Hoyle of Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service on 05/11/1996 in relation to a planning application within the area of scowles. The application site was grassed with occasional bushes. The site archive has been deposited with Dean Heritage Centre, Soudley under accession number 2001/66. {Source Work 5129.}1998 - An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Gloucestershire County Council's Archaeology Service on 20-22/01/1998. Three trenches were excavated. Trench one was located across a possible scowle but was found upon excavation to be a probable hollow. One small piece of iron slag was retrieved from the trench. Trench two was located across a scowle, its spoil bank and a track. The finds retrieved were C19 and are indicative of the date the scowle was backfilled. Trench three cut across a number of spoil heaps that appeared to have been thrown up from the deep scowles immediately to the south. The site archive has been deposited with Dean Heritage Centre, Soudley under accession number 2001/66. {Source Work 4535.} 1998-99 - Archaeological monitoring was carried out as a condition attached to planning permission for land improvements at Stockwood Farm. The land improvements comprised the tipping and landscaping of material across the site. The archaeological monitoring established that the tipping and associated movement of machinery had no adverse affect on any archaeological features or deposits, although some back-filling was recorded in scowles just outside the application area. The site archive has been deposited with Dean Heritage Centre, Soudley under accession number 2001/66. {Source Work 6371.}	17082
2	A modern archaeological desk based assessment for the "Cinderbury Project", Stock Wood, Clearwell.	HER 27708 DESCRIPTION: -2004-5 - G A Makepeace was commissioned to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment for the "Cinderbury Project" between December 2004 and February 2005. The work also involved assessing the interpretive scowles walk which is planned on the site. The project aims to create an educational resource by recreating an Iron Age style settlement. The report concluded that the works planned would have limited potential for archaeological finds as most of the works are to be non-intrusive and any soil removal would be shallow. The scowles walk is also considered to have minimum impact on the archaeological, geological and environmental resource {Source Work 8113}.	27708
3	Modern building recording at Castle Farm barn, Clearwell, Newland.	HER 28385 DESCRIPTION: -2006 - Building recording was undertaken by Dean Archaeological Group and Gloucestershire Buildings Recording Group on 17/03/2006 prior to repairs of the building. Alterations during the late C19 were noted although a C16 core was thought to remain. {Source Work 8554.}	28385



4	Excavations have been made by the Dean Archaeological Group from 2003 onwards (to 2008?) at Crab Apple Cave, close to Clearwell Meend, Clearwell, Newland parish.	<p>HER 36146 DESCRIPTION: - 36146</p> <p>2003 - An interim report records some of the work carried out by the Dean Archaeological Group from 2003 at Crab Apple Cave as part of research into iron mining and cave use in the Forest of Dean area. {Source Work 7471.}</p> <p>2003-onwards - A small excavation has been carried out by the Dean Archaeological Group from 2003 onwards at Crab Apple Cave as part of research into iron mining and cave use in the Forest of Dean, following the identification of pick marks within the scowle system. A small area of 2m by 2m was initially opened to record and preserve evidence of any use relating to this part of the cave/mine. The truncation of surface layers is noted through an unrecorded excavation by J Blake and it is impossible to assess what might have been lost from this work. The work recorded a possible wall of stones, burnt material comprising of charcoal, slag, burnt wood and clay, animal bones and pottery. The site may represent the remains of a broken circular furnace structure or unknown date, with a cooking hearth of Post Medieval late 18th to early 19th century likely the remains of itinerant workers. {Source Work 10175.}</p> <p>2010 - Jon Hoyle {pers. comm.} suggests that the stratigraphy of this 'site' is more uncertain than the published account might suggest. He notes that there is the potential for various materials to have fallen into the scowle depression from the surroundings of the excavated area, and that the furnace alleged is more speculative than really the case.</p>	36146
5	Watching brief maintained by Gloucestershire County Council on 26 and 27 July 2010 during groundworks associated with the removal, refurbishment and replacement of bollards surrounding Clearwell Cross, Newland.	HER 35135 DESCRIPTION: -2010 - An archaeological watching brief was maintained by Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service on 26 and 27 July 2010 at the request of English Heritage's Inspector of Ancient Monuments for groundworks during the replacement and refurbishment of bollards surrounding Clearwell Cross, Clearwell, Newland. The existing bollards were dug around and the bollards removed with monitoring of the holes to 0.70m below the current ground surface at the most. The archaeological monitoring did not identify any archaeological deposits, finds or features within the limited excavations necessary to remove the bollards. {Source Work 10223.}	35135
6	Modern desk based assessment at Clearwell Caves, Newland.	HER 28004 DESCRIPTION: -2005 - An archaeological desk based assessment was undertaken by CgMs during July 2005 in connection with a proposal for two areas of additional car parking and an area for experimental archaeology. No archaeological sites were recorded within the vicinity of the proposed development areas and there is limited potential for scowles due to the underlying geology. {Source Work 8348.}	28004



Appendix 2 Monument Gazetteer

HPS Mon UID	Name	Description	Period	GCC Mon UID
1	Scheduled Monument Stock Farm (Clearwell Farm) Roman Villa, located c.500 meters north of Clearwell, Newland.	<p>HER 5611</p> <p>DESCRIPTION:-</p> <p>Scheduled Monument Description:</p> <p>The buried remains of a Romano-British villa, associated buildings and agricultural enclosures.</p> <p>Reasons for Designation</p> <p>The Romano-British villa at Clearwell Farm is designated for the following principal reasons:* Survival: a good example of a Roman villa that survives well in the form of buried archaeological features;* Potential: partial excavation and other investigative work have indicated that the site retains valuable information relating to both the development of the villa as a whole and the function and occupation of the individual structures;* Group value: it stands in a prominent position within what was a key iron-working area during the Roman period.</p> <p>History Romano-British villas were extensive rural complexes of domestic, agricultural and occasionally industrial buildings that were constructed throughout the Roman period, from the first to the fourth centuries AD. One of the key criterion of a villa is that it was a rural establishment, independent of larger settlements. They seem to have been a fundamental part of the model of Romanisation, with the spread of a villa-owning elite typically at the centre of an agricultural estate. Villas are often thought of as high-status buildings, with hypocausts, architectural ornamentation and baths as common features. Interestingly though, most excavated sites in Britain appear to have developed from simpler, perhaps lower status, to higher status or more substantial buildings. The term 'villa' is now commonly used to describe either the estate or the buildings themselves.</p> <p>Villas are found throughout lowland Britain and occasionally beyond. The least elaborate served as simple farmhouses whilst, for the most complex, the term 'palace' is not inappropriate. Most were partly or wholly stone-built, many with a timber-framed superstructure on masonry footings. Roofs were generally tiled and the house could feature tiled or mosaic floors, underfloor heating, wall plaster, glazed windows and cellars. Ancillary buildings may include workshops, storage for agricultural produce and accommodation for farm labourers and were typically arranged around or alongside a courtyard, surrounded by paddocks, pens, yards and features such as granaries, threshing floors, wells and hearths.</p> <p>The existence of a villa at Clearwell Farm was first indicated by crop marks on aerial photographs during the summer of 1976, although its location has appeared at other times as a diffuse parched area. Its extent and form was confirmed by geophysical survey and small-scale excavations between 1985 and 2004. Further fieldwork between 2003 and 2008, including excavation and a full geophysical survey, confirmed the character and form of the villa. In addition to the main villa building, an aerial photographic mapping survey of the Forest of Dean by English Heritage in 2006 identified the cropmarks of a number of possible small buildings to the south, east and south-east, as well as possible field boundaries or walls indicating a larger complex. Analysis of the pottery recovered during the 1985 excavation by the Forest of Dean Local History Society indicates that the site was occupied from the second century AD to at least the fourth</p>	Romano-British	5611



		<p>century; more recently, trial trenching in 1996 found some evidence for late Iron Age activity on the site. The excavation in 1985 also revealed evidence of animal husbandry, and the site has, therefore, been interpreted as a farm, although no evidence of arable cultivation was found.</p> <p>The presence of fragments of slag and iron ore in the topsoil, plus the site's close proximity to an extensive area of scowle workings (traditionally interpreted as the remains of early open-cast iron ore extraction and almost unique to the Forest of Dean to the east and north-east) could indicate an additional industrial function.</p> <p>Details Principal elements: situated on a limestone plateau at Clearwell Farm is the site of a Romano-British villa with associated ancillary buildings and field boundaries that was occupied from the second century until at least the fourth century AD.</p> <p>The areas to the east and north-east of the villa have been disturbed as a result of the construction of a reservoir and a substantial chicken house together with associated service roads and are not included in the scheduling.</p> <p>Description: aerial photography in 1976 revealed a substantial rectangular building in the central part of the site which was confirmed by a small excavation in 1985. It is a corridor-type villa, mainly in the form of buried masonry foundations, which is considered to represent the domestic focus of the villa estate. The building is orientated roughly west to east, measuring at least 22m in length and 12m wide, and is divided internally into at least nine rooms. Some 30m to the south is a second possible building which measures approximately 12m by 10m. The 1985 investigation uncovered sandstone masonry, gullies, pits and possible post holes. Artefacts recovered included a large quantity of Roman pottery as well as stone tesserae, iron slag, nails, glass and animal bone. Analysis of the pottery has indicated that the villa site was occupied from the second century AD and that it continued in use until the fourth, and possibly into the fifth century.</p> <p>Aerial photographic mapping in 2006 by English Heritage's National Mapping Programme identified a number of other features at the site which have been interpreted as several less substantial buildings to the south, east and south-east of the main villa building and field boundaries or walls, indicating a larger complex. In addition, linear features are depicted to the west and north of the principal building on the aerial photographs which have been interpreted as the remains of banks. The western feature is orientated north-south and is some 205m in length with a break towards the southern end, while that to the north measures approximately 83m long. Although these features are no longer visible above ground, they are considered to define the western and northern boundaries of the villa.</p> <p>All fence posts are excluded from the scheduling, but the ground beneath these features, however, is included.</p> <p>Selected Sources</p>		
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		<p>H. Atkinson, Excavations at Stock Farm, Clearwell, The New Regard of the Forest of Dean 2, Journal of the Forest of Dean Local History Society, 1986</p> <p>A Hancocks, R Jackson, &amp; E Pearson, Evaluation at Clearwell Farm, Clearwell, Gloucestershire, Report 487 Hereford and Worcester County Council, 1996</p> <p>Fiona Small &amp; Cathy Stoertz, English Heritage, The Forest of Dean Mapping Project, Gloucestershire: A report for the National Mapping Programme, 2006</p> <p>T Catchpole, Clearwell Farm, Newland, Gloucestershire, Archaeological Observations, Gloucestershire County Council, 1996</p> <p>Dean Archaeology Group, Resistivity Survey on Stock Farm Villa, 2004, Gloucestershire County Council Historic Environment Record Gloucestershire County Council, The Scowles and Associated Iron Industry Survey: Project Number 3342, Project Report Volume 1, 2007. {Source Works 2873 and 10426.}</p> <p>A rectangular parch mark, approximately 20 metres x 10 metres is visible on aerial photographs. It is divided regularly by internal divisions across its width and length giving four central square areas and four narrower strips along each side. The mark may have been produced by an agricultural structure but nothing is visible in this field on aerial photographs for 1969 and 1970. {Source Work 862.}</p> <p>A Roman occupation site identified from parch marks visible on aerial photographs {Source Work 3271} taken from a height of 6,900 feet. The site lies to the west of Little Eddie's Field Wood in a field shown on the 1608 map as CARWAIE. The larger of two buildings is plotted (Gordan Clissold) as being 21 metres x 12.5 metres, the smaller (30 metres to south) is approximately 10 metres x 8 metres. The site is a flat area on the 700 feet contour with extensive views west into Wales. It lies immediately west of a scowles area and between the ancient iron mines of Clearwell and Perrygrove. At the latter place a hoard of some 3000 Roman coins was discovered in 1848 (HER 5074) with the earliest deposition date being AD282. {Source Work 1681.} Adjacent to Perrygrove, in a field called CARWAIE on the 1608 map, a corridor-type villa identified in 1985 from an aerial photograph, and confirmed by trial excavation. Pottery of 2nd to 4th century date. {Source Work 5938.} A square of turf was rolled back to reveal the top of a sandstone wall some 25 cm below the field surface. Pottery finds included a 15 cm rim diameter Black Burnished Ware 1 platter, latticed, micaceous grey ware and a 22.5 cm beaded rim of Oxford ware. All would appear to be 3rd-4th century. Sandstone tesserae also recovered. {Source Work 484.} Investigations were made of a cropmark noted in 1980 on aerial photography taken in the drought of 1976. Two buildings were apparent, one 21 metres x 12.5 metres and the other 10 metres x 8 metres. Initial excavation produced Roman pottery of 3rd-4th century date. {Source Work 2166.}1985 - During the autumn of 1985 a 5 metres x 5 metres square was excavated outside the buildings by the Forest of Dean Local History Society, over a major resistance anomaly, which proved to be an undulation in the weathered surface of the Carboniferous Limestone and its overlying clay. Between this and the turf, numerous pottery and slag finds were recovered. The provisional dating is 2nd to 4th century. {Source Works 4463, 2166.}</p> <p>1995 (September) - An archaeological evaluation was conducted in September 1995 adjacent to Stock Farm by Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service, in advance of the construction of a reinforcement main for Severn Trent Water Authority. Five strip trenches totaling 40 metres in length were excavated along the alignment of the proposed main. No</p>		
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		<p>significant archaeological deposits were observed. Two trenches (4 and 5) contained evidence suggesting the presence of a scowle - formed by extraction of vertical seams of iron ore. Both trenches produced a small amount of medieval pottery. Most of the trenches produced a small quantity of slag. The evaluation was carried out as the pipeline was just outside the modern OS parcel 3460 containing known Roman structures; i.e. evaluation trenches were positioned on a grass verge between OS parcel 3460 and an access track to Sling Reservoir Tanks. Before the tanks were built this verge would have been part of this field parcel, the boundary to the field parcel was moved westwards during the construction of the trackway. This is not shown on the 1972 1:2500 map. {Source Work 3281.}</p> <p>1995 - In the Autumn of 1995 a watching brief of groundworks, in connection with the Severn Trent Water Authority Central Forest Reinforcement Main Scheme was undertaken by Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service. The easement lay c.85 metres to the east of the buildings plotted from aerial photographs. No features of archaeological significance were observed during stripping and trenching, and only occasional undatable slag fragments were of any interest. The adjacent ground had previously been disturbed during the laying of another modern water main. {Source Work 3275.}</p> <p>1996 (August) - An evaluation was undertaken on the site by Hereford and Worcester County Archaeology Service between 15/08/1996 and 20/08/1996. Six trenches were excavated. The earliest phase of occupation comprised late Iron Age/early Roman deposits. Other deposits were of late Roman date (3rd and 4th century) and comprised irregularly shaped pits/gullies cut into natural possibly to mine the iron ore present. {Source Work 3862.}</p> <p>1996 (September) - Archaeological observations were carried out by Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service in September 1996. One residual and thirteen unstratified pieces of Roman pottery were recovered. {Source Work 3924.}</p> <p>2003 - 12/09/2003 - Site visit by Graham Tait of Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service, as part of the Cinders Survey. Visit revealed a grassland field with no evidence of surface finds / slags or obvious features. Photo number 763. {Pers. comm. G. Tait 2003 - This area was mapped at 1:10,000 scale as part of the English Heritage: Gloucestershire NMP project. Aerial photographic mapping survey by EH's Gloucestershire NMP project identified the main villa building. In addition, a number of possible small buildings were recorded to the south, east and south east. Possible field boundaries or walls were recorded beyond the buildings, suggesting that the villa was part of an extensive complex covering at least 2 hectares. {Source Works 4249, 7549 and 7561.}</p> <p>2004 - A resistivity survey was undertaken by Dean Archaeology Group during September 2004. A photocopy of the printout is available in the site file. {Source Work 484.}</p>		
2	Roman finds associated with iron workings / scowles at Sling, near Clearwell.	<p>HER 5083 DESCRIPTION: -Roman coins, ornaments and cinder heaps associated with scowles at Sling near Clearwell. {Source Work 1020.} NB - The reference to Roman coins, ornaments and cinder-heaps in Taylor's article published in TBGAS, vol. 29, 1906, has been misinterpreted in this SMR entry. Taylor was referring to finds that have been made in the iron-working area in general, NOT specifically at the site of the Sling scowles. {Pers. comm. L. Butler, 01/12/2003.}</p>	Romano-British	5083
3	Site of an alleged Roman villa, and finds of two busts of possible Roman date, at Clearwell Castle.	<p>HER 5079 DESCRIPTION: -'The Romans worked the iron ore....on a smaller scale at Clearwell, where they also had a villa - two Roman busts (SMR 12179 and 12178) have been dug up in the garden of Clearwell Castle and are now mounted on pedestals there. {Source Work 1400.} This 'villa' does not appear to have been recognized by St. Clair Baddeley, who was fairly catholic and since the article referred to here is on Medieval Newland, the Romanity of the busts needs checking. {Source Work 862.}</p> <p>2003 - This area was mapped at 1:10,000 scale as part of the English Heritage: Gloucestershire NMP project. No features associated with the two Roman busts and no evidence to support the interpretation of a villa site could be identified on aerial photographs. {Source Works 4249 and 7549.}</p>	Romano-British	5079
4	Possible site of a medieval Manor House at Clearwell.	<p>HER 7275 DESCRIPTION: -Possible site of Manor House at Clearwell, behind the Wyndham Arms Inn. {Source Work 902.}</p>	Medieval	7275



		This is disputed by Dr Cyril Hart (1989) who claims there never was a manor of Clearwell.		
5	Possible site of a medieval fishpond, south-east of Clearwell.	HER 7276 DESCRIPTION: -Site of a medieval fishpond. {Source Works 902 & 12.} This is disputed by Dr Cyril Hart (1989) who claims that although the feature looks like one, Mick Aston is mistaken. The ground is porous Carboniferous limestone, and there is no stream. Also there is no place name, deed or ancient cartographic evidence for a fish pond at this location.	Medieval	7276
6	A possible Medieval or Post Medieval hollow way is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs, Newland.	HER 26399 DESCRIPTION: -A possible Medieval or Post Medieval hollow way is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs, Newland. 2003 - This area was mapped at 1:10,000 scale as part of the English Heritage: Gloucestershire NMP project. A possible Medieval or Post Medieval hollow way is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs at SO 5685 0839. The hollow way is 290m long, and is terraced into a hill side, defined by a linear bank on the downhill side. {Source Works 4249, 7549, 6880 and 7561.}	Medieval; Post-Medieval	26399
7	An incised trackway, possibly a Medieval or Post Medieval hollow way, is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs, Newland.	HER 26398 DESCRIPTION: -An incised trackway, possibly a Medieval or Post Medieval hollow way, is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs, Newland. 2003 - This area was mapped at 1:10,000 scale as part of the English Heritage: Gloucestershire NMP project. An incised trackway 230m long, possibly a Medieval or Post Medieval hollow way, is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs at SO 5699 9846 and appears on the Ordnance Survey map as a footpath. The hollow way crosses, and may be contemporary with, a field of ridge and furrow. {Source Works 4249, 7549 and 6880.}	Medieval; Post-Medieval	26398
8	A fragmentary pattern of Medieval or Post Medieval field boundaries, visible as earthworks and cropmarks on aerial photographs, Newland.	HER 26331 DESCRIPTION: -A fragmentary pattern of Medieval or Post Medieval field boundaries, visible as earthworks and cropmarks on aerial photographs, Newland. 2003 - This area was mapped at 1:10,000 scale as part of the English Heritage: Gloucestershire NMP project. A fragmentary pattern of Medieval or Post Medieval field boundaries, visible as earthworks and cropmarks on aerial photographs at SO 5756 0749. The features, covering an area of 225m x 110m, are located north of Shop House. {Source Works 4249, 7549 and 6880.}	Medieval; Post-Medieval	26331
9	An incised trackway, possibly a Medieval or Post Medieval hollow way, which is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs, Newland.	HER 26401 DESCRIPTION: -An incised trackway, possibly a Medieval or Post Medieval hollow way, which is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs, Newland. 2003 - This area was mapped at 1:10,000 scale as part of the English Heritage: Gloucestershire NMP project. An incised trackway 110m long, possibly a Medieval or Post Medieval hollow way, is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs at SO 5700 0836. The hollow way crosses, and may be contemporary with, a field of ridge and furrow. {Source Works 4249, 7549 and 6880.}	Medieval; Post-Medieval	26401
10	Possible Post Medieval hearth feature recorded in excavations by the Dean Archaeological Group from 2003 onwards (to 2008?) at Crab Apple Cave, close to Clearwell Meend, Clearwell, Newland parish.	HER 36148 DESCRIPTION: -  2003-onwards - A possible hearth has been excavated by the Dean Archaeological Group from 2003 onwards under Dougie Gentles. It is thought that this may be the remains of a Post Medieval itinerant's camp in the scowle depression. {Source Work 10175.}	Post-Medieval	36148
11	Two small extractive pits and two small spoil heaps, probably of Post Medieval or later origin, which are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs, Newland.	HER 26332 DESCRIPTION: -Two small extractive pits and two small spoil heaps, probably of Post Medieval or later origin, which are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs, Newland. 2003 - This area was mapped at 1:10,000 scale as part of the English Heritage: Gloucestershire NMP project. Two small extractive pits and two small spoil heaps, probably of Post Medieval or later origin, are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs, at SO 5720 0785, east of Castle Farm, Clearwell. {Source Works 4249, 7549 and 6880.}	Post-Medieval	26332
12	Post-medieval Platwell Farm, Newland.	HER 20150 DESCRIPTION: -Platwell Farm, was owned with a freehold estate by the Skynn family during the 17th and earlier 18th centuries. A substantial new farmhouse was built in the mid-19th century; its predecessor stood further south where a farm building incorporates 17th century windows. {Source Work 3710.}	Post-Medieval	20150
13	Site of a Pump House of unknown date (probably post-medieval), at Clearwell.	HER 21423 DESCRIPTION: -Site of a 'Pump House' shown on OS 1st-3rd edition 1:2500 maps. {Source Works 5134, 5136 & 5138.}	Post-Medieval	21423



14	Old limekilns to the south of a disused quarry at Lower Cross, Clearwell.	HER 10775 DESCRIPTION:-Old limekilns marked on 1922 OS 1:2500 map <1>. Also shown on 1975 OS 1:10 000 sheet.	Post-Medieval	10775
15	A quarry pit, Post Medieval or later in date, visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1946, Newland.	HER 27442 DESCRIPTION: -A quarry pit, Post Medieval or later in date, visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1946, Newland. 2002 - This area was mapped at 1:10,000 scale as part of the English Heritage: Gloucestershire NMP project. A small quarry pit, Post Medieval or later in date, is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1946. The pit is located at SO 5722 0796. {Source Works 4249, 7549 and 6880.}	Post-Medieval	27442
16	A possible Post Medieval ha ha visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs, Clearwell Castle, Newland.	HER 26324 DESCRIPTION: -A possible Post Medieval ha ha visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs, Clearwell Castle, Newland. 2003 - This area was mapped at 1:10,000 scale as part of the English Heritage: Gloucestershire NMP project. A possible Post Medieval ditch is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs at SO 5695 0761. The ditch is slightly curved, 197m in length, and appears to follow the southern edge of the formal garden adjacent to Clearwell Castle. It may represent a ha-ha or footpath separating the garden from the landscape park. {Source Works 4249, 7549 and 6880.}	Post-Medieval	26324
17	A single small Post Medieval or later quarry pit is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs, Newland.	HER 26329 DESCRIPTION: -A single small Post Medieval or later quarry pit is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs, Newland. 2003 - This area was mapped at 1:10,000 scale as part of the English Heritage: Gloucestershire NMP project. A single small Post Medieval or later quarry pit is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs, at SO 5694 9796, within the grounds of Clearwell Castle. {Source Works 4249, 7549 and 6880.}	Post-Medieval	26329
18	Post-medieval fieldname "Pool piece" dating to 1840, to the east of Stank Farm, Newland.	HER 21422 DESCRIPTION: -A fieldname "Pool piece" recorded on the rectified copy of the Newland tithe map dating to 1840. {Source Work 6634.} This name may relate to the site of early medieval fishponds recorded in the vicinity of Stank Farm (SMR 12203, 5071), although it may refer to a pond recorded in the southwestern corner of the field (SMR 21422/2) on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd OS County Series 25" maps dating from c. 1880 to c. 1925. {Source works 5134, 5136 & 5138.} {pers. Comm Hoyle J 13/05/2002. }	Post-Medieval	21422
19	Field name 'Kiln Piece', north of Stock Wood, shown on the rectified copy of the 1840 Newland tithe map and apportionment.	HER 21447 DESCRIPTION: -Field name 'Kiln Piece', north of Stock Wood, shown on the rectified copy of the 1840 Newland tithe map and apportionment. May indicate the existence of a kiln in this field or nearby. {Source Work 6634.}	Post-Medieval	21447
20	Post medieval field name 'Carwaie', located to the west of Stock Wood, Clearwell, recorded on a map of 1608.	HER 26855 DESCRIPTION: -Post medieval field name 'Carwaie', located to the west of Stock Wood, Clearwell, recorded on a map of 1608.1608 - Field name 'Carwaie' is recorded on a map of the western part of the Forest of Dean, dating from 1608. {Source Work 1.}	C17	26855
21	The 17th century park and gardens of Clearwell Castle, Clearwell, Newland.	HER 13698 DESCRIPTION: -Register of Parks and Gardens Description: -Late C17 park around mid to late C19 terrace gardens of an early Georgian gothic mansion.  HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT  Clearwell Court was the site of the principal residence of the owners of the Clearwell estate from the mid C15 to the early C19. In the early C17, Clearwell manor was held by the Throckmorton family. In 1684, it was sold to Francis Wyndham (d 1716), of Uffords Manor, Norfolk, then passed in the direct male line to John (d 1725), then Thomas Wyndham (d 1752). Thomas Wyndham rebuilt Clearwell Court in 1727, as a large, castellated gothic mansion, to designs by Roger Morris. In the mid C19, the interior of the Court was refurbished by John Middleton for Caroline (daughter of another Thomas Wyndham), Countess of Dunraven, who held Clearwell from 1814 to her death in 1870. The terracing of the gardens was probably also carried out at this time (VCH 1996).	C17	13698



		<p>Clearwell remained in the Wyndham family until 1893, when it was sold to Henry Collins. It was sold again by Collins' mortgagees in 1907 and a large portion, including Clearwell Court, went to Col Alan Gardner, the then tenant of the Court. In 1908 the Court came to be known as Clearwell Castle and in 1911, the Castle and its park were sold to Charles Vereker (later Col). The Castle was gutted by fire in 1929 and repaired by Col Vereker. After Vereker's death in 1947, the Castle was sold to the County Council, then to a housebreaker, who stripped off the lead roof and removed the floors and fittings (Kingsley 1992; Colvin and Harris 1970). In c 1952 the Castle was saved from demolition when it was bought and restored by Frank Yeates, son of a former gardener on the estate. The Castle was sold in the early 1980s, when it became a hotel. It is now (2000) back in private hands.</p> <p>DESCRIPTION</p> <p>LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Clearwell Castle stands to the south of the village of Clearwell, 3km south of Coleford and 8km south-east of Monmouth. The square-shaped registered area, of c 39ha, is enclosed by drystone walls to the north-east, north-west, and south-east, and by a post and rail fence to the south-west. A minor road from Trow Green to Clearwell runs along the north-east boundary, turning north to the village when it reaches the gates of the Castle. North-west of the gates, a track to the vicarage runs beside the park wall.</p> <p>The area here registered slopes gently down to the north-east towards the village of Clearwell, which stands in a deep valley running from north-west to south-east 350m north of the Castle. The park is surrounded by arable and pasture fields except to the south-west, where a large stone quarry extends up to the park boundary.</p> <p>ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES Some 150m north-east of the Castle, at the south end of Church Street, a triangular green (from which there is a good view of St Peter's church to the north) is separated from the road by wrought-iron fences. Three matching pairs of 2m high stone gate piers with ball finials (early/mid C18, listed grade II) which stand at the points of the triangle mark the start of three short drives. A mature oak tree stands by the central set of piers. A rubble-stone embattled wall c 4m high (early/mid C18, listed grade II) runs along the south-west edge of the green. The three drives converge on a raised embattled gateway with a pointed arch at the centre of the wall, with a smaller pointed arch (leading to the gardens of the lodges) piercing the wall to each side of the main gateway. All three gateways support matching wrought-iron gates. The entrance is flanked by early C19 lodges (listed grade II) built into the wall to the north-west and south-east. The two-storey lodges are built of stone and have hipped roofs (slate to the north-west and tile to the south-east).</p> <p>From the lodges the drive continues south-west along an avenue of beech, sycamore, and ash trees (originally elms, Cooke 1913), enclosed by wrought-iron fencing. After c 100m it reaches a gatehouse with flanking stables (mid C18, listed grade II) built of rubble stone with an embattled parapet. The central gatehouse is of three storeys, with a pointed arch, and the stables are of two storeys with pitched slate roofs. The drive passes through the gatehouse arch to a rectangular gravel forecourt with a raised stone flower bed in the centre, north of the Castle. A gravel drive</p>		
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		<p>curves west, then south-east up to a turning circle (c 1m higher than the forecourt) at the west, entrance face of the Castle.</p> <p>A small building with a double archway, remains of which can be seen built into the park wall, c 100m north of the gatehouse, is aligned with the arch of the gatehouse and may formerly have marked another entrance into the park (owner pers comm, 2000).</p> <p><b>PRINCIPAL BUILDING</b> Clearwell Castle (listed grade II*) was built in 1727 by Roger Morris for Thomas Wyndham. It is built of Forest stone, with embattled parapets alternately carved with the Wyndham lion and is arguably the earliest Gothic Revival house in the world (Kingsley 1992). The west, entrance front has a central two-storey portion, flanked by symmetrical three-storey towers which are buttressed in their lower two sections. The central doorway is approached up a double flight of balustraded steps. The house stands on a slightly sloping site, hence the north face of the Castle is of four storeys. The side elevations of the Castle are irregular, possibly due to C19 extensions in the same style. The Castle was restored after a fire in 1929. It went through a period of ruin when the floors and roof were removed in 1948, but was restored in 1952.</p> <p><b>GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS</b> Clearwell Castle's gardens (3.5ha) extend around all but its north-east side (where Castle Farm stands). West of the Castle, the lawns north, west, and south of the turning circle (a lawn with shrubs) are planted with shrubs and trees, including several mature yews. A screen of leylandii grows along the western edge of the garden, in front of a wrought-iron fence. On the lawn, c 30m north-west of the Castle, is a stone statue of a child and sphinx (C18, listed grade II). Some 20m south of this is a stone statue of Hercules (C18, listed grade II); this was probably brought from the western parkland after 1880 (OS 1884). This part of the garden is enclosed to the south by a c 1.5m high drystone wall, with a low ashlar wall beyond.</p> <p>At the south-west corner of the Castle, rough stone steps lead up from the western garden to a series of broad terraced lawns south of the Castle. Directly in front of the south face of the Castle is a terraced sunken garden, designed to be viewed from the windows of the basement. This is enclosed to the south by a 60m long, low ashlar wall. A wide strip of gravel runs from east to west south of the wall. To its south is a sunken croquet lawn, which can be looked down upon from raised walks to its east and west. The western gravel walk runs for 90m - the entire length of the southern garden - and is separated from parkland to the west by a 1.5m high wall of cut stone and rubble. A narrow, stone-edged herbaceous border lies between the gravel walk and the wall. Stone steps lead up from the north-west corner of the croquet lawn to the north end of the western walk, where a stone bench stands to the south of a screen of leylandii. A gravel path leads west, then north from this point, back down to the gardens west of the Castle.</p> <p>South of the croquet lawn, the ground rises to form two grass terraces. Eight mature golden yews are symmetrically planted on the terraces to give a vista between them from the Castle to the park. Steps lead up from the north-east corner of this terrace to the eastern raised walk (now impassable). At the south-west corner of the southern gardens, the western gravel walk turns east, to run along the south side of the top terrace. South of the</p>	
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		<p>walk, a low stone wall encloses a small strip of lawn containing a small greenhouse.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">C20</p> <p>From the south-east corner of the southern gardens, the gravel walk leads east, to the south side of a small, kidney-shaped lake with a central island. The walk curves around the east side of the lake and continues north-east for c 100m, lined by coppiced limes, along the eastern boundary (marked by a low rubble-stone wall) of the gardens. North of the lake is a small circular lawn, quartered by stone-flagged paths. North of this, the gardens consist of lawns with occasional trees. At the south-east corner of the Castle, a line of densely planted yews, laurels, and other shrubs conceals a path which runs west to the Castle, going down rough stone steps to the north-east corner of the southern gardens. North of the path is a further small, sunken lawn, enclosed to the north by the tree-lined gravel path and, north of this, by the stone boundary wall of the gardens.</p> <p>The terraces extending along the south-west axis of the Castle may be the only part of the garden to date from the C18, when extensive formal terraces, shown on Kip's early C18 engraving (Atkyns 1712), surrounded the house on three sides. The present form of the terraces, however, probably dates from the mid to late C19, when the Countess of Dunraven held Clearwell (VCH 1996).</p> <p><b>PARK</b> The roughly square park extends around all but the east side of the gardens. It is divided into large arable and pasture fields and edged to the south-east, south, and west by thin belts of trees along the park boundary. There are few mature trees in the park but those scattered trees remaining include ash, sycamore, and beech. Only a couple of small clumps remain.</p> <p>In the early C17, there was a walled coney warren on the high ground west of Clearwell Castle and the land south of the house was a small park (ibid). In the late C17 a larger area, including the warren, was enclosed as a deer park. Kip's early C18 engraving (Atkyns 1712) depicts the park divided into compartments by rows and avenues of trees, with square clumps of trees within the compartments. No visible trace of this layout remains.</p> <p><b>KITCHEN GARDEN</b> Remains of two walled kitchen garden compartments stand 150m east of the Castle (outside the area here registered). The kitchen garden went out of use c 1947 (F Gunter pers comm, 2000) and only some of the walls remain, incorporated into the outbuildings and yards of Castle Farm. A disused gateway in the garden wall, c 100m east of the Castle, may have originally led into the kitchen garden. The creation of the kitchen garden in the late C17 or C18 involved the removal of a number of houses in the hamlet of Platwell (VCH 1996).</p> <p><b>REFERENCES</b></p> <p>R Atkyns, <i>The Ancient and Present State of Gloucestershire</i> (1712), pl facing p 574 A O Cooke, <i>The Forest of Dean</i> (1913), p 243 H Colvin and J Harris (eds), <i>The Country Seat</i> (1970), pp 145-9 D Verey, <i>The Buildings of England: Gloucestershire The Vale</i></p>	
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		<p>and the Forest of Dean (2nd edn 1976, reprinted 1980), pp 160-1 H Phelps, The Forest of Dean (1982) Inspector's Report: Clearwell Castle, (English Heritage 1986) N Kingsley, The Country Houses of Gloucestershire, Volume One, 1500-1660 (1989), pp 78-9 N Kingsley, The Country Houses of Gloucestershire, Volume Two, 1660-1830 (1992), pp 104-5 Victoria History of the County of Gloucester V, (1996), pp 199-200, 204, 210-12</p> <p>Maps Clearwell Court estate plan, 1911 (P88/M1 1), (Gloucestershire Record Office)</p> <p>OS 6" to 1 mile: 1st edition surveyed 1878-80, published 1884</p> <p>Archival items Sale particulars, c 1985 (D5306/4), (Gloucestershire Record Office)</p> <p>Description written: May 2000 Register Inspector: TVAC Edited: March 2003 {Source work 961.} A formal garden is documented in 1712, but little survives except a terraced outline. {Source work 4249.} These terraces (13698/6) are visible to the south of the house (HER 4861) on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd OS County Series 25" maps dating from c. 1880 to c. 1925. {Source works 5134, 5136, 5138.} A statue of Hercules (HER 26323) is shown at SO 5699207677 on the 1st OS County Series 25" map dating to c. 1880. As neither of the two statues closer to the house (HER 12178 and 12179) are shown on this map, this may be the original location of one of these {Pers. Comm. Hoyle J 15/05/2002.} {Source Works 5134, 5136, 5138.} The field name 'Parke Field' is shown immediately south of Clearwell Castle, on a map of the western part of the Forest of Dean, dating from 1608. {Source Work 1.} Fieldnames "The Park" (13698/3, 13698/4) and "Park Field" (16398/5) are recorded on the rectified copy of the Newland tithe map of 1840. {Source Work 6634.} 2003 - This area was mapped at 1:10,000 scale as part of the English Heritage: Gloucestershire NMP project. A rectilinear pattern of straight banks and ditches, probably representing Medieval or Post Medieval field boundaries, are visible as earthworks and cropmarks on aerial photographs at SO 5687 0763. The features cover an area of about 35 hectares around Clearwell Castle, but may predate the layout of the landscape park. {Source Works 4249, 7549, 6880 and 7561.} In the mid-15th century Robert Greyndour probably started building the first house comprising a hall, chapel and 12 rooms. It was redesigned in 1727 as a large castellated gothic mansion with the terracing of the gardens probably carried out between 1814 and 1870. {Source Work 10786.}</p>		
22	Methodist chapel, built in 1852, High Street, Clearwell.	HER 21437 DESCRIPTION: -A Primitive Methodist preaching room was built in the village in 1836 (site not known). A new chapel was built in 1852 and continued in use as a Methodist chapel until c.1977. {Source Work 3710.} Shown as 'Methodist Chapel (Primitive)' on OS 1st edition 1:2500 map. {Source Work 5134.} Shown as 'Bethel Chapel (Primitive Methodist)' on OS 2nd edition 1:2500 map. {Source Work 5136.} Shown as 'Bethel Chapel (P. Meth.)' on OS 3rd edition 1:2500 map. {Source Work 5138.}	C19	21437
23	Butcher's Arms public house, High Street, Clearwell, established in 1802.	HER 20159 DESCRIPTION: -This public house was established by 1802 and is located in the east street of Clearwell village. {Source Work 3710.}	C19	20159
24	19th century Mortuary Chapel (LBII) by John Middleton, High Street, Clearwell, and site a cemetery and of an	HER 12206 DESCRIPTION: -Listed Building Description: SO 50 NE NEWLAND HIGH STREET (south side) 8/88 Mortuary Chapel II  Mortuary Chapel. 1867 by John Middleton, architect of Church of	C19	12206



	earlier 19th century chapel of ease.	St. Peter (q.v.). Squared necked rubble stone with Bath stone dressings, tile roof. Bellcote to north with large rose window below and elaborate carved doorway. Interior plain single cell with unplastered walls and 2 single lancets on each side. Scissor beam roof. Listing NGR: SO5751007979. {Source Work 1043.} A chapel of ease dedicated to St. Peter was built in 1830 at Clearwell. It was a small brick building designed by George Maddox Brown of Monmouth. In 1866 a new church was built near the gate of Clearwell Court (SMR 8324), and the old church was demolished and a small mortuary chapel built on part of the site, which remained in use as a burial ground. {Source Work 3710.}1840 - Shown as 'Clearwell Chapel of Ease' on the rectified copy of the 1840 Newland title map and apportionment. {Source Works 6634.}		
25	A sub rectangular pond, possibly originating as a reservoir associated with a 19th and 20th century ironstone mine, which is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs, Newland.	HER 26346 DESCRIPTION: -A sub rectangular pond, possibly originating as a reservoir associated with a 19th and 20th century ironstone mine, which is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs, Newland. 2003 - This area was mapped at 1:10,000 scale as part of the English Heritage: Gloucestershire NMP project. A sub rectangular pond, 30m x 23m, is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs at SO 5874 0802. The feature may have originated as a reservoir associated with a 19th and 20th century ironstone mine, similarly to three others located to the northeast (SMR 26345). The Ordnance Survey map identifies the pond as Dean Pool. {Source Works 4249, 7549 and 6880.}	C19;C20	26346
26	The Lamb Inn, The Cross, Clearwell.	HER 20161 DESCRIPTION: -This pub is recorded as being present in 1906. It was still open in 1992. {Source Work 3710.}	C20	20161
27	Vast area of shallow undated field depressions (possibly back-filled scowles), located south and east of Stock Wood.	HER 23911 DESCRIPTION: -Vast area of shallow undated field depressions (possibly back-filled scowles), located south and east of Stock Wood 23/07/2003 - This area was visited as part of the Scowles and Associated Iron Industry survey. A vast area of shallow field-depressions was recorded. Some of these may be back-filled scowles. Parts of the area are currently used for animal grazing. Depth c. 0.5 metres. Photo. 427.2002 - This area was mapped at 1:10,000 scale as part of the English Heritage: Gloucestershire NMP project. Over the area SO 5780 0834 - SO 5767 0805, many bell pits, shafts and larger quarried areas are clearly visible as earthworks on aerial photographs, particularly those taken in 1946. It is likely that the visible remains belong to the Post Medieval and later phases of activity, although it is not possible to assign a date on the basis of aerial photographic evidence alone. {Source Works 4249, 7549 and 6880.} This SMR polygon falls within an area of extractive pits following the upper edge of a small valley is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs, at SO 5731 0815. The pits were probably dug for the extraction of limestone, and are likely to be Post Medieval or later in date. They cover an area of 410m x about 40m. {Source Works 4249, 7549 and 6880.}	Undated	23911
28	Possible site of undated scowles, located to the west and south-west of Stock Wood, suggested by marks on aerial photographs.	HER 23390 DESCRIPTION: -Possible site of undated scowles, located to the west and south-west of Stock Wood, suggested by marks on aerial photographs.c.1880 - Some odd, patchy tree cover in places on the 1st series 25" OS map. {Source Work 5134.}1973 - The area looks uneven and patchy on Fairey Survey aerial photographs. {Source Work 615.}1983 - The area looks uneven and patchy on Forest Enterprise aerial photographs. {Source Work 7232.} The whole of this area lies within the ore-bearing Lower Dolomite. {Pers. comm. L. Butler, 16/04/2003.}2002 - This area was mapped at 1:10,000 scale as part of the English Heritage: Gloucestershire NMP project. An area of extractive pits following the upper edge of a small valley is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs, at SO 5731 0815. The pits were probably dug for the extraction of limestone, and are likely to be Post Medieval or later in date. They cover an area of 410m x about 40m. {Source Works 4249, 7549 and 6880.}2003 - This area was visited as part of the Scowles and Associated Iron Industry survey. No features were observed here at that time. {Pers. comm. L. Butler.}	Undated	23390
29	Undated scowles, located just south of the Clearwell Caves site. Includes 'Crab-Apple Cave', a scowle	HER 25301 DESCRIPTION: -Undated scowles, located just south of the Clearwell Caves site.c.1880, c.1900, c.1900 - 'Old Quarries' and unlabeled quarry-like features are shown in this area on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd series 25" OS maps. {Source Works 5134, 5136 & 5138.}1975 - The area is lumpy and irregular on Fairey Survey	Undated	25301



	undergoing excavation by Dean Archaeological Group.	<p>aerial photographs. Individual pits can be identified. {Source Work 615.}1983 - The area is lumpy and irregular on Forest Enterprise aerial photographs. {Source Work 7232.}1993 - Paul Wildgoose noted several pits of different type in this area. {Source Work 6353.}1998 - Site 035 in the Entec report. The report identifies this site on Figure 3.3, but does not offer any description of the features. {Source Work 5597.}2002+ - A scowle adjacent to the main road, known as 'Crab-Apple Cave', was being excavated by members of Dean Archaeological Group (approx. location SO5775308292). Pick marks and small hollows made during the extraction of iron ore were observed throughout the cave. Various finds. A possible structure was uncovered at a depth of c.30 cm. Excavations ongoing. {Source Work 7471.}2003 - One of the features shown on the early OS maps (centre point SO57700814) is labelled 'Iron Workings' on the modern OS Land-Line data held on COGIS. {Source Work 6596.}23/07/2003 - This area was visited as part of the Scowles and Associated Iron Industry survey. The following features were recorded: -</p> <p>Large scowles with a high frequency of rock exposure (centre point 357692 208168). The scowles vary in size, ranging from about 5 to 25 metres. Depth range c. 2 to 7.5 metres. Photo. 428. Slight dumping was recorded in these scowles.</p> <p>Small scowles within a Forestry Commission nature reserve. Depth range c. 0.5 to 2.5 metres. These were in good condition.</p>		
30	Possible unknown date furnace or hearth feature recorded in excavations by the Dean Archaeological Group from 2003 onwards (to 2008?) at Crab Apple Cave, close to Clearwell Meend, Clearwell, Newland parish.	<p>HER 36147 DESCRIPTION: -</p> <p>2003-onwards - A possible circular feature thought a possible furnace or structure has been excavated by the Dean Archaeological Group from 2003 onwards under Dougie Gentles. It is possible that this may be connected with the possible stone wall revetment making a level platform within the scowle depression. {Source Work 10175.}</p>	Undated	36147
31	Area of numerous scowles of varying sizes, located north-east of Clearwell Caves.	<p>HER 23912 DESCRIPTION: -Area of numerous scowles of varying sizes, located north-east of Clearwell Caves.c.1880, c.1900, c.1900 - An 'Old Quarry' is shown here on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd series 25" OS maps. {Source Works 5134, 5136 &amp; 5138.}1993 - Paul Wildgoose identifies two features here on his map, but does not refer to them in the text or in his table of scowles for this grid square. {Source Work 6353.}1998 - Site 035 in the Entec report. The report identifies this site on Figure 3.3, but does not offer any description of the features. {Source Work 5597.}2003 - Shown as an unlabeled earthwork on the modern OS Land-Line data held on COGIS. {Source Work 6596.}23/07/2003 - This area was visited as part of the Scowles and Associated Iron Industry survey. An area of numerous scowles was recorded. The scowles vary slightly in size from c. 3-4 to 15 metres across. Depth range c. 1.5 metres to 5 metres. Photo. 426.</p>	Undated	23912
32	Undated scowles and possible scowles, located at Deanpool Rocks, Clearwell.	<p>HER 25304 DESCRIPTION: -Undated scowles and possible scowles, located at Deanpool Rocks, Clearwell. The scowles, ancient iron diggings at Sling near Clearwell, have been worked from prehistoric times. Roman finds (SMR 5083) and cinder heaps. Clearwell Caves are ancient iron mines. {Source Work 862.} Amorphous light marks in pasture visible on Fairey aerial photographs - vegetation marks - possibly indicating area of ancient iron workings. {Source Work 615 &amp; pers. comm. S. Brown.} Deanpool, off the road leading from Lambsquay Hotel to Clearwell. {Source Work 79.} c.1880 - The 1st series 25" OS map shows trees, rough pasture, individual quarry-like features and an 'Old Iron Pit' in this area. {Source Work 5134.} c.1900, c.1925 - 'Old Iron Pit' and 'Quarries' and 'Old Quarries' labelled on the 2nd and 3rd series 25" OS maps. Whole area shown as rough pasture. Also, an 'Old Iron Pit' at SO57860793 is shown as a tiny circle on the 3rd series map. {Source Works 5136 &amp; 5138.}1975 - Patchy tree-cover at this location on a Fairey Survey aerial photograph. {Source Work 615.}1983 - Patchy tree-cover on a Forest Enterprise aerial photograph. {Source Work 7232.}1993 - Paul Wildgoose describes the Deanpool Rocks scowles as an inter-linked complex of deep chasm like pits, with numerous boulders</p>	Undated	25304



		and rock pillars. Heavily overgrown with yew, beech, nettles, ivy and ferns. The mines appear to have been working joint fill deposits. {Source Work 6353.} c. 2000 - Patchy tree-cover on the digital getmapping aerial photographic data held on CoGIS. {Source Work 7233.}2002 - This area was mapped at 1:10,000 scale as part of the English Heritage: Gloucestershire NMP project. This site forms part of a dispersed area of Post Medieval ironstone workings, known locally as "scowles", centered on SO 5802 0776. The site is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs in the vicinity of Sling. {Source Works 4249, 7549 and 6880.}2003 - This area was not visited as part of the Scowles and Associated Iron Industry in the summer of 2003. This was because the landowner would not allow access to the survey team. The existence and condition of scowles at this site was therefore not recorded. {Pers. comm. L. Butler, 21/05/2004.}		
33	Undated scowles, located at Deanpool Rocks, Clearwell.	HER 25303 DESCRIPTION: -Undated scowles, located at Deanpool Rocks, Clearwell. C.1880 - Linear quarry-like feature shown on the 1st series 25" OS map. {Source Work 5134.} c.1900, c.1925 - The feature is shown in more detail on the 2nd and 3rd series 25" OS maps. {Source Works 5136 & 5138.}1993 - Paul Wildgoose noted several scowles here. One long, narrow cleft linked to a wider, deeper pit marks the edge of the main mine workings on this hillside, apart from a few small individual pits just to the west. The long pit measures 100 metres x 10 metres x 4 metres deep. The rest measure 60 metres x 30 metres x 6 metres (1 pit), 8 metres x 8 metres x 3 metres deep (6 pits) and 35 metres x 35 metres x 8 metres deep (1 pit). {Source Work 6353.}2002 - This area was mapped at 1:10,000 scale as part of the English Heritage: Gloucestershire NMP project. This site forms part of a dispersed area of Post Medieval ironstone workings, known locally as "scowles", centered on SO 5802 0776. The site is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs in the vicinity of Sling. {Source Works 4249, 7549 and 6880.}2003 - This area was not visited as part of the Scowles and Associated Iron Industry in the summer of 2003. This was because the landowner would not allow access to the survey team. The existence and condition of scowles at this site was therefore not recorded. {Pers. comm. L. Butler, 21/05/2004.}	Undated	25303
34	Undated scowles, located in Stock Wood, near Clearwell.	HER 25302 DESCRIPTION: -Undated scowles, located in Stock Wood, near Clearwell 1993 - Paul Wildgoose identified numerous scowles in Stock Wood. He described the whole of Stock Wood as being honeycombed with open mine pits. The vegetation of the Stock Wood mines is of very old established yew trees, mature beech and a ground covering of ivy, mosses and ferns. Tipping and vehicle 'scrambling' is an immediate threat to the scowles in Stock Wood. {Source Work 6353.}22/07/2003 - This area was visited as part of the Scowles and Associated Iron Industry survey. The following features were recorded: -  Undated scowles (centre point 357637 208409) ranging in depth from c. 1 to 2.5 metres. These were in poor condition due to vehicle erosion.  Large, inter-linked scowles with much rock exposure, sometimes containing small caves (centre point 357562 208309). Depth c. 10 metres. Photo. 410 and 409. These scowles contained a moderate amount of dumping.  Several scowles of varying sizes, but generally very close to 10 metres diameter (centre point 357430 208270). Some of these scowles are heavily affected by vehicle and / or dumping damage. Some quarrying has occurred in the north-west section of the wood. Depth range c. 1 to 3 metres. Photo. 403.  Some discrete pits, interspersed with large channels (centre point 357458 208276). Some dumping was apparent. Some of these scowles have more than 50% rock exposures, and others are slightly less than 10 metres in diameter, but are similar enough to be grouped together and different enough for others to be separated. Depth range c. 0.5 to 4 metres. Photo. 404 and 408. Slight dumping was recorded in these scowles.	Undated	25302



		Numerous small, discrete shallow pits (centre point 357504 208172). Depth c. 1 metre. Photo. 411. These were in fair condition, having suffered from slight dumping.		
35	Large, undated linear scowle, located south of Stock Wood.	HER 23910 DESCRIPTION: -Large, undated linear scowle, located south of Stock Wood 2002 - This area was mapped at 1: 10,000 scale as part of the English Heritage: Gloucestershire NMP project. This SMR polygon falls within an area of extractive pits following the upper edge of a small valley is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs, at SO 5731 0815. The pits were probably dug for the extraction of limestone, and are likely to be Post Medieval or later in date. They cover an area of 410m x about 40m. {Source Works 4249, 7549 and 6880.}23/07/2003 - This area was visited as part of the Scowles and Associated Iron Industry survey. A large linear scowle was recorded. Depth c. 4 metres. Photo. 424.	Undated	23910
36	Clear Well, a well of unknown date near The Cross, Clearwell.	HER 20748 DESCRIPTION: -A pool at the spring in Clearwell was surrendered by a tenant to the lady of Clearwell in 1484, and it was presumably the owners of the estate who enclosed the spring in a small stone wellhouse in the 19th century. {Source Work 3710.} c.1880 - Marked as 'W' on the rectified copy of the 1840 Newland tithe map and apportionment. {Source Work 6634.} Shown as 'Clear Well' on 1st-3rd series 25" OS maps. (Source Works 5134, 5136 & 5138.)2000 - Site visit by members of Dean Archaeological Group. Stone wellhouse and pool at Clearwell. {Source Work 5969.}	Undated	20748
37	Site of a disused quarry of unknown date at Lower Cross, Clearwell.	HER 10774 DESCRIPTION: -Shown as 'Quarry' on OS 1st edition 1:2500 map. {Source Work 5134.} Shown as 'Old Quarry' on OS 2nd-3rd edition 1:2500 maps. {Source Works 5136 & 5138.}2003 - This area was mapped at 1: 10,000 scale as part of the English Heritage: Gloucestershire NMP project. A limestone quarry, with associated structures and small buildings, is visible on aerial photographs at SO 5707 0828. A small part of the quarry is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1891. Photographs of 1946 and 1969 show its increase in size, and photographs of 1983 show the quarry out of use. The greatest extent of the quarry was about 1 hectare. {Source Works 4249, 7549, 6880, 7163 and 3320.}	Undated	10774
38	Undated possible scowles, located to the east of Folly Wood, Clearwell.	HER 23444 DESCRIPTION: -Undated possible scowles, located to the east of Folly Wood, Clearwell. C.1880, c.1900, c.1925 - 'Old Quarries' located along a field boundary to the east of Folly Wood are labelled on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd series 25" OS maps. {Source Works 5134, 5136 & 5138.}2002 - This area was mapped at 1: 10,000 scale as part of the English Heritage: Gloucestershire NMP project. This site forms part of a dispersed area of Post Medieval ironstone workings, known locally as "scowles", centered on SO 5802 0776. The site is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs in the vicinity of Sling. {Source Works 4249, 7549 and 6880.}2003 - This area was not visited as part of the Scowles and Associated Iron Industry in the summer of 2003. This was because the landowner would not allow access to the survey team. The existence and condition of scowles at this site was therefore not recorded. {Pers. comm. L. Butler, 21/05/2004.}	Undated	23444
39	Undated possible scowles, located c.100 metres east of Platwell Farm, Clearwell.	HER 25127 DESCRIPTION: -Undated possible scowles, located c.100 metres east of Platwell Farm, Clearwell. C.1880, c.1900, c.1925 - Strip of woodland shown on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd series 25" OS maps. {Source Works 5134, 5136 & 5138.}2002 - This area was mapped at 1: 10,000 scale as part of the English Heritage: Gloucestershire NMP project. A quarry pit, Post Medieval or later in date, is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1946. The pit is located at SO 5743 0774. {Source Works 4249, 7549 and 6880.}28/08/2003 - This area was visited as part of the Scowles and Associated Iron Industry survey. An area of possible scowles was recorded. Depth c. 3 metres. Photo. 686.	Undated	25127
40	Area of numerous, undated scowles, located in Folly Wood.	HER 25124 DESCRIPTION: -Area of numerous, undated scowles, located in Folly Wood 28/08/2003 - This area was visited as part of the Scowles and Associated Iron Industry survey. An area of numerous scowles with some mounds associated was recorded. Depth approximately 0.5 to 2 metres. Photo. 682.	Undated	25124
41	Undated scowle, located at the southern end of Folly Wood.	HER 25123 DESCRIPTION: -Undated scowle, located at the southern end of Folly Wood 28/08/2003 - This area was visited as part of the Scowles and Associated Iron Industry survey. A scowle at the south end of Folly Wood was recorded. Depth approximately 2 metres. Photo. 681.	Undated	25123



42	Field depressions (possible backfilled scowles), located to the south of Folly Wood, Orepool.	HER 25125 DESCRIPTION: -Field depressions (possible backfilled scowles), located to the south of Folly Wood, Orepool 28/08/2003 - This area was visited as part of the Scowles and Associated Iron Industry survey. Field depressions were recorded. Depth c. 0.75 metres. Photo. 683.	Undated	25125
43	Large undated scowle, located at field boundary south-east of Platwell Farm.	HER 25126 DESCRIPTION: -Large undated scowle, located at field boundary south-east of Platwell Farm. C.1880, c.1900, c.1925 - Elongated triangular strip of woodland at the edge of a field shown on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd series 25" OS maps. {Source Works 5134, 5136 & 5138.}2002 - This area was mapped at 1: 10,000 scale as part of the English Heritage: Gloucestershire NMP project. A small quarry pit, Post Medieval or later in date, is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1946. The pit is located at SO 5746 0764. {Source Works 4249, 7549 and 6880.}28/08/2003 - This area was visited during the Scowles and Associated Iron Industry survey. A large scowle was recorded, located at a field boundary south-east of Platwell Farm. Depth c. 2.5 metres. Photo. 684	Undated	25126
44	Undated possible scowles (area of dumping), located in the north-west of Stock Wood, near Clearwell.	HER 23906 DESCRIPTION: -Undated possible scowles (area of dumping), located in the north-west of Stock Wood, near Clearwell 1993 - Paul Wildgoose identified numerous scowles in Stock Wood, including at a large pit at approximately this location, measuring 100 metres x 60 metres. No estimate of depth was given as the feature was noted to have been filled by tipping. Wildgoose describes the whole of Stock Wood as being honeycombed with open mine pits. The vegetation of the Stock Wood mines is of very old established yew trees, mature beech and a ground covering of ivy, mosses and ferns. Tipping and vehicle 'scrambling' is an immediate threat to the scowles in Stock Wood. {Source Work 6353.} c.2000 - This site shows as an open area within woodland on the digital getmapping data held on COGIS. {Source Work 7233.}22/07/2003 - This area was visited as part of the Scowles and Associated Iron Industry survey. An area of intensive dumping (mainly spoil, rubble and occasional abandoned vehicles) was recorded at this location. Photo. 416. The condition of any scowles that might exist beneath this dumping is uncertain.	Undated	23906
45	Area of undated bellpits, shallow ironstone pits and scowles, located in Clearwell Meend.	HER 4392 DESCRIPTION: -Area of undated bellpits, shallow ironstone pits and scowles, located in Clearwell Meend (digitized as 3 separate areas on the Gloucestershire County Council GIS). NMR Monument - Long Listing: -Two sandstone veins of iron ore in the Drybrook Sandstone have been exploited between Clearwell and Milkwall. At SO 5805 0682, lying between 2 roads is a group of shallow ironstone pits with several bellpits. The former are 3-4m across and 0.5m deep, the latter are up to 10m across and 2m deep and have spoil heaps around them. The site is under long grass and weeds and is lightly wooded. To the north-east at SO 5820 0880 is a further small group of bellpits of similar proportions lying above an area of 'scowles', opencast ironstone workings, which extends north-east under the woodland for 280 metres. The quarries, cut into an east facing slope extend up to a depth of 6-7m. The sites are probably pre-19th century. Area of over 10Ha (approx. from OS map) of former pits and quarrying visible on Fairey aerial photographs. {Source Work 615.} At SO57920810 the NMR Monument Long Listing documents Stephen's Pit - although this falls into the area of the British Iron Pit on GIS base and OS 1922 maps (SMR 20661). the pit was sunk to approximately 240 feet and the remains comprise the E half of the pit head - a semicircular mass of cemented stone rubble 3.5m thick, 1.5m high - with the shaft blocked up to ground level. On the south, an east-west brick lined flue passes through a wall of cemented stone rubble 3.5m thick and 2m from the pit and extending south for 10m to a second smaller, blocked shaft, probably a ventilation shaft (2m in diameter). To the east are 4 irregularly shaped water reservoirs (again in an area noted as the British Iron Pit) partially dug out of the gentle south-facing heathland and held by earthen dams on the downhill side. They are interconnected by narrow water channels and measure 20-30m across. The northernmost is waterfilled, the centre one is marshy and those to the south and east are dry. A dry water channel leads from Stephen's Pit to the central reservoir and another leads from the New Ham pit. 03/09/2003 - This area	Undated	4392



		(centre point SO 5842 0865) was visited as part of the Scowles and Associated Iron Industry survey in the summer of 2003. Scowles were recorded as an area of mounds and hollows. Located in the Drybrook Limestone. Depth approximately 1.5 metres. Photo. 701. See area management for comments from the English Heritage's Monument Protection Programme (MPP) Step 3 report. {Source Work 5773.} 2002 - This area was mapped at 1:10,000 scale as part of the English Heritage: Gloucestershire NMP project. SO 5801 0840 to SO 5832 0890. Dispersed remains of Post Medieval ironstone extraction, including bellpits, larger areas of open cast mining in the region of Clearwell and Milkwall are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs, especially those taken in the 1940s. Also visible on the photographs are two short linear earthworks, probably associated with the ironstone workings. One appears to be the footings of a short tramway (SO 5840 0890), while the other may be a boundary feature (SO 5805 0866). {Source Works 4249, 7549 and 6880.} Post Medieval ironstone workings are visible as earthworks on 1946 aerial photographs. The workings cover a total of about 1.5 hectares, and are centered at SO 5864 0874. {Source Works 4249, 7549 and 6880.}		
46	Area of possible back-filled scowles, located in narrow strips of woodland at Little Eddie's Field Wood, Clearwell Farm.	HER 23896 DESCRIPTION: -Area of possible back-filled scowles, located in narrow strips of woodland at Little Eddie's Field Wood, Clearwell Farm 1840 - The western part of this area is called 'Eddis Coppice' on the rectified copy of the Newland tithe map and apportionment. The middle/bottom part is called 'Little Wood', and the eastern strip is called 'Long Coppice'. {Source Work 6334.} c.1880, c.1900, c.1925 - Shown as strips of woodland on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd series 25" OS maps. {Source Works 5134, 5136 & 5138.} 1975 - Still tree covered on a Fairey Survey aerial photograph. {Source Work 615.} 1983 - Tree cover is slightly patchy on the western strip, on a Forest Enterprise aerial photograph. {Source Work 7232.} 2003 - Tree cover on the whole of the area appears patchy on the digital getmapping aerial photographic data held on COGIS. {Source Work 7233.} This area is located within the ore-bearing Lower Dolomite. {Pers. comm. L. Butler, 17/04/2003.} 21/07/2003 - This area was visited as part of the Scowles and Associated Iron Industry survey. Possible back-filled scowles were recorded; some evidence of dumping. Depth c. 0.5 metres. Photo. 394.	Undated	23896
47	Clearwell Caves and area of scowles, Clearwell Meand.	HER 5804 DESCRIPTION: -Formerly part of Old Ham Mine now opened up as a museum to record the history of iron mining in Dean with exhibits of mining and geological interest. The caves are typical of all old workings prior to the deep phase-starting at the outcrop and following the ore down {1}. The Crease Limestone outcrops in a north-south direction from east of Clearwell Village to Lower Perrygrove Farm, 1300m to the north and has been dug into along most of this stretch. The limestone dips steeply towards the east. Area surveyed by the NMR. The Long Listing notes: -The area surveyed measures 170m north-south by 100m east-west and contains examples of several mining techniques to extract from the veins and lodes of iron present in the limestone strata. At the southern end of the area there is a large group of pits and bell pits also depressions in the ground due to the collapse of underground workings. The features lie upon a steep south-west facing slope of moorland pasture and bracken. The pits, largely concentrated on the lower slopes to the south-west, probably directly upon the ironstone outcrop, and therefore possibly amongst the earliest workings here, measure from 1.5-4m in diameter and are up to 0.2m deep. The bell pit collapsed shaft craters higher up on the hillside measure from 4-8m in diameter and are up to 2m deep. They generally have lunar-shaped spoil heaps on the downhill side, up to 12m in diameter and are probably areas of collapse or, in the case of those with spoil around the downhill side, opencast workings. These merge northwards into steadily deepening opencast pits quarries, rock stacks, and rock faces and spoil heaps now overgrown with trees and bushes or under pasture. At the northern end of the site, within a small area of 'scarles', is the wooden entrance (lately reconstructed for tourists) to the very extensive underground workings which reach to depths of 500ft below ground level, and which date from prehistoric times up until the start of WW1. These	Multi	5804



		workings are also reached by shafts sunk from the hilltop 200m to the E. {Source Work 4249.} 1998 - Centered on SO577082, this is a lightly wooded area, which had dense bracken undergrowth at the time of the visit. Scowles were poorly preserved quarry type features of limited size. {Source Work 5597.}2002 - This area was mapped at 1: 10,000 scale as part of the English Heritage: Gloucestershire NMP project. Over the area SO 5780 0834 - SO 5767 0805, many bell pits, shafts and larger quarried areas are clearly visible as earthworks on aerial photographs, particularly those taken in 1946. It is likely that the visible remains belong to the Post Medieval and later phases of activity, although it is not possible to assign a date on the basis of aerial photographic evidence alone. {Source Works 4249, 7549 and 6880.} See SMR 23912 and 25301 for details on the Scowles at this site.		
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### Appendix 3 Scheduled Monuments

HPS SM ID	NHLE List Entry	Name	SchedDate	AmendDate	LegacyUID
1	1406971	Roman Villa at Clearwell Farm	23-03-12	0000-00-00	
2	1014404	Village cross at Clearwell	12-03-53	18-03-96	28514

### Appendix 4 Listed Buildings

HPS LB UID	Name	Description	Period	GCC LB UID
1	Restored medieval village cross at junction of Clearwell, High Street and Church Street, Clearwell, Newland.	<p>HER 22 DESCRIPTION: -Scheduled Monument Description - The monument includes a village cross on a five step calvary in the village of Clearwell. The cross is complete and sits on a junction of three roads. The cross includes a five step calvary, pedestal, socket stone, shaft and head. The first step of the calvary is 4.4 metres square and 0.3 metres high, the next step is 3.8 metres square and 0.25 metres high. The remaining three steps rising from this are 3.1 metres, 2.45 metres, and 1.8 metres square and 0.3 metres, 0.25 metres and 0.3 metres high respectively. These five steps are composed of old weathered stones now cemented together. Above this the pedestal is in the form of four Gothic style niches each 1.15 metres long and c.0.7 metres square. All these features are built of grey forest stone and appear to be contemporary, representing the oldest part of the cross. The shaft, with broaches at its base, is an octagonal pillar c.2.2 metres high, surmounted by circular mouldings and a cross. The stone blocks of the calvary and the pedestal are of early C14 date, but the shaft and head are Victorian, designed by John Middleton in 1866 at the time he built St. Peter's Church in the village. The cross is Listed Grade II. {Source Work 2873}. Listed Building Description: SO 50 NE NEWLAND CLEARWELL 8/80 Cross at junction of Church Street and High Street 12.12.53 II</p> <p>Cross. Medieval base, with shaft and cross by John Middleton c1866. 5 square stone steps held by iron ties surmounted by tall square base in 2 tiers, much eroded and repaired, with vestiges of carving and of corner columns. Chamfered shaft. AM Gloucestershire 380. Listing NGR: SO5718808061. {Source Work 1043.} Clearwell Cross dates from the early 14th century and retains the five square steps and base with carved niches of that date. It was restored in the 19th century when the present shaft and cross were added. The steps of Clearwell Cross are 5.0 metres sq and 2.1 metres high. The carved cross base is surmounted by a modern shaft and cross. At the central junction of Clearwell a substantial cross on a high stepped plinth was erected in the 14th century; it was restored and its missing finial replaced in the mid-19th century. It was called a high cross in 1624 and the upper cross in 1705. {Source Work 3710.} c.1840 the stump had been topped by a brightly coloured cock but was replaced in</p>	Medieval	22



		1866. The cross is not noted on either the 1608 map or Taylor's map of 1777. However, one is noted on the earlier map at a site now only recalled by the name of Lower Cross SO581085. {Source Works 3577, 4973.} The cross was repaired in 1975 but in 1987 it was noted that the head was missing, it was later learnt that it was preserved in a nearby house. In 1991 the cross underwent restoration (by Stonewest Cox of Cheltenham). The restoration was partly funded by English Heritage. {Source Work 4973.} Site in or adjacent to highway. {Source Work 486.}		
2	Late 16th century inn, now a house, known as Baynhams (LBII), Church Street, Clearwell. Ironwork gate is also listed.	HER 12173 DESCRIPTION: -Listed Building Description: SO 50 NE NEWLAND CLEARWELL 8/72 12.12.55 Baynhams, and iron work gate - IIFormer inn, now house. Late 16th century. Rubblestone with timber framing above main door and on rear wing, tile roof. Three stacks. L-shape with inset gable in angle with decorative bargeboard. Scattered fenestration with stone mullioned, two-light windows, three with hood moulds on right return facing garden, and one wood mullioned window on first floor. Arched timber doorway with boarded and studded door. Iron work single entrance gate also included with twin side "volutes" on wall. {Source Work 1043.} A house called Baynhams incorporates a small 17th century dwelling with a central gable and a west chimney stack, flanked by a staircase; it has walls of rubble but may have originally been timber-framed. It was much altered in the early 20th century when it was enlarged to the north and east, and had many 17th-18th century fittings salvaged from other buildings added. {Source Work 3710.}	C16	12173
3	Late 16th century Wyndhams Arms Inn (LBII), The Cross, Clearwell.	HER 12205 DESCRIPTION: -Listed Building Description's 50 NE NEWLAND CLEARWELL 8/87 Wyndham Arms 12.12.53 II  Inn. Late C16. Rough cast and painted rubble stone, double Roman tile roof on projecting gable, slate and asbestos slate to rest. L-shape. 2 storeys and attic. Gable has jettied first floor with bressumer beam and projecting joist ends. Small gabled porch to side with, on the right, 1 stone mullioned and transomed window on first floor, mullioned below, both with hood moulds. Little remains of original interior: large stone lintel fireplace at rear of projecting gable. Listing NGR: SO5716108064. {Source Work 1043.} The Wyndham Arms is a substantial 17th century house, partly timber-framed. {Source Work 3710.}	C16	12205
4	Late 16th century adjoining cottages known as Tudor Cottage and Tudor Farmhouse (LBII), Clearwell. Originally Stock Farm.	HER 12204 DESCRIPTION: -Listed Building Description:  SO 50 NE NEWLAND CLEARWELL 8/86 Tudor Cottage and Tudor Farm (formerly listed as Tudor Cottages) 12.12.83 II  Pair of adjoining cottages may have been one farmhouse originally. Late C16. Rubble stone, slate roof. U-shape with 2 projecting end gable wings, 2 centre doorways. Left hand gable has large projecting stone stack, otherwise 3 brick stacks, on ridge and 2 ends. Cottage to left (Tudor Cottage) unaltered with stone mullioned leaded windows with hood moulds on first floor and doorway with large stone voussoir lintel. Cottage to right (now Tudor Farm) has altered doorway, and bay window on gable, but retains one 2-light stone mullioned window with hood mould over doorway. Other casements have wooden lintels. Listing NGR: SO5723808062. {Source Work 1043.} The former Stock Farm (in 1992 comprising Tudor Cottage and Tudor Farmhouse Hotel) is an L-shaped 17th century house with an 18th century wing added on the east. {Source Work 3710.}	C16	12204
5	The Country house built in 1727, known as Clearwell Castle is a Grade II* Listed building on the site of an earlier 17th century house, Newland.	HER 4861 DESCRIPTION: -Listed Building Description: SO 50 NE NEWLAND CLEARWELL 8/74 Clearwell Castle 15.3.83 II*  Country house. Built 1727 by Roger Morris for Thomas Wyndham in Gothic style. Built of Forest stone which has survived a fire in 1929 and a period of ruin when the floors and roof were removed in 1948. The entrance front has a 2 storey central portion flanked by symmetrical 3 storey towers, all with embattlements alternately carved with the Wyndham lion. The towers have diagonal buttresses in the 2 lower stages. The windows have stone mullions and	C16;C17	4861



		<p>transoms, with pointed arched heads on the ground floor and elsewhere. The central doorway which opens directly into the great hall is approached up a double flight of steps with turned balusters, and has flanking clustered colonnettes. Here and all along the basement are attractive round windows. The house is built on a sloping site and the side elevations are irregular possibly owing to C19 additions in the same style. The library has a large bow window on the south which appears at one time to have been used as a chapel. At the opposite end leading into the hall, there are tall Ionic columns in antis and this room like many others has a typical early C18 corn ice, and a splendid stone fireplace with carved baroque over mantel. Some original fireplaces survive; the best is in the hall with carved hunting equipment in the frieze. The house was restored after the fire, and many of the ceilings are facsimile rather than original; there does not seem to have been any Gothic decoration inside, and the surviving fireplaces are more typical of the baroque phase of the early C18. Listing NGR: SO5701207746 {Source Work 1043.} Of c.1740 or earlier, Gothic, with battlements. Known as Clearwell Court until 1908. The Throckmorton family lived here in the 17th century but their house was pulled down and this one built by Thomas Wyndham. Stone built, damaged by fire in 1929 and restored. Between 1948 and 1954 the interior was ruined by speculators. North of the castle is a courtyard surrounded by embattled outbuildings and stables and pierced by an arched gateway with the Wyndham arms carved over the top. An outer curtain wall and gateway is similarly treated but the lodges at either end are 19th century. More detail in {Source Work 291}. In 1443 Robert Greyndour's house at Clearwell, which was presumably at the site of Clearwell Court, comprised hall, chapel, 12 chambers, buttery, pantry and cellar. In 1672 Clearwell Court had 21 hearths, and in c.1710 was a rambling structure, presenting a long multi-gabled front to the west. It was mainly of the 17th century but probably of several different builds within that period. It was rebuilt by Thomas Wyndham in c.1728. {Source Work 3710.}1608 - A substantial building is shown here on the 1608 map. On north-west boundary is a ha-ha (HER 9550).1777 - Called Spoon Hall on Taylor's map of 1777. {Source Work 545.}1840 - Shown as 'Court House' on rectified copy of the tithe map of 1840. {Source Work 6634.}1952 - Scott-Garrett visited Clearwell on Tuesday 19th February 1952. He commented that the castle had '... practically gone to ruin ...' {Source Work 7553.}</p>		
6	Post-medieval Platwell House (LBII), Clearwell, a late 18th century front on a late 16th century core.	<p>HER 12202 DESCRIPTION: -Listed Building Description: SO 50 NE NEWLAND CLEARWELL 8/84 Platwell House 12.12.83 II House. Late C18 front on late C16 core. Roughcast, tile roof, 3 stone stacks. 3 storeys. Single range, with 2 storey wing to right and 2 projecting gables at rear all of C16. 3 windows, casements, and triple sashes on ground floor, all with arched lintels with keystones. Central 6-panel door with gabled door case, with ogee window above and circular window over on 2nd floor. At the rear, scattered fenestration with stone mullioned windows, some blocked, and plain flat drip moulds over. Listing NGR: SO5724407631. {Source Work 1043.} A low service wing on the north-west has heavy floor joists of 16th century character. The principal range, to which it adjoins, is in part timber-framed and may survive from an L-shaped house which was rebuilt in stone and enlarged in the 17th century. In the mid or late 18th century a staircase was built in the entrant angle and the west front remodelled with a central doorway and an ogee-headed first floor window. The interior retains fittings of c.1700 and of the late 18th century. {Source Work 3710.}</p>	C16; C18	12202
7	Early 17th century Castle Farm Barn and attached cow shed, Clearwell (both LBII).	<p>HER 12174 DESCRIPTION: -Listed Building Description: SO 50 NE NEWLAND CLEARWELL 8/73 Castle Farm Barn and attached cow shed II</p> <p>Large barn, which may have been a tithe barn. Early 17th century. Rubble stone, stone slate roof with double Roman tiles on east side. Nine bays with king posts and struts, some removed. Opposed cart entries full height gabled projecting entry on west with pointed archway and boarded tympanum. Arrow slit ventilation in walls. Arcaded lean-to structures on west wall have stone piers and stone slate roofs. Cobbled courtyard to west. Pointed arched opening on</p>	C17	12174



		north wall. Attached cow shed to east also of rubble stone with stone slate roof and with simple arched doorway and window on north wall. {Source Work 1043.}		
8	17th century Carthouse and granary (LBII) at Platwell Farm, Clearwell.	HER 12201 DESCRIPTION: -Listed Building Description: SO 50 NE NEWLAND CLEARWELL Carthouse at Platwell Farm, 8/83 facing gate opposite Platwell House. II  Carthouse with granary over. C17. Rubble stone with dressed stone long and short quoins, double lap-tiled roof. L-shape. 2 storeys. 2 windows, stone mullioned 2-light with hood moulds. Stone doorway to right with ogee arch incised on flat stone lintel, stone jambs; opening to north end right across building with stone quoins and heavy wooden lintel and relieving arch above, and projecting stones to long side in 4 pairs. Flight of steps up to doorway at rear. Listing NGR: SO5729707686 {Source Work 1043.}	C17	12201
9	Late 18th century gate and gate piers (LBII) at Dunraven, Clearwell.	HER 12200 DESCRIPTION: -Listed Building Description: SO 50 NE NEWLAND CLEARWELL Gate and gate piers at Dunraven 8/82 II  Gate and gate piers. Late C18. Wrought iron double gates with foliage and rosette design and raised centre motif, and stone gate piers on square base with ball finial on chamfered foot. Dunraven not of special interest. Listing NGR: SO5722407749. {Source Work 1043.}	C18	12200
10	Mid-18th century Cross House (LBII), opposite the Cross, Clearwell.	HER 12187 DESCRIPTION: -Listed Building Description: SO 50 NE NEWLAND CLEARWELL 8/81 Cross House 12.12.53 (opposite Cross) II House. Mid C18. Coursed and dressed rubble stone, slate roof, 2 stone end stacks. Coved eaves cornice with brackets. Single range. 2 storeys. 5 windows, glazing bar sashes, with stone voussoirs and keystone. Central C20 door and wide gabled porch hood above. Listing NGR: SO5719808074. {Source Work 1043.}	C18	12187
11	Clearwell Castle - three pairs of 18th century gate posts (LBII), located in front of the main gate at the north-east corner of the estate on a triangular green.	HER 12176 DESCRIPTION: -Listed Building Description: SO 50 NE NEWLAND CLEARWELL 8/76 Clearwell Castle - 3 pairs of gateposts on green in front of main gate. GV IIThree pairs of gate posts on a triangular green in front of the main gateway to the castle. Early to mid-18th century. Stone, tooled on square bases with moulded coping stone and ball finial on raised chamfered foot, about 8 feet high. {Source Work 1043.}	C18	12176
12	Clearwell Castle - 18th century gatehouse and stables (LBII).	HER 12177 DESCRIPTION: -Listed Building Description: SO 50 NE NEWLAND CLEARWELL Clearwell Castle - Gatehouse and 8/77 flanking stables II  Gatehouse and flanking stables, now partially converted to 2 houses. Mid C18. Rubble stone, embattled parapet and stone slate pitched roof. U-shape. 2 storeys, with centre 3 storey embattled gatehouse with 2 storey pointed arch, and with twin large pointed arch openings on south ends. Regular facade with 4 square 2-light mullioned windows on first floor, and two 2-light Y tracery pointed arch windows in centre on ground floor, and pointed stone archways flanking gatehouse and in corners. Coat of arms over archway in gatehouse, below single 2-light stone mullioned window with flanking decorative slit ventilators, top floor glazed, lower floors filled. Ruinous in south east corner at time of survey (19.6.84). Listing NGR: SO5701907821 (19/06/1984). {Source Work 1043.}	C18	12177
13	Clearwell Castle - 18th century stone statue of a child and sphinx (LBII), located c.30 metres west of the main front of the house.	HER 12178 DESCRIPTION: -Listed Building Description: SO 50 NE NEWLAND CLEARWELL Clearwell Castle - Statue of 8/78 Child and sphinx, about 30m west of main from on the left facing house II  Statue of child sitting on sphinx. C18. Stone. On rectangular tall moulded capping and base with lyre-shaped ends and hollow centre. Left arm and both feet of child missing. Listing NGR: SO5695207771. {Source Work 1043.} This statue is presumed to be one of the "Roman Busts" found in the grounds of Clearwell Castle. {Pers. comm Hoyle J 09/05/2002 & Source Work 4249.}	C18	12178



14	Clearwell Castle - 18th century stone statue of a man, possibly Hercules (LBII), located c.30 metres west of the main front of the house.	HER 12179 DESCRIPTION: -Listed Building Description: SO 50 NE NEWLAND CLEARWELL 8/79 Clearwell Castle - statue of man about 30m west of main front, on right facing house II  Statue probably of Hercules. C18. Stone, on square rusticated plinth of 3 courses and moulded capping. Right forearm and left foot missing. Man appears to have something draped over his back - possibly a lion's skin as lion's paw is visible by man's left hand. Listing NGR: SO5694507760 {Source Work 1043.} This statue is presumed to be one of the "Roman Busts" found in the grounds of Clearwell Castle. {Pers. comm Hoyle J 09/05/2002 & Source Work 4249.}	C18	12179
15	Clearwell Castle: 18th and 19th century main gateway and lodges (LBII), located at the north-east corner of the estate.	HER 12175 DESCRIPTION: -Listed Building Description: SO 50 NE NEWLAND CLEARWELL 8/75 Clearwell Castle: main gateway and flanking lodges to NE corner of estate with wall between and iron gates, and perimeter wall to East. GV IIRubble stone embattled wall about 15 feet high flanking centre raised embattled gateway with pointed arch and with square lodge buildings at each end. Early to mid-18th century, lodges of early 19th century. Wall pierced by pointed stone arches flanking main gateway, all three openings with fine wrought iron gates in matching design. Lodge buildings with hipped roofs - tile to left and slate to right - with pointed arched two-light Y tracery window on ground floor and three-light casement above with pierced quatrefoil above under blind round arch. 19th and 20th century extensions and alterations to rear of both lodges. Perimeter wall to east of estate as far as Castle Farm, with coping stones and no embattlements, but continuing height line. {Source Work 1043.}	C18; C19	12175
15	Clearwell Castle : 18th and 19th century main gateway and lodges (LBII), located at the north-east corner of the estate.	HER 12175 DESCRIPTION: -Listed Building Description: SO 50 NE NEWLAND CLEARWELL 8/75 Clearwell Castle: main gateway and flanking lodges to NE corner of estate with wall between and iron gates, and perimeter wall to East. GV IIRubble stone embattled wall about 15 feet high flanking centre raised embattled gateway with pointed arch and with square lodge buildings at each end. Early to mid-18th century, lodges of early 19th century. Wall pierced by pointed stone arches flanking main gateway, all three openings with fine wrought iron gates in matching design. Lodge buildings with hipped roofs - tile to left and slate to right - with pointed arched two-light Y tracery window on ground floor and three-light casement above with pierced quatrefoil above under blind round arch. 19th and 20th century extensions and alterations to rear of both lodges. Perimeter wall to east of estate as far as Castle Farm, with coping stones and no embattlements, but continuing height line. {Source Work 1043.}	C18; C19	12175
17	St Peter's Church, Clearwell (LBI), built 1866 by John Middleton of Cheltenham. Also, two pairs of gate piers with gate (LBI).	HER 8324 DESCRIPTION: -Listed Building Description: SO 50 NE NEWLAND CHURCH STREET (west side) 8/70 Church of St. Peter, and 2 pairs of gate piers with gate I  Church, built 1866 by John Middleton of Cheltenham. Squared and snecked rubble sandstone with white Bath stone dressings, tiled roof, coped gables with elaborate cross finials. South-west tower, four-bay nave with clerestory, single storey north and south aisles, gabled south porch with elaborate bargeboard, two-bay chancel. Interior: nave has arched timber roof, painted and stencilled. Arcade of four pointed arches on cylindrical piers with richly carved capitals. Original pews, nearly all with double brass candlesticks with foliage design. Elaborate font and pulpit of marble and Forest stone. Gate piers of stone in the form of coped cross gables with elaborate fleur-de-lis finials and wrought iron gate between with ecclesiastical symbols - one pair leading to the south porch, the other pair opposite the west door at about 50 metres distant. {Source Work 1043.} More detail in {Source Work 291}. Built by the Countess of Dunraven, owner of the Clearwell estate. {Source Work 3710.} 2002 - The church was visited as part of the research for the county's entry in the Gazetteer of British Tile and Architectural Ceramic Sites. The Gazetteer comments "The interior design is typical of John Middleton's polychromatic interiors. Horizontal stripes are formed from layers of white Bath stone, blue Forest stone and local red sandstone and there is a Godwin encaustic tile pavement in the chancel, as well as a lavish marble reredos. The church remains very much as it was built." {Source Work 7267}.	C19	8324



18	19th century Mortuary Chapel (LBII) by John Middleton, High Street, Clearwell, and site a cemetery and of an earlier 19th century chapel of ease.	HER 12206 DESCRIPTION: -Listed Building Description: SO 50 NE NEWLAND HIGH STREET (south side) 8/88 Mortuary Chapel II  Mortuary Chapel. 1867 by John Middleton, architect of Church of St. Peter (q.v.). Squared snecked rubble stone with Bath stone dressings, tile roof. Bellcote to north with large rose window below and elaborate carved doorway. Interior plain single cell with unplastered walls and 2 single lancets on each side. Scissor beam roof. Listing NGR: SO5751007979. {Source Work 1043.} A chapel of ease dedicated to St. Peter was built in 1830 at Clearwell. It was a small brick building designed by George Maddox Brown of Monmouth. In 1866 a new church was built near the gate of Clearwell Court (SMR 8324), and the old church was demolished and a small mortuary chapel built on part of the site, which remained in use as a burial ground. {Source Work 3710.}1840 - Shown as 'Clearwell Chapel of Ease' on the rectified copy of the 1840 Newland tithe map and apportionment. {Source Works 6634.}	C19	12206
19	LBII K6 Telephone kiosk, High Street, Newland.	HER 27838 DESCRIPTION: -Listed Building Description: -Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door. {Source Work 1043.}	C20	27838
20	Undated well head of the 'Clear Well', opposite the entrance to Clearwell Castle.	HER 12056 DESCRIPTION: -Listed Building Description: SO 50 NE NEWLAND CHURCH STREET (east side) 8/71 Wellhead of the "Clear Well" opposite entrance to Clearwell Castle II  Wellhead. Date uncertain. Rubblestone with dressed stone quoins. Rectangular open structure about 12 feet high with curved rear wall. Large central trefoil-head entrance archway. Similar style niche to left with drinking water fountain and smaller version below at ground level as animal drinking trough. The "Clear Well" is under a circular iron grille at the back of the structure. {Source Work 1043.} Opposite entrance to Clearwell Castle (SMR 4861). 2000 - Dean Archaeological Group Named Wells Survey - still in existence, but needs some attention. {Source Work 5969.} Shown as 'Old Fountain' on 1st-3rd series 25" OS maps. {Source Works 5134, 5136 & 5138.}	Undated	12056

## Appendix 5 Standards and Guidance

### Methodology

The methodology employed in compiling this document is derived from a number of key sources.

This DBA has been undertaken in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2014), which states that a DBA 'will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area' and that in 'development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact (CIfA 2014: 4).



### *Study Area*

A 500m Study Area was established for the site in order to contextualise the known and potential archaeological resource. All Heritage Assets, designated and non-designated, were considered within this 500m area.

### *Data Collation*

The DBA involved consultation of available archaeological and historical information from documentary, cartographic, photographic and historic environment record sources. The aim was to produce a document that not only considered the potential for archaeological remains on the Project Site, but to also put these into their historical and archaeological context.

This DBA has been undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standard Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*. Reading: CIfA.



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