



Heritage Assessment and Statement of Significance,
Hartpury Mill, Hartpury, Glous, GL19 3DE



JUNE 2018 Rock Davidson Associates Historic Building Consultants

Contents

1.1	The Consultants	4
1.2	The Client	4
1.3	Background Heritage Statements and Assessments of Significance	4
1.4	Methodology.....	4
1.5	Limitations.....	5
1.6	Copyright.....	5
1.7	Acknowledgements.....	5
2.	The Site & Constraints.....	6
2.1	Location.....	6
2.2	Planning Search.....	8
2.3	Background to Listed Building Consent and the NPPF.....	8
2.4	Listed Building Definition	10
2.5	Curtilage Listed Buildings	10
2.5	Listed Building Description of Hartpury Mill.....	11
2.6.1	Other Listed Buildings Nearby	12
3.	Setting and Vistas.....	18
3.1	Historical Background – Hartpury.....	18
3.2	Historic Environment Record	21
3.3	Current Setting Photographic Views around the Mill.....	23
4	Assessment of the Hartpury Mill Site	24
4.1	Scope of Assessment.....	24
4.2	Map Regression.....	25
4.3	Historical Research.....	30
4.3.1	Historic Photos	33
4.4	Floor plans and Phasing of Historic Buildings on site.....	38
5.	Assessment of Hartpury Mill.....	41
5.1	Building Type.....	41
5.2	Current Photographic Record and Descriptions Building Recording Level 1-2.....	41
5.2.1	Exterior.....	42
5.2.2	Interior: note of significant features.....	44
5.2.2	Historical Phasing The Hartpury Mill.....	54
5.2.3	Significance Level	54

6	Current Assessment of The Granary at Hartpury Mill	55
6.2	Building Type.....	55
6.3	Photographic Record and Descriptions Building Recording Level 1-2	56
6.3.1	Exterior.....	56
6.3.2	Interior: note of significant features.....	58
6.3.3	Historical Phasing The Granary at Hartpury Mill	60
6.3.3	Significance Level	60
7.	Current Assessment of The Mill House at Hartpury Mill	61
7.1	Building Type.....	61
7.2	Photographic Record and Descriptions Building Recording Level 1-2	62
7.2.1	Exterior.....	62
7.2.2	Interior: note of significant features.....	64
7.2.3	Historical Phasing The Mill House at Hartpury Mill	66
7.2.4	Significance Level	66
8.	Current Assessment of the Hay Barn at Hartpury Mill	67
8.1	Building Type.....	67
8.2	Photographic Record and Descriptions Building Recording Level 1	67
8.2.1	Exterior.....	67
8.2.2	Interior: note of significant features.....	69
8.2.3	Historical Phasing of the Hay Barn at Hartpury Mill	70
8.2.4	Significance Level	70
9	Current Assessment of the Garage at Hartpury Mill	70
9.1	Building Type.....	70
9.2	Photographic Record and Descriptions Building Recording Level 1	70
9.2.1	Exterior.....	70
9.2.2	Interior: note of significant features.....	71
9.2.3	Historical Phasing.....	71
9.2.4	Significance level.....	71
10.	Current Assessment of the C20 Stabling Sheds at Hartpury Mill	72
10.1	Building Type.....	72
10.2	Photographic Record and Descriptions Building Recording Level 1	72
10.2.1	Exterior.....	72
10.2.2	Interior: note of significant features.....	72

10.2.3 Historical Phasing.....	72
10.2.4 Significance level.....	72
11. Assessment of Significance of Hartpury Mill and Associated Buildings on site.....	73
11.1Background to Assessments of Significance	73
11.1.2 Evidential Value/Architectural Value	74
11.1.3 Historical Value-	74
11.1.4 Aesthetic /Setting/Group Value.....	75
11.1.5 Community Value.....	75
11.2 Table of Significance	75
11.3 Statement of Significance	76
Bibliography	77
Appendices.....	79

1.1 The Consultants

Rock- Davidson Associates. Consultants: **Louisa Davidson** BA(Hons) MA [Dist] HistEnvCons **IHBC**

and **Jacob Rock** MA PGCE PGDip[Dist] HistEnvCons

1.2 The Client

1.3 Background Heritage Statements and Assessments of Significance

Heritage statements/assessments should ideally be prepared by an appropriate professional with the necessary expertise to properly assess the heritage asset and its significance. For buildings or sites of high significance [e.g. for nationally designated heritage assets/listed buildings] it is recommended that the statement be prepared by an architectural historian, an accredited conservation architect or qualified archaeologist paragraph 128. (NPPF, 2012) (NPPF Planning Practice Guidance, 2014) and paragraph 141. IHBC credentials and post-nominal letters are recognised as appropriate validation. The statement should assess the nature, extent and importance of the significance of the asset and its setting and should be detailed enough that the impact of any proposed works on that significance and setting can be properly assessed by the conservation team and local planning authority.

1.4 Methodology

This is a desk and web based assessment using books, and appropriate websites. A HER search from Gloucester HER was commissioned and the appropriate sites have been included by RDA with this report. There were two site visits made on Saturday 26th May and Friday 8th June 2018 to assess and take photographs, equivalent to a Level 1-2 Building Recording, [Ref *Understanding Historic Buildings A Guide to Good Recording Practice Historic England May 2016*]

A Level 1 is essentially a basic visual record, supplemented by the minimum of information needed to identify the building's location, age and type. This is the simplest record, and it will not normally be an end in itself, but will be contributory to a wider study. Typically it will be undertaken when the objective is to gather basic information about a large number of buildings – for statistical sampling, for area assessments to identify buildings for planning purposes, and whenever resources are limited and much ground has to be covered in a short time. It may also serve to identify buildings requiring more detailed attention at a later date.

Level 1 surveys will generally be of exteriors only, though the interior of a building may sometimes be seen in order to make a superficial inspection and to note significant features.

A level 2 is a descriptive record, made in similar circumstances to Level 1 but when more information is needed. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require a more detailed record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and interior of the building will be seen, described and photographed. The examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use and the record will include the conclusions reached, but it will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project.

A brief historical archive investigation in person was made to the County Archives in Gloucester.

Further building recording of The Mill and Granary may be needed at a Level 3 for planning purposes due to their significance.

1.5 Limitations

No lifting of carpets or opening up was undertaken. Bats were present in The Mill so care was taken not to disturb them. It was not possible to gain access into the roof of the Granary. Limited inspection of the main roof of the house was possible but not the gable wings.

1.6 Copyright

Rock Davidson Associates shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides a licence to the client and the Council for the use of the report by the client and the Council in all matters directly relating to any planning matters and to use the documentation for their statutory functions and to provide copies of it to third parties as an incidental to such functions.

No Liability to third parties is accepted for advice and statements made in this report. The facts contained within are written to the best of our knowledge with resources available.

1.7 Acknowledgements

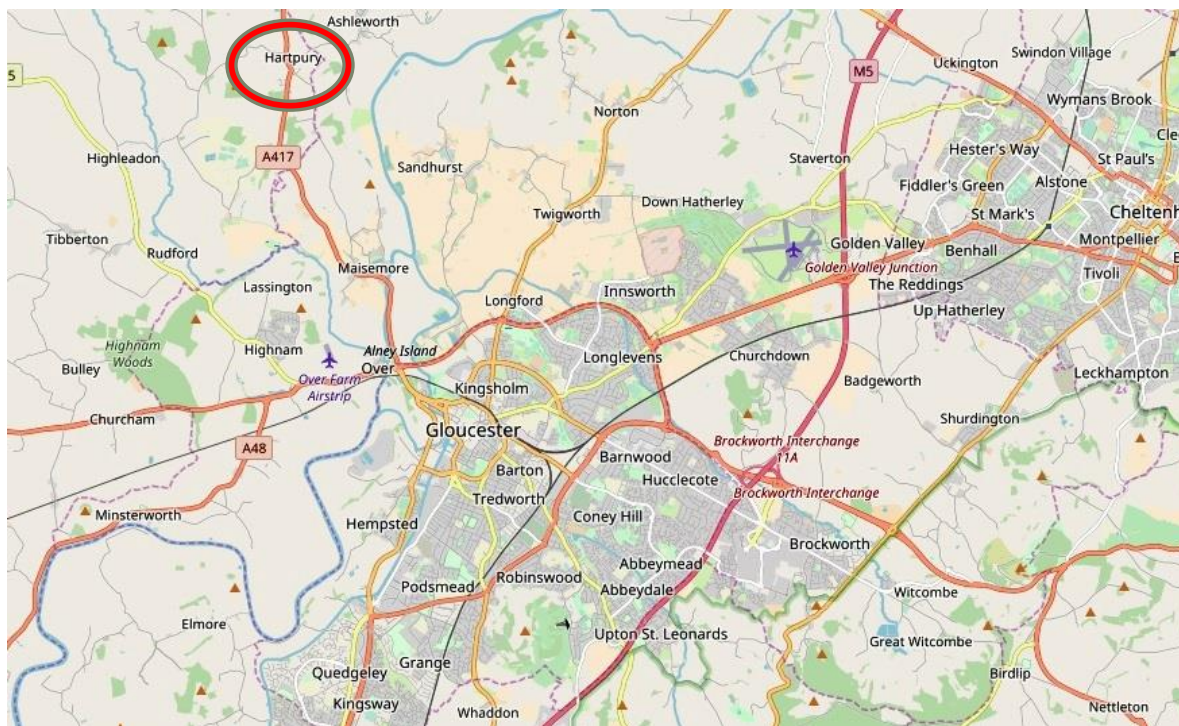
Thanks to Hartpury Heritage Trust, Jim Chapman, Gloucester HER and Gloucester Archives

2. The Site & Constraints

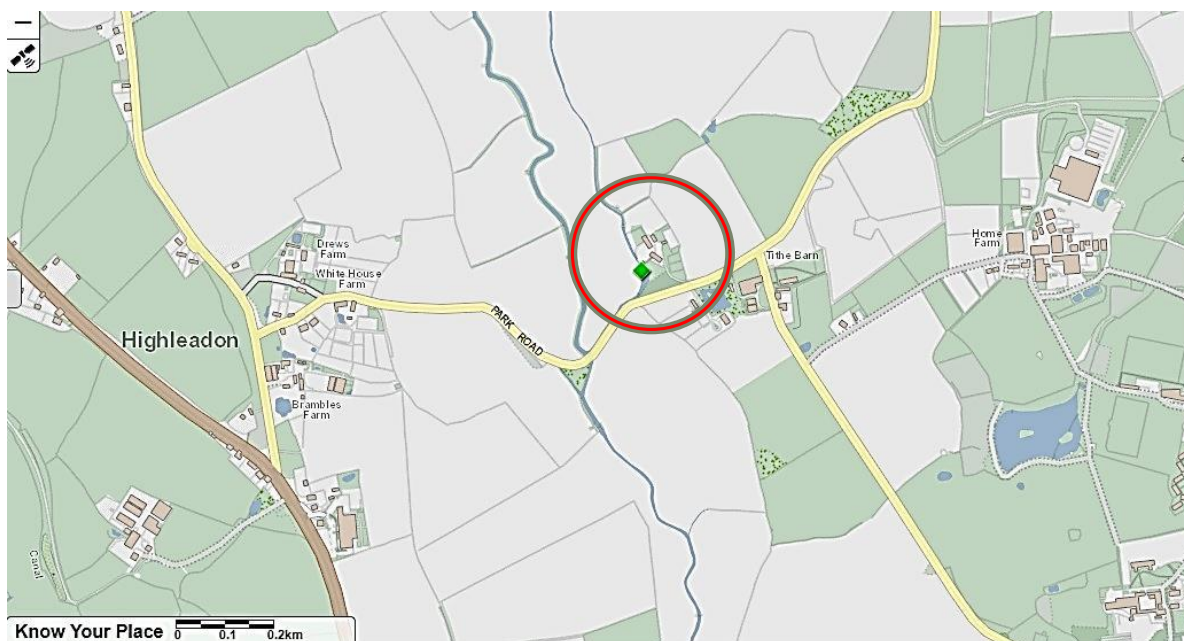
2.1 Location

Latitude: 51.9112 / 51°54'40"N Longitude: -2.3247 / 2°19'28"W

OS Eastings: 377762 OS Northings: 223682 OS Grid: SO777236



Source: Open Map

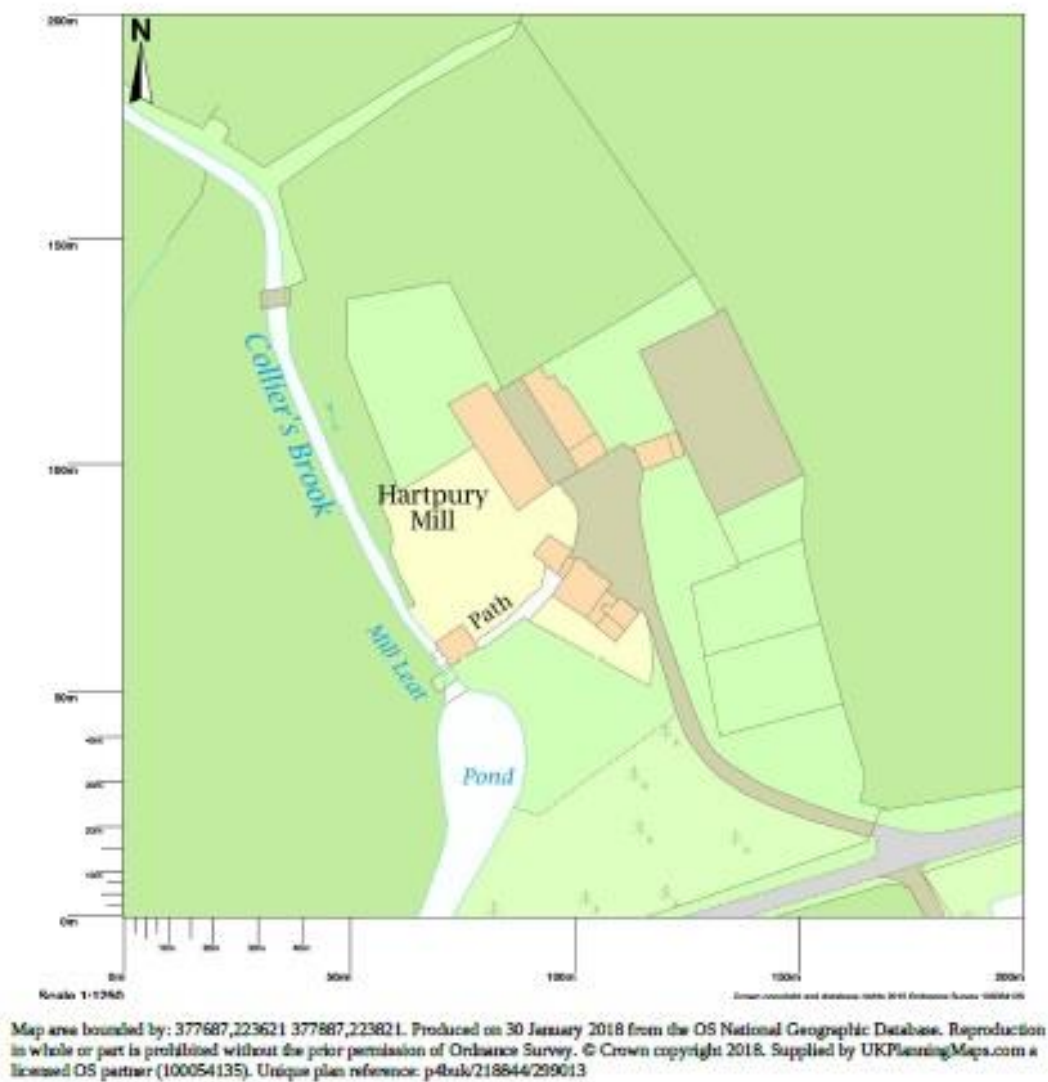


Know Your Place 0 0.1 0.2km

Source: [British Library](#) & [National Library of Scotland](#). copyright & database rights 2016 Ordnance Survey 100023406.



Hartpury Mill, Hartpury, Gloucester, GL19 3DE



2.2 Planning Search

Property History

010003816916 | Hartpury Mill Hartpury Gloucester Gloucestershire GL19 3DE

Planning Applications (10)

- Conversion of existing barn to create dependent relative's annexe. (Septic tank drainage).
Ref. No: P0068/05/FUL | Status: Application Withdrawn
- Conversion of barn to provide holiday accommodation. (Existing septic tank drainage).
Ref. No: P0409/05/COU | Status: Application Refused
- Conversion of existing barn to provide holiday accommodation. (Existing septic tank drainage). (Revised scheme). Alterations to vehicular access.
Ref. No: P1724/05/COU | Status: Granted Permission
- Erection of a replacement agricultural storage building.
Ref. No: P1577/06/AG | Status: Satisfied
- Construction of equestrian facility, outdoor manege and new vehicular access. Demolition of agricultural building and removal of outdoor manege surface.
Ref. No: P0646/18/FUL | Status: Pending Consideration
- Listed Building Consent for the construction of equestrian facility, outdoor manege and new vehicular access. Demolition of agricultural building and removal of outdoor manege surface.
Ref. No: P0647/18/LBC | Status: Pending Consideration
- Re-tiling of south elevation with clay plain tiles to match north elevation.
Ref. No: P9289/81/FUL | Status: Granted Permission
- Use of land for stationing of heavy goods vehicle.
Ref. No: P8867/86/FUL | Status: Granted Permission
- Alterations and extension to dwelling, including use of existing granary as additional living accommodation.
Ref. No: P8119/93/FUL | Status: Granted Permission
- Construction Of A Riding Arena
Ref. No: P0751/95/FUL | Status: Granted Permission

Planning Appeals (0)

2.3 Background to Listed Building Consent and the NPPF

Since the introduction of Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5): Planning and the Historic Environment in March 2010, any application affecting heritage assets needs to include an assessment of the significance of the asset and its setting. This is now outlined in the National Planning Policy Framework with para.128 of particular relevance (NPPF Planning Practice Guidance, 2014) and Para 141. It is usual practise for applications for Listed Building Consent, for applicants to provide a written statement and to include a schedule of works to the listed building(s), The written statement should be an analysis of the significance of archaeology, history and character of the building/structure, followed by the principles of and justification for any proposed works and their impact on the special character of the listed building or structure, its setting and the setting of adjacent listed buildings may be required. Statements can include supplementary photographs and reports if appropriate. [See 4.1 Scope of Assessment]

Listed building consent is required for all alterations to listed buildings and their interiors irrespective of their grade or category of listing. It is also required for alterations to any object or structure which lies within the grounds of curtilage of a listed building and which was constructed before 1 July 1948. This may be taken to include Garden walls, sundials, dovecotes and other such objects and structures as well as buildings, which are ancillary to the principal building, not separated from it, and were so at the time of listing. It is important to note that altering a listed building without consent is a criminal offence.

Repair

Repair that is necessary to sustain the heritage asset is normally desirable if [\(1\)](#):

- there is sufficient information to understand comprehensively the impacts of the proposals on the significance of the place; and
- the long term consequences of the proposals can, from experience, be demonstrated to be benign, or the proposals are designed not to prejudice alternative solutions in the future; and
- the proposals are designed to avoid or minimise harm, if actions necessary to sustain particular heritage values tend to conflict .

The extent of the repair should normally be limited to what is reasonably necessary to make failing elements sound and capable of continuing to fulfil their intended functions [\(1\)](#).

Ref <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/hpg/assistanceforowners/maintenance>

(1) [Conservation Principles](#), Historic England, 2008

Consent Requirements

If carrying out a repair or renewal to a listed building would affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest, then listed building consent will be required. Many repairs will not affect the character of the building. However, it is not true that repairs using like-for-like materials will never require consent as such repairs still may affect the special interest in the building. The removed materials may, for example, hold historic interest.

Ref <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/hpg/assistanceforowners/maintenance>

For Example

Regular maintenance and minor 'like for like' in situ repairs do not need listed building consent. However, where repairs involve alterations or the complete replacement of historic fabric or features, which would affect the character of the listed building, consent will be required.

Internal painting and decorating does not generally need Listed Building Consent, unless a historic scheme of decoration would be affected, but any external painting may require consent as it could affect the character of the Listed Building.

Internal alterations, including removal of historic doors, fireplaces or plaster work or replacement of external doors or windows require listed building consent, to ALL elevations.

2.4 Listed Building Definition

Listing celebrates a building's special architectural and historic interest, it is under the consideration of the planning system, so that it can be protected for future generations. The older a building is, the more likely it is to be listed. All buildings built before 1700 which survive in anything like their original condition are listed, as are most of those built between 1700 and 1840. Particularly careful selection is required for buildings from the period after 1945. Usually a building must be over 30 years old to be eligible for listing.

Categories of listed buildings:

Grade I buildings are of exceptional interest, (2.5% of listed buildings)

Grade II* buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest; (*5.5% of listed buildings)

Grade II buildings are of special interest; (92% of all listed buildings), the most likely grade of listing for a home owner.

Listing covers a whole building, including the interior, unless parts of it are specifically excluded in the list description. It can also cover other attached structures and fixtures, later extensions or additions and Pre-1948 buildings on land attached to the building. (In the planning system, the term 'curtilage' is used to describe this attached land.)

Because all listed buildings are different and unique, what is actually covered by a listing can vary quite widely. [Ref Historic England]

It is a common misconception that only the exterior of a building is protected; the protection extends to both the interior and exterior of the property. Protection also extends to curtilage-listed buildings or structures. The List description itself is only a guide. "The entry in the statutory list contains a description of each building to aid identification. This can be just a description of the building and its features, but more modern entries will set out a summary of the assessment of special interest in the building at the time of designation. However, descriptions are not a comprehensive or exclusive record of the special interest or significance of the building and the amount of information in the description varies considerably."

<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/hpg/has/listed-buildings/>

2.5 Curtilage Listed Buildings

Any object or structure fixed to the principal building or buildings and any object or structure within the curtilage of the building, which, although not fixed to the building, forms part of the land and has done so since before 1st July, 1948 is by law to be treated as part of the listed building. It may be a criminal offence to fail to apply for listed building consent for works to a curtilage building when it is needed, so if in doubt the local planning authority should be contacted.

An assessment on June 8th would suggest the Granary, The Millers House, and the Hay Barn and converted Coach House attached pre date 1948 so would be considered curtilage listed buildings to the Mill.

2.5 Listed Building Description of Hartpury Mill



All photographs by RDA unless otherwise stated.

Entry Name: Hartpury Mill, the Mill

Listing Date: 2 October 1954

Last Amended: 18 October 1985

Grade: II

Source: Historic England

Source ID: 1078661

English Heritage Legacy ID: 125571

Location: Hartpury, Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, GL19

County: Gloucestershire

District: Forest of Dean

Civil Parish: Hartpury

Traditional County: Gloucestershire

Lieutenancy Area (Ceremonial County): Gloucestershire

Church of England Parish: Hartpury St Mary the Virgin

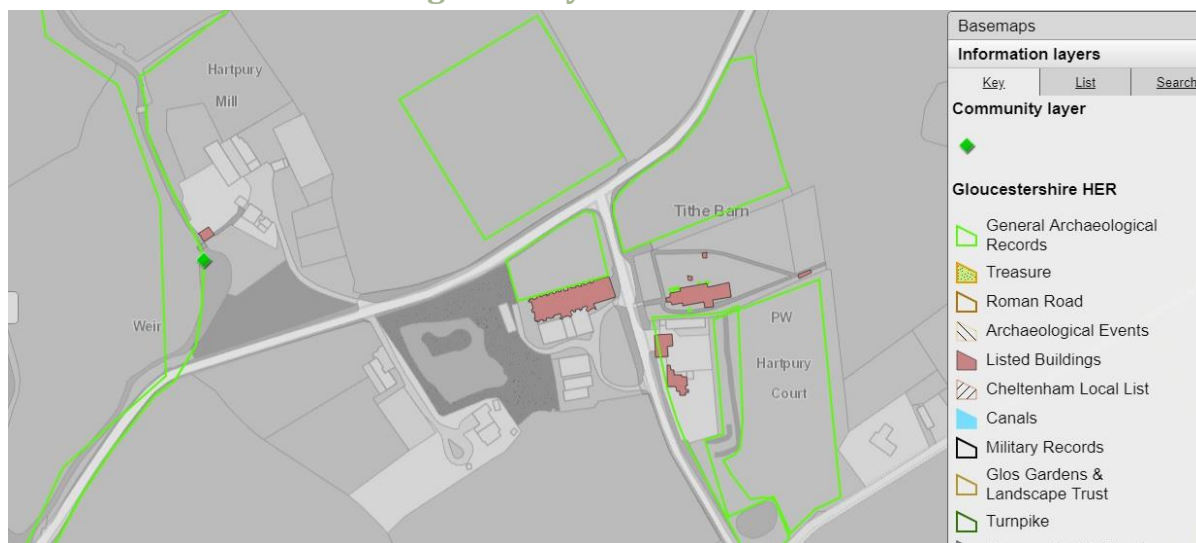
Church of England Diocese: Gloucester

Listing Text SO 72 SE HARTPURY -

8/39 Hartpury Mill; The Mill (formerly listed as Hartpury Mill 2.10.54 GV II

Watermill early C19; Flemish-bond brickwork, on squared stone base; stone slate roof to south, clay tile to north. Single room, 2½ storeys high. Entrance to south, boarded door in heavy timber frame, cambered brick arch over: heart formed in blue headers above. Dentil eaves: stump of chimney over door. No other openings in this face. Left return one 2-light casement window each to first and second floors: cambered brick arch over. Below iron-framed undershot wheel with plain wooden paddles. Back wall of pit rebuilt. Lower part of mill wall to gable a blue/grey brick, presumably earlier than rest of mill. Internally stone-paved ground floor, in 3 bays with beams over, each with two heavy timber posts beneath. Floor level slightly raised to end bays. Dogleg timber stair to first floor: outline of former fireplace and flue on wall over entrance door. No stair survives to loft: 4 bays with cut tie-beam trusses, 2 pairs butt purlins. Floor raised in centre of central 2 bays; plaster ceiling largely survives in bay at opposite end to wheel, being only bay ever ceiled. Wooden wheel for hoisting grain, and winding drum, control lever, chain and cord all survive in loft. Forms group with church, Court Barn and Hartpury Court, (q.v.). Listing NGR: SO7776223682

2.6.1 Other Listed Buildings Nearby



I [Church of St Mary](#)

Hartpury, Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, GL19

II* [Bee Shelter Approximately 50 Metres East of St Mary the Virgin](#)

II [Farm Store at Hartpury Court, Between House and Parish Church](#)

NOTE GD II Farm Store at Hartpury Court, Between House and Parish Church Hartpury, Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, GL19 is the restored chapel.

II [Hartpury Court](#)

II* [Tithe Barn, Hartpury Court](#)

SCHEDULED MONUMENT

Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (HER)

Summary Report for Area 5339

Name A medieval moated site at Abbots Court in Hartpury Court is a scheduled monument, Hartpury.

Status SAM32337

Grid Ref 378060 223600

Parish HARTPURY

Map Sheet SO72SE

Photographs RDA

St Marys Church GD I [See Appendices HER]

Information on Church in the list description [See Appendices HER] and Hartpury Heritage Trust website.

Bee Shelter GDII* [See Appendices HER]

Rescued and repaired and rebuilt in Churchyard, regarded as unique. Contains 33 boles built to house straw bee skeps. Mid C19 was in garden in Nailsworth. Given to Hartpury Buildings Trust in 2002 who moved it to churchyard

Farm Store at Hartbury Court GDII [See Appendices HER]

Built in 1839 for Dominican Nuns by landowner Gordon Canning, refurbished in 1934, sold to Lady Lygon of Madresfield who was farming at Hartpury Court and it became a chicken deep litter shed. 1997 in poor repair, bought by Hartbury Historic Buildings Trust, fully restored by 2001. List description needs updating.

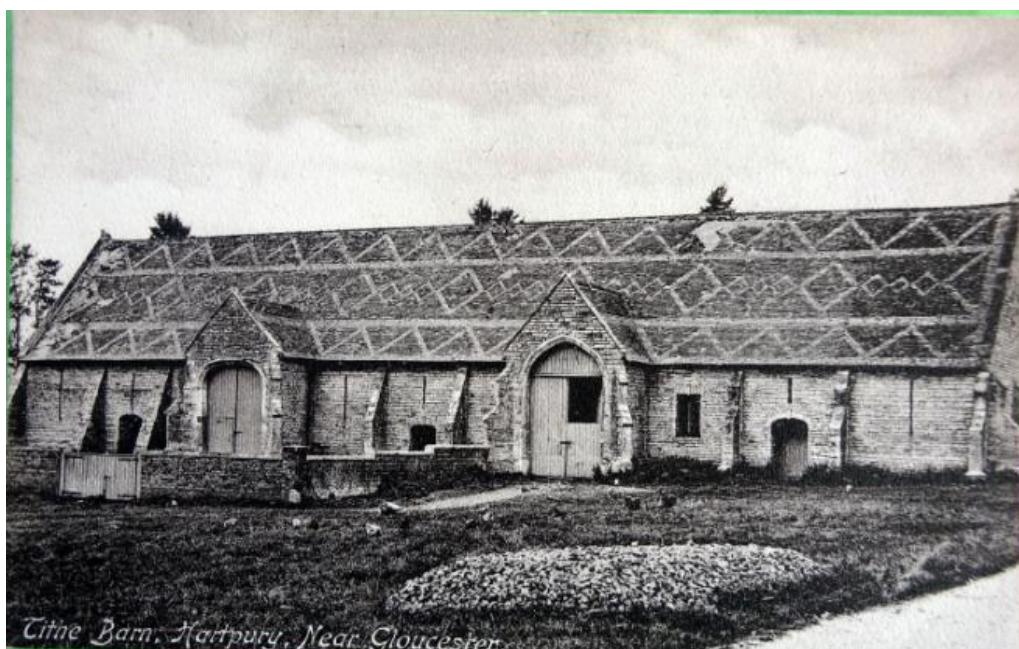
Hartpury Court GDII [See Appendices HER]

Picture of previous Hartpury Court Courtesy Hartpury Heritage Trust



By 1883 Hartbury Court the Abbots old manor house had been demolished and a replacement farmhouse built.

The Tithe Barn GDII* [See Appendices HER]



Postcard dated 1906 South facing Tithe Barn



Rear of Tithe Barn today with Cattle sheds abutting





The development of agriculture and enlargement of the Abbey's possessions in the locality during the 13th century meant that the Manor required storage in Hartpury. The barn, now incorrectly called a tithe barn was built during the 14th century to store all the produce from the manor, not merely the tithe. During the first part of the 16th century the manor was let, but responsibility for the repair of the barn and pigeon house remained with the Abbey, so the barn may not then have been let with the farm, but became used as rent in kind received by the Abbey. Measuring 161ft x 36ft, Hartpury's tithe barn is one of the largest in Gloucestershire, and indeed, in the country. At one end of the roof it has a winged dragon as a finial and at the other, a couchant lion – the English lion looks towards Wales and the Welsh dragon towards England. Roof has 2 original braced collar trusses, either side east threshing floor; curved wind braces. Remainder probably C18, very unusual type, collar, kingpost, braces to collar extend under feet of principal rafters. 3 pairs purlins. Largely converted to cow house in mid C19, when patterned roof applied and elliptical-headed small doors cut. Cows on north for milking, south fat stock, east end of barn threshing in 1919.

Sources : List Descriptions [See Appendices HER]/ Hartpury Heritage Trust Information/ Buildings of England Verrey & Brooks[Pevsner]/ Victoria County History Volume 13 2016.

3. Setting and Vistas

3.1 Historical Background – Hartpury

The Settlement

The manor of Hartpury comprised a number of settlements or hamlets (called ends), which were originally clearings along the tracks through the marshy wooded area known as Corse Chase. The 11th and 12th centuries were times of agricultural expansion to feed the growing population, and it was then that most of the land in Hartpury would have been cleared and ploughed. In 1123 King Henry I accepted the monk's ownership of their newly ploughed ground in Hardpyrie, that was once part of 'Corse Forest'. An extent of the Abbey's possessions, dating from the period 1260-70, confirmed that the main settlements existed by that time: Moor End and Morewents End to the south, the centre of the village around the church, and Butters End. To the east a branch went through Corse End to North End and then on to Ashleworth, while the track continued through Blackwell's End to Lampers End.

There it branched to Corse, Tewkesbury and Worcester to the east, Upleadon, Newent and the Forest of Dean to the west, and north to Ledbury, Malvern and Hereford. Hartpury's importance as a centre of communication is emphasised by the service required from some medieval tenants to transport salt from deposits in Droitwich to the abbey in Gloucester.

Abbey of Gloucester

An intensive building programme of the 14th century continued with additions to the manor house, the building of the tithe barn and the adjoining dovecote, and the development of smaller monastic granges in the neighbouring hamlets. This development of the manor appears to have predated other ecclesiastical manors in the area, such as Frocester (also St Peter's Abbey), Bishops Cleeve (Bishops of Worcester), and Ashleworth (St. Augustine's Abbey, Bristol).

Examination of the medieval field systems around the church reveals the settlement's expansion over earlier cultivated areas both as a result of the general growth in population at this time and of the expansion of the settlement around the church.

In the 13th century, Hartpury was one of the largest of the Abbey's holdings with over 1700 acres of tenant land as well as the demesne estate. Rents were sometimes paid in kind, apples, pears and honey and even from one tenant a sheep with twelve pence tied around its neck. Following successive gifts, the Abbey's local estates eventually comprised the parishes of Hartpury, Maisemore, Highnam, part of Lassington, Upleadon, Highleadon, Rudford and Churcham.

Although they were pioneers in sheep rearing on a large scale on the drier soils of the Cotswolds, the Benedictine monks seemed not have kept sheep at Hartpury. The climate and soil favoured mixed farming, although it is possible that the more specialist crops associated with the woollen trade, such as teasels or the various plants yielding dyes, might have been grown. A lease of the Manor in 1539 specifies 'The yearly rent to be delivered to the Cellarer of the Monastery (Gloucester) of 36qrs. of wheat 3qrs. barley and 30qrs. oats to the Kitchener of the Monastery 30 geese 20 ducks 40 pullets 20 capons and 300 pigeons, also 1 boar [presumably from Corse Chase] or 6s.8d. at the election of the Abbot, at Christmas. The lessees also to cut and carry to the Abbot's house all

necessary fuels and repair all houses and buildings on the site outside the walls of the principal mansion save for the great barn and pigeon house'. The lease reserves to the Abbot the principal mansion within the walls. Also mentioned are the Abbot's water mill and vineyard. The great barn would have been used by the Abbey to store produce from the manor.

The Manor of Hartpury

In 1551, following the dissolution of the monasteries, Walter Compton of Chalford Place, Bisley, acquired the Manor of Hartpury and altered the abbot's manor house to make a dwelling more suitable for a Tudor landowner. The Compton's wealth was derived from the woollen trade and their fulling mills. The manor was clearly the principal holding in the parish, but may not have been the only one. A smaller northern estate was by 1583 occupied by James Poulton and had possibly been a separate manor since the dissolution. There was also an estate to the south, based on the Domesday settlement, and occupied since at least the 13th century by the Morewents who took their name from it.

On 22nd August 1642 King Charles raised his standard at Nottingham, and the Country was plunged into Civil War. The civil administration of Gloucester then covered not only the city, but also the hundreds of King's Barton and Dudstone, which included Hartpury. In July 1643, Bristol fell to the Royalists, and the siege of Gloucester began. The Royalist commanders tried to blockade the City by garrisoning the surrounding towns and villages, while the defenders matched them with their own fortified outposts, one being Hartpury Court. The effect these troubles had upon Hartpury is perhaps best shown by the record of burials in 1643. In normal years the average number was about a dozen. In that year 33 were buried, many women and children, whose deaths were probably caused by deprivation and starvation. Many Civil War era musket balls have been found in the fields around the church.

The principal manor was still occupied by the Comptons at the start of the Civil War. The then Lord of the Manor had recently married Mary, the daughter of Thomas Habington of Hindlip, Worcestershire – a catholic family. Following his marriage Walter adopted the Roman Catholic faith, but his grandmother, who continued to occupy Hartpury Court, presumably remained a Protestant. This would explain why the manor was not forfeited even though it came under the control of Puritan Gloucester.

The southern manor belonged to John Madock, an alderman of Gloucester. Madock was one of those empowered to raise money by the sequestration of the estates of 'malignants, delinquents and papists' to help pay for 'raising and maintaining of Horse and Foot for the Garrison of Gloucester and for the County of Gloucester'. The northern manor continued in the hands of the Poulton family, whose sympathies, being merchants with interests in London, Gloucester and Tewkesbury, were likely to be with Parliament.

The accession of James II placed catholics in a more favourable position and in 1686, William Compton, Walter's son, was made a baronet. The respite was short-lived and the anti-catholic riots in Gloucester, in the wake of the declaration of William III as King, saw Hartpury Court attacked by the mob, the chapel destroyed and the house plundered.

In 1721 the Comptons inherited the Hindlip estate in Worcestershire and Hartpury became their

secondary residence. As a result it remained largely unaltered although poorly maintained. The squire of Hartpury was Sir William Compton (2nd baronet). In a return compiled by the Clerk of the Peace at that time, Sir William, his Lady and a servant were declared papists. The estate is not however mentioned in the Register for Popish Estates kept under the Act of 1715.

Sir William apostatised to obtain relief from double Land tax but his children were evidently brought up as catholics. In 1731, within three months of his inheriting Hartpury, the 3rd baronet registered the Manor as 'Papist', and presumably suffered the double taxation charged on property belonging to catholics. When the 4th Baronet died within two years of his father, the estate had become heavily in debt. Walter, the heir and 5th baronet, eloped to Scotland when only 16 in 1765. He died without issue in 1773, aged only 24 and the Baronetcy expired.

Jane, a daughter of the third Baronet, married John, second son of Thomas Berkeley of Spetchley, a catholic family. Their eldest daughter Catherine married Robert Canning, a staunch liberal, who became High Sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1832. Following his wife's early death, Robert remarried and had two daughters, Maria and Frances. Maria married protestant Patrick Robert Gordon, who by Royal Licence assumed the name of Gordon Canning. The Hartpury estates were partitioned between the two daughters. Maria died in 1887 and Patrick her husband in 1893. Their eldest son Robert sold the estate to his brother William. He had married Clara Crawshay Bailey, heiress to a wealthy iron master from South Wales, who set about acquiring all the estates in Hartpury, although it was not until 1908 that almost all the parish came into one ownership.

In 1919 William and Clara Gordon-Canning, unable to become reconciled to the changes brought about by the War sold the majority of the Hartpury Estate, in many cases to their tenants.

Source: <https://www.hartpuryheritage.org.uk>

Checked by RDA with information in Victoria County History Vol 13 2016 at Gloucester Archives

Historical Area Assessment-Location and Landscape Setting

4.2.1 Severn and Avon Vales (JCA 106)

The strong transitional nature of this area is reflected in its patterns of landscape, architecture and settlement. To the west of the Severn (in the West Midlands) the present enclosure patterns, generally small to medium scale and irregular, derive from the piecemeal enclosure of medieval common field cores, and a complex intermingling of assarted fields, common land and common arable. The predominant pattern to the east of the Severn, by contrast, is piecemeal enclosure of the formerly extensive common arable fields, generally subject to enclosure from the 14th century and complete by the 18th century. Arable has historically been most concentrated on the heavy but fertile soils of the Lias Clay landscapes to the east. The Vales of Gloucester and Berkeley, much of the latter drained in the Roman period and in the 12th/13th centuries, provided rich pastures for cattle and for over-wintering sheep brought down from the Cotswolds. Cheese production was a major industry by the 18th century, combined with the fattening of pigs on whey. Also from at least the 17th century fruit orchards, particularly for cider and perry, became a major feature of this area.

Ref <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/historic-farmsteads-preliminary-character-statement-south-west/>

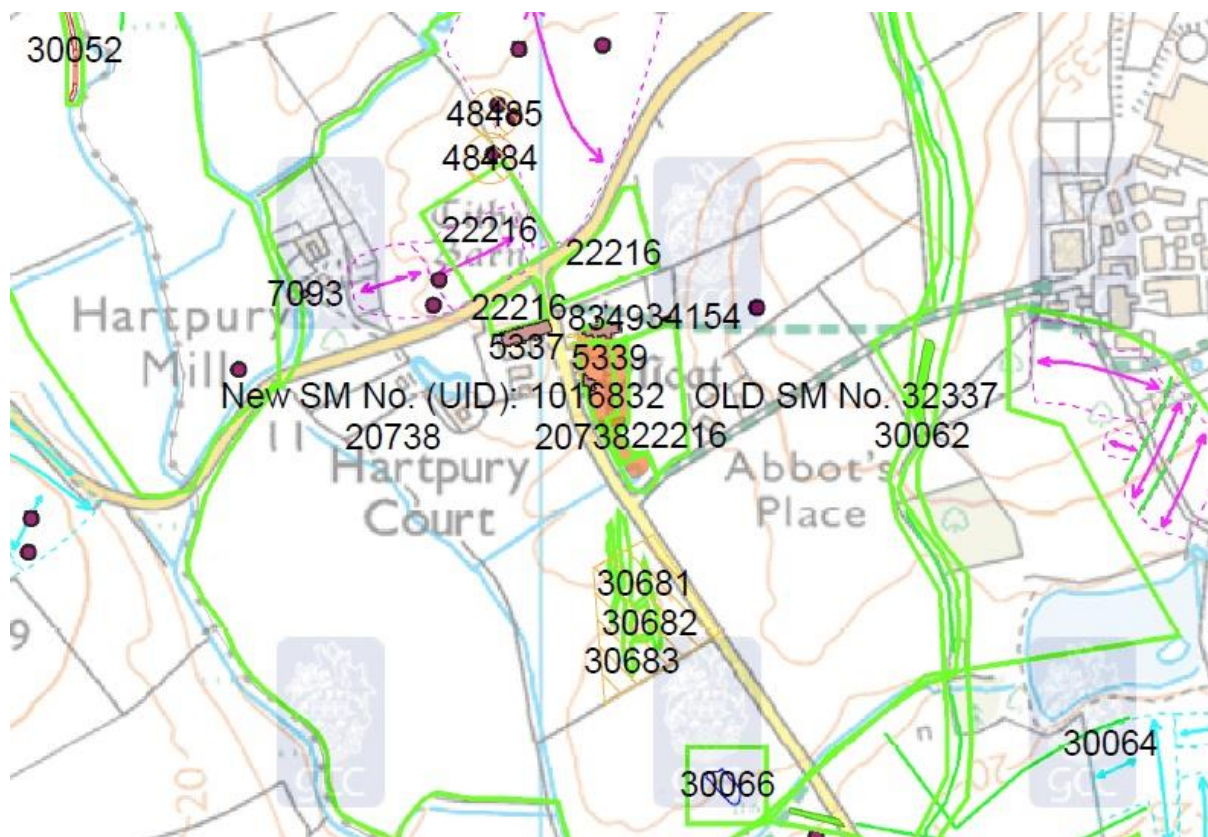
Hartpury Pear

Hartpury was one of the largest manors belonging to the Gloucester Abbey. In the 13th century, market records reveal that the abbey tenants formed an important proportion of Gloucester market traders. Produce brought to market included apples, pears (presumably warden or culinary pears) and honey. A drink sometimes referred to as perry had been made from the early medieval period by steeping slices of the fruit in water (depensé) to produce a liquor that was then allowed to ferment. On 10th February 1619 a dispute was heard in the Bishop's Court between the vicar of Hartpury, Thomas Rudgeway, and Richard Nelme concerning the latter's refusal to pay tithe on 300 bushels of apples, 200 bushels of pears and £4 worth of cherries. Fruit growing was clearly well established in the parish, but until the late 18th century growth of the industrial Midlands and the improvement of transport, there was no market for the fruit itself other than a fairly limited market for the fresh fruit in Gloucester. Most would have been converted into cider and perry.

Source: <https://www.hartpuryheritage.org.uk>

3.2 Historic Environment Record

RDA commissioned a HER search of the area around Hartpury Mill. The following map shows the current records for the immediate vicinity along with a table of records held at Gloucester HER. The Summary reports are in the Appendices.



HER Record and References Source HER Gloucester

HER number	Brief description
8349	St Marys Church GD I
5339	Abbots Court Scheduled Monument Moated site
20738	Earthwork Survey Adjacent to St Marys Church
7093	Hartpury Mill GDII
22216	Geophysical Surveys Near Hartpury Court
48484/85	Finds. Silver Mount and Coins Charles 1
21094	Bee Shelter GDII*
34061	Hartpury Court GDII
8483	Roman Catholic Chapel GDII
5337	Tithe Barn Hartpury GDII*

Landscape

“Rocks of the Mercia Mudstone group outcrop over much of the parish, overlain in places by sand and gravel glacial deposits. Eastern edge of parish composed of limestones of the Blue Lias formation and has been quarried for building stone and limeburning. The Leadon tributary Colliers brook drains the low lying Corse Lawn, soils suitable for pasture. Deposits of lighter silty or sandy soils down to the Leadon and tributaries have been cultivated for arable crops and pulses”

[VCH Vol 13 pg 83]

“Three major changes to landscape affected the south and west since 1550; by 1784 enclosure of the open arable fields and meadows, the second the abandonment of Abbots Place in favour of after 1813 a new country seat for the Canning family as Hartpury House, the third change after 1948 of Hartpury House into an agricultural further and higher education centre ”

[VCH Vol 13 pg 89]

3.3 Current Setting Photographic Views around the Mill

Hartpury Mill from Wedderburn Bridge [A] View from Mill towards Wedderburn Bridge [B] View from Field to North towards Hay Barn [C]. View from Field to North towards Church & Tithe Barn [D] View from the Church Drive, Tithe Barn to the Left [E] View from Park Road approaching Tithe Barns West Elevation [F]



A Hartpury Mill from Wedderburn Bridge



B View from Mill towards Wedderburn Bridge



C View from Field to North towards Hay Barn



D View from Field to North towards Church & Tithe Barn



E View from the Church Drive, Tithe Barn to the Left



F View from Park Road approaching Tithe Barns West Elevation

4 Assessment of the Hartpury Mill Site

4.1 Scope of Assessment

This assessment contains a brief analysis of the significance of the history and character of the buildings/structures on the site known as Hartpury Mill and its setting. The Mill is mentioned in *Pevsners/ Verey Brooks, 'Buildings of England Glous 2 The Vale & The Forest of Dean' 2002 pg 529* and quite extensively in *The Victoria County history Volume 13 published in 2016* under Hartpury and is on the SPAB Mills Archive, and mentioned in Gloucester Industrial Archaeology Newsletters.

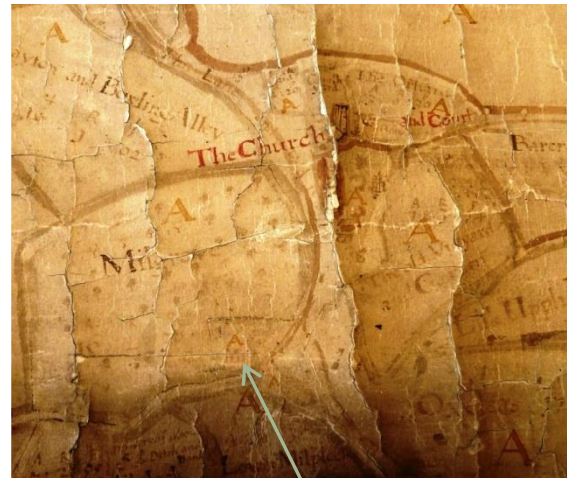
The principles and justification for proposed works and their impact on the special character of this listed building and its curtilage buildings and its setting will be issued as a separate document but should be read in conjunction and always with reference to this Assessment. For more major works to these buildings themselves a further analysis and assessment, building recording, and a conservation plan may be needed, especially for any repairs to the Mill.

4.2 Map Regression

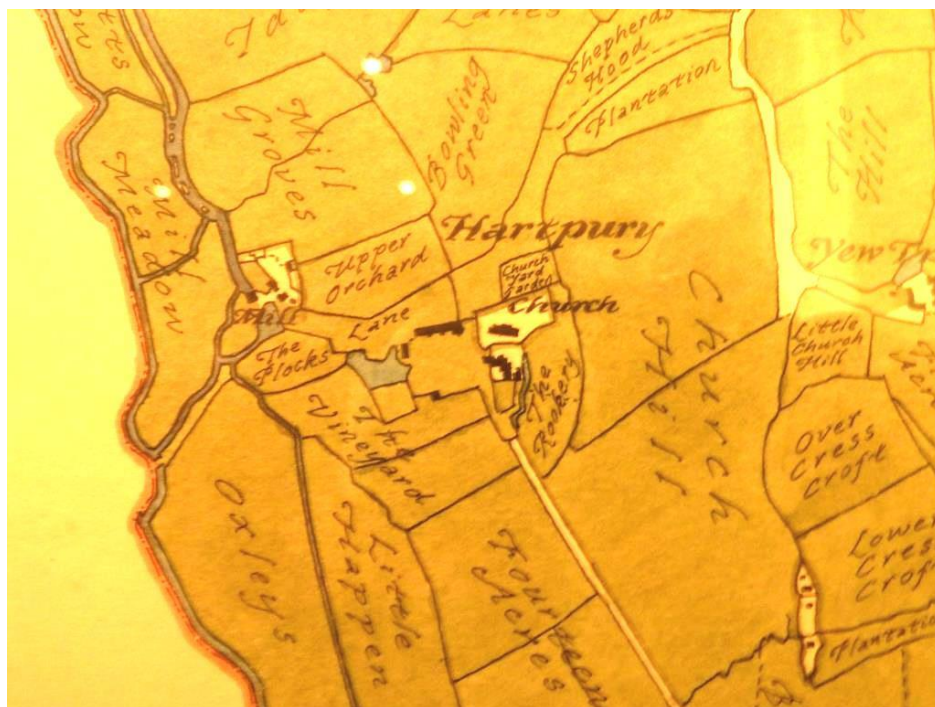
This is an analysis of the available maps. A map regression exercise including The Estate Maps 1700, and 1839, The Tithe Map of 1840s with Tithe parcels, and the OS maps to present day.



1700 Map of Hartpury for William Compton
Source : Gloucester Archives Ref D1008



1700 Church, Millgrove, Mill, MillPlock and Lower Milplock marked on this faded map from 1700
Source : Gloucester Archives Ref D1008



1839 The Parish Map of Hartpury shows The Plocks, Mill and other buildings, Mill Meadows, Mill Groves, Upper Orchard. Hartpury Church and Church Yard and Tithe Barn , The Rookery and The Vineyard
Source: Photograph RDA of Map in Village Hall

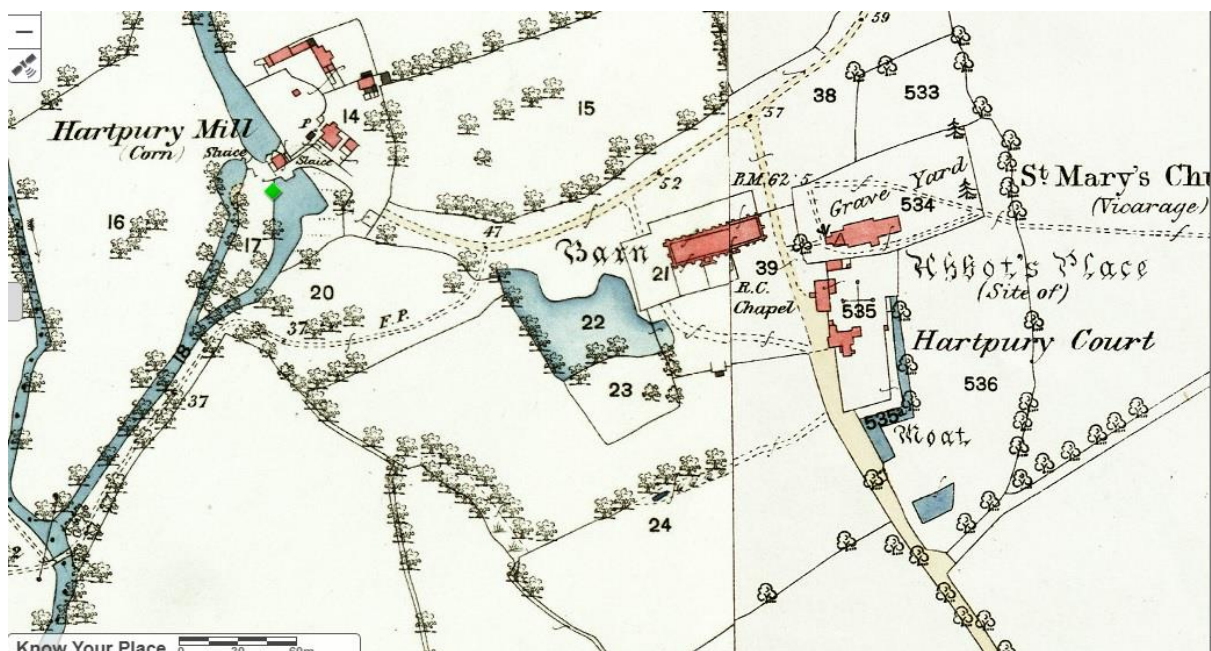


1840s Tithe Map Source: British Library and National Library of Scotland

It is clear by 1840 Buildings shown there is the the Mill, the Mill House, and Granary, still present today. A smaller building beside the Granary, a Building most probably a Barn to the North and a building in the corner of 299 no longer exist. Other buildings of note; The Church, Tithe Barn and Hartpury Court[Nunnery]

Tithe Parcels for 296-300 Year 1840

Number	Desc	Acres	roods	Perches	Landowner	Occupier
296	The Islands	0	1	24	Robert Canning	Cornelius Philips
295	The Plocks	1	3	24	Robert Canning	C. Philips
297	Mill Meadow	4	2	24	Robert Canning	C. Philips
298	Garden	0	0	38	Robert Canning	C. Philips
299	House, Mill, Homestead	1	0	4	Robert Canning	C. Philips
300	Upper Orchard	3	1	39	Robert Canning	C. Philips
301	Lane	1	3	29	Robert Canning	C. Philips
291	The Fold, Barn	1	1	27	Robert Canning	The Nunnery
294	Vineyard				Robert Canning	The Nunnery
295	Vineyard				Robert Canning	The Nunnery
287	House, yard	0	1	16	Robert Canning	The Nunnery
290	Church Yard	1	0	1	Charles Crawley Rev [Glebe]	Charles Crawley Rev [Glebe]
289	Church				Charles Crawley Rev [Glebe]	Charles Crawley Rev [Glebe]

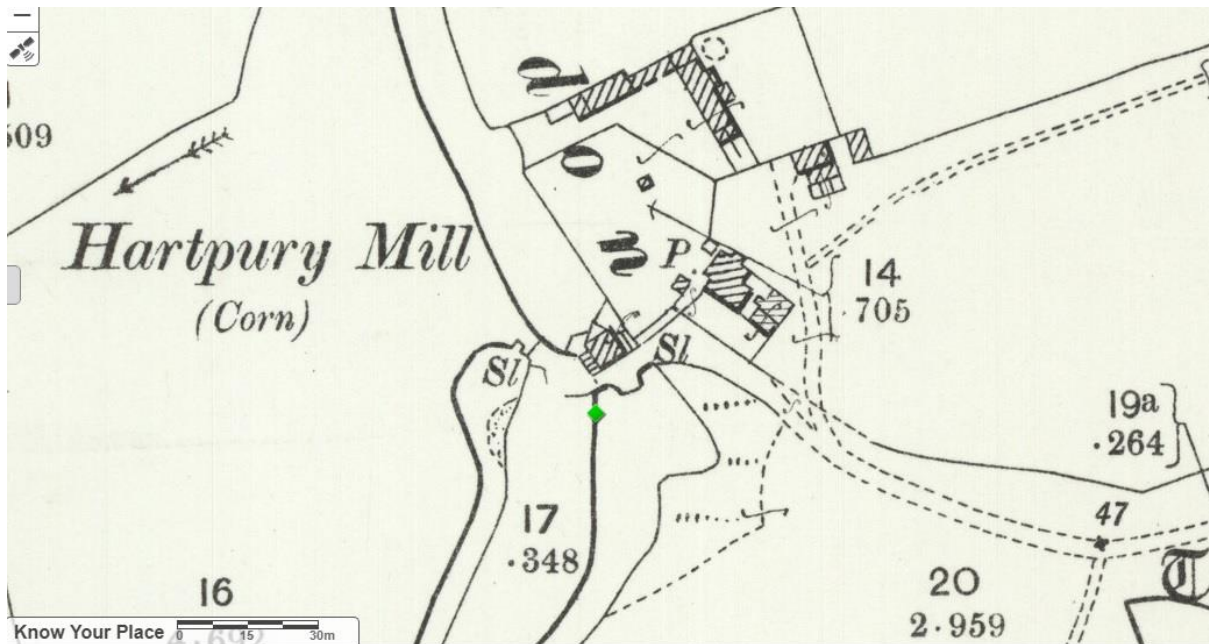


1844-1888 OS 25inch 1st Edition Source: British Library and National Library of Scotland

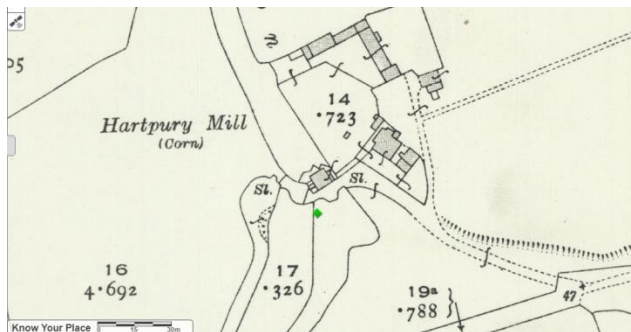


1888 OS 25inch 1st Edition Source: British Library and National Library of Scotland

A clearer indication of buildings on site with 1st Edition. The Mill, Mill House, Granary, Hay Barn and attached coach house still present today. L plan of farm yard no longer exists and buildings in corner have gone although the garage building may contain remnants, especially the stone wall.



1894-1903 OS 25inch 2nd Edition Source: British Library and National Library of Scotland
The Mill, Mill House, Granary, Hay Barn and attached coach house still present today, P for Well/Pump. L plan of farm yard no longer exists and buildings in corner plot have gone although the garage building may contain remnants, especially the stone wall.



1898-1939 OS 25inch 3rd Edition 2 Source: British Library and National Library of Scotland
No changes from 2nd Edition



1954-1955 OS Plan 1:10, 560



1973-1992 OS Plan 1:10,000

By 1973 showing the C20 stabling building in the yard. The previous 1954-55 OS Plan does not show this building.

It also shows the farmstead still in its L formation.



OS 1990s Source: Photograph RDA of Planning Gloucester Archives Ref DF7307/A

This map shows The Mill, House outlined in red, The Granary, The Hay Barn still with L Plan buildings [since gone] The C20 Barn/Stable and further C20 building on site of Horse Arena?



2017 Q4 Basemap (Greyscale) Know Your Place Source: British Library and National Library of Scotland

Depicts main buildings as Mill, Mill House and Granary[together] C20 Stable, C19 Hay Barn and Garage.

4.3 Historical Research

An historical analysis of past owners and events was carried out by RDA via a desk and web based assessment using books, and appropriate websites including a National Archive of Historical Newspapers search. A brief visit to County Archives Gloucester was also carried out and C20 information was provided by the current owners and the C20/ C21 planning applications.

“Murrells End remained an estate centre throughout the medieval period, the more important parish focus became the complex of demesne buildings beside the church. Built between 1284 and 1306 The Abbots Place with dovecote 1516 stood south of the church, with vineyard, orchards very large aisled produce barn and other outbuildings. The lands extended west to the manorial mill and river Leadon with a meadow [the Millplock] an oxlease and a grove”. [VCH 2016 Pg 87]

1260 There were two watermills within a single building on the abbots Hartpury demesne in c1260; one was recorded in 1291 worth 13s 4d Ref[VCH2016]

1508 John Sisemore Miller Ref [VCH2016]

1520 Abbot granted Sisemore a lease of the mill, an adjacent house called Overhouse and fisheries upstream and downstream on the Leadon ref [VCH2016]

1540 Sisemore family retained lease when ownership descended with Hartpury manor ref [VCH2016]

1618-1633 Mill in hand , may have been more than one mill wheel or sets of millstones in the C17 Ref [VCH2016]

1739 Miller William Dunn died worth £19 although he owned 5 horses and much cider Ref [VCH2016] and Inventories Source

<https://www.victoriacountyhistory.ac.uk/explore/assets/hartpury-probate-inventories-1632-1790>

Inventory of William Dunn of Hartpury, Gloucestershire, 1739 (GA reference 1739/5) February the 4th 1739 A true and perfect inventory of the goods and chattels of William Dunn of Hartpury in the Country of Gloucester, miller deceased. Money in purse, wearing apparell and household goods: 7:0.0 Cyder in the house: 3:0.0 Six piggs: 3:0.0 Five horses: 6:0.0 Book debts: 0:10.0 Appraisal: 19:10.0 Tho' Boorcoft Martin Lloyd This inventory was exhibited the 11th day of February in the year of our Lord 1739 by Elizabeth Dunn administrated for a true one and so forth hereafter under protection of adding year

1784 Miller William Philips evidence by being convicted for swearing *Summary Petty Sessions 1781-1837*[VCH2016]

1784 Mill held along with adjacent demesne land under the tenant of Abbots Place[VCH2016]

1841 Miller Cornelius Philips ref[VCH2016]

1843 Manor was divided Mill was attached to northern {Herbert} moiety and was not included in the

1894 Sale of Hartpury Estate ref [VCH2016]

RDA Heritage Assessment and Statement of Significance, Hartpury Mill, Hartpury, Glous, GL19 3DE

[It was included in the 1919 Sale ref Newspaper cutting See [See Historic Photos 4.3.1]

1870 -1906 James Philips & Co Millers Hartpury appear in Kellys Directories Gloucestershire [Kellys]

1912 Philips family cease Milling ref [VCH2016]

1919 Hartpury Estate sold by The Canning Family who still owned the Mansion House and much of the parish of Hartpury. Hartpury Mill is among the Lots for sale from 2,700 acres at the Auction

[See Historic Photos 4.3.1]

1912-1939 Business continued by Gilbert Vallender [VCH2016]

1923 Vallender Gilbert Joseph [Miller] [Water] Kellys Directory [Kellys]

1924 Newspaper Archives Advert G. J. Vallender Hartpury Mills Near Gloucester Corn and Cake Merchant. Finest Quality Meals and Grain Always in Stock. Speciality SPILLERS' SHARPS.

[See Historic Photos 4.3.1]

1936 Etching of the Mill [See Historic Photos 4.3.1]

1939 Mill dam was lowered to prevent flooding and one of the two mill wheels was removed and the other retained but disabled so milling ceased by Miller Vallender. Ref [VCH2016] and Gloucester Society for Industrial Archaeology Newsletter No 7 April 1966

1946 Article in Gloucester Journal with Photograph [See Historic Photos 4.3.1] Mill house covered in creeper, hay barn roof in distance and Granary outshot has roof slates.

1949 Mentioned in Newspaper Exploring Glo'shires Lovely Byways *"The Mill at Hartpury too has delighted many an artist"*

1954 Mill is listed GDII

1955 CountryLife Photograph. Article describes the mill *"as standing among park like oaks with a fine iron wheel open to view"* [See Historic Photos 4.3.1]

1957 Mill was photographed by E M Gardner for the Mills Section of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings [SPAB] Entry on the Mills Archive Reference Code EMGC-04-17- numbers 37 to 40 referred to places mill

[See Historic Photos 4.3.1]

1966 Gloucester Society for Industrial Archaeology Newsletter explains why the mill had to close and why one wheel was left in situ by Mr Vallender. The Mill is described *"as 3 storeys with a small brick stack and Cotswold tile roof. Timber windows with flat brick lintels with curved relieving arches and brick ornamental eaves. Metal undershot wheel has flat timber paddles, but there is no machinery left inside. Internally the mill is used as a grain store and the timber first floor and timber stairs are in good condition"* Ref Gloucester Society for Industrial Archaeology Newsletter No 7 April 1966

[See Historic Photos 4.3.1]

1970s 1982? Charlie Evans Milk Machinery Repairs and Farmer owns the Mill and House and features in an article describing repairs to the Mill and getting the Mill wheel working once more. Charlie describes how he wanted to restore the mill except for the grinding machinery. He made the new wooden paddles himself out of elm and replaced it with a new shaft. [See Historic Photos 4.3.1]

1970s? Mercury Nov 5th Newspaper Cutting

‘Hartpurys Water Wheel on the Move Again’ describes how after 40 years the 2 ton water wheel is turning again. The article says when Mr Evans bought the property 30 years ago it was a shambles and he has restored the buildings. *“The Mill now grade two listed had one of its wheels removed leaving one dilapidated wheel”*. The article mentions the Forest of Dean District Council made a £150 grant towards the restoration work and Mr Evans received help from the River Board and Severn Trent Water Authority. *“The garden was a quagmire and has been drained and the mill pond dug out. Originally a road went through the pond with a ford”*. The Mill is said to be structurally sound but Mr Evans hopes to continue work; *“he is concerned about the roof that is at present of stone slates; material that is irreplaceable*. [See also Planning Search Section 2.2 where roof material was replaced 1981]*He has also worked hard on improvements on the house [which dates originally from the 13th century], combining modernisation with careful restoration. The original living room fireplace has been exposed and a number of inside half timbered walls uncovered; some of the floors are still flagstones and alterations have been carried out to the front elevation following damage by a creeper which formerly adorned it”* [See Historic Photos 4.3.1]

C1973 Photograph of Mill and House in floods Ref Gloucester Archives SRprints/140.2GS Mill House Creeper removed, fenestration changed. Tin Agricultural building seen in the distance

[See Historic Photos 4.3.1]

1978 A side extension to Mill House is built

1985 Mill Listing is updated

1990s? Mr and Mrs Uff Owners

1993 Planning application and approval for extensions to Mill House and Granary Ref Glous Archives D7453/2/5 {See also Planning Search Section 2.2}

2002 – 2004 The Mill was On Forest of Dean at Risk register.

2005 Barn converted to provide Holiday accommodation

2015 BBC used the site to film scenes in The Living and the Dead Episode 1 which has been described as a mix of Thomas Hardy and ghosts.

2018 Sold to current owners

4.3.1 Historic Photos

[From oldest found to most recent.]

GLOUCESTERSHIRE CHRONICLE, SEPTEMBER 6, 1919

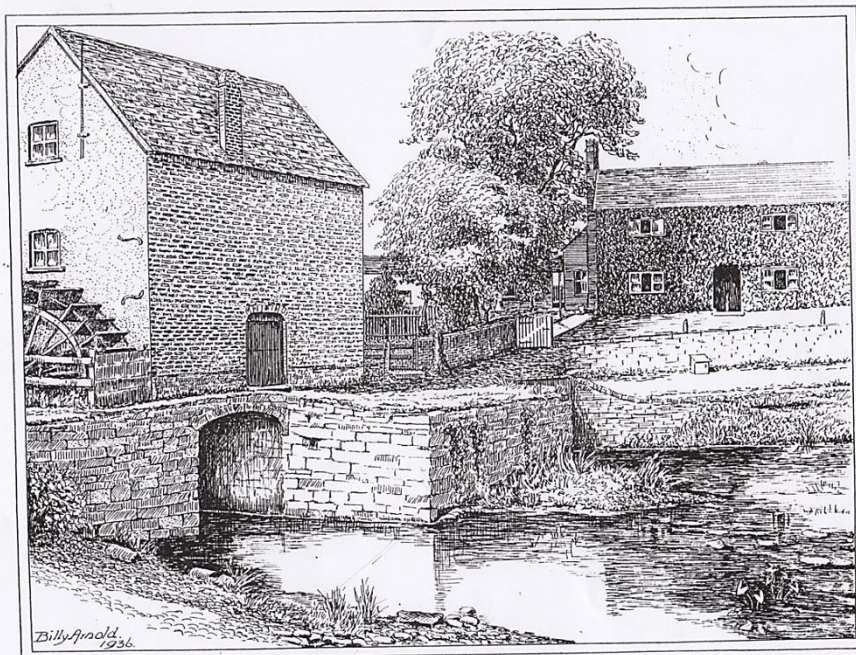
Auction.	Sales by Auction.	Sales by Auction.	Sales
GLOUCESTER-IRE. n Gloucester and leisham. HOWLES & CO. led by the Mortgagees SELL BY AUCTION, yrs. Gloucester, on 27th, 1919, at ally, in 14 Lots.— ide and Attractive ELD PROPERTIES, hurdens Station on reat Western Railway. PAITON COURT est House, 3 Cottages r complete set of Farm out 14½, 3r. 13p. of ad arable land and well ing lying well together main road, about 9½ 2.400ft. in main roads. Five very attractive ing Houses with large m-detached Dwelling h Cottages and Gardens Lands, etc. lans and Conditions of of W. H. Madge, Esq., n Gloucester; G. C. P. litor, Barton Street, the Auctioneers, Abiton ster.	WILLIAM DANCEY, F.A.I., AUCTIONEER ESTATE AND HOUSE AGENT. VALUATION FOR ALL PURPOSES. Auctioneers Farm Collectors Insurance Brokers Solicitors SPECIALIST IN THE PROPERTY SOLD BY AUCTION. Sellers, Bayers and Enquirers invited to apply at CITY CHAMBERS, ABERNETHY ST., GLOUCESTER. Telephone 177. Telegrams: Daney, Auctioneers. PILGRIC, ARGVILL ROAD, GLOUCESTER. WILLIAM DANCEY Instructed by H. T. Balfour, Esq., will SELL BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY, 20th September, 1919:— THIS VALUABLE ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE Bureau, Bed-room, and Electro-plat. An- tique China, Copper and Brass Articles Bed-room Desk, Mahogany Wardrobe, Italian Inlaid Ivory Articles, Snuff Boxes, Mahogany Dressing-table, Bookshelves, Chiffonier with panel views, Articles of Vertu, &c. Catalogues, to secure view, obtained ten days prior to the Sale. GLOUCESTER, CHURCHDOWN, LONGFORD AND LONGLEVEN. VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPER- TIES AND BUILDING OR ACCOMMODATION LAND. WILLIAM DANCEY Will SELL BY AUCTION, at the New Ice House, Gloucester, on FRIDAY, 19th September, 1919, at Four o'clock, punctually:— Instructed by the Representatives of the late Mr. G. Davis: Lot 1—A COTTAGE, GARDEN AND ORCHARD, at BROOKFIELD, CHURCHDOWN, lately occupied by Mrs. Davis, 6a, 3r. 24p. subject to a small Title Rent. Possession on com- pletion. Solditor: G. C. P. Pike, Esq., 2, Barton Street, Gloucester. Instructed by Mr. M. Niblett: Lots 2 & 3—Nos. 26 & 41, SLANEY STREET, GLOUCESTER, let respec- tively to Mr. Williams and Mrs. Tobb, on monthly tenancies, at £16 a year, tenants paying rates. Solditor: O. T. Price, Esq., Newent. Lot 4—DARTMOUTH VILLA, CON-	KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. By Direction of Mrs. C. J. L. E. Gordon Canning. GLOUCESTERSHIRE. Four miles from Gloucester, 2½ miles from Barton's Bridge Station, Three Hours from London. THE FREEHOLD, RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY known as THE HARTPURY ESTATE. INCLUDING the well-known Mansion of HARTPURY HOUSE, standing on high ground in Park-lands of about 127 Acres, with views of the Malvern Hills. Oak-panelled hall, five well-appointed reception rooms, billiard room, 17 prin- cipal and secondary bed rooms, 15 servants' bed rooms, ground floor offices, the whole in excellent order. Modern Drainage. Petrol Lighting. Central Heating. Well-timbered Pleasure Grounds, Ital- ian Gardens, and a moderate amount of Guns. First-class Stabling for 21 Horses, Man's quarters, Garage, Lodge, Cottages, and HOME FARM. THE DAIRY & GRAZING FARMS with Superior Residences. FOUR SMALLER FARMS, THE "CANNING" FARMS, 120 ACRES OF WOODLANDS, ACCOMMODATION LAND AND COTTAGES. 2,700 Acres. Hunting with the Ledbury and Cot- swold Hounds. Well placed coverts; Good Shooting; Coarse Fishing. The following are some of the principal Lots:— ACRES. HARTPURY HOUSE.....364 CORSE END FARM.....254 COOPEY'S FARM.....212 BRICKHOUSE FARM.....212 HARTPURY COURT FARM.....342 TWEENHILLS FARM.....302 CANNING ARMS.....40 OLD FARM.....40 BUTTEREND FARM.....227 DREWS FARM.....218 FRESTREHILLS FARM.....154 LAUGHTON'S FARM.....128 BURNELL'S END FARM.....148 SLOPERS FARM.....200 HARTPURY WOOD.....80 WOOLRIDGE FARM.....86 For SALE BY AUCTION, as a whole, or in 41 Lots, at the Bell Hotel, GLOUCESTER, on MONDAY 22nd Sept. at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold).	WILL, hold Sept. 8, 1919, Government Re- g. Pigs, Calves; sold by Auction N.B.—All show and accompan All Entries Head Office Gloucester. DAI NIELPAPA Mile and a ha 7 Miles G STABLE AND comprising: G Horses, 1 set I Reins, 1 Brown Traces, Biding; Plough, Horse; Kibbler, Lawn Cultivator, "Ad Wire Netting, empty Cider Sundry Boxes; Spirit Jars, Un etc., also a qu HOLD FURN DAI Have been fi from Mrs. A. BY AUCTION on WEDNESDAY Sale to Com BREAN 3 Miles from IMPORTANT RESERVE and Dead 28 HEA CATT young Cows a fall profit, 1 Barns, and 1 Weanling Cal 161 GI Breeding Ewe Capital black ford Down R 10 PIGS with old), Barren COLLECT IMPLEMENT Trademen's

1919 Sale of Hartpury Estate Source: Glous Chron

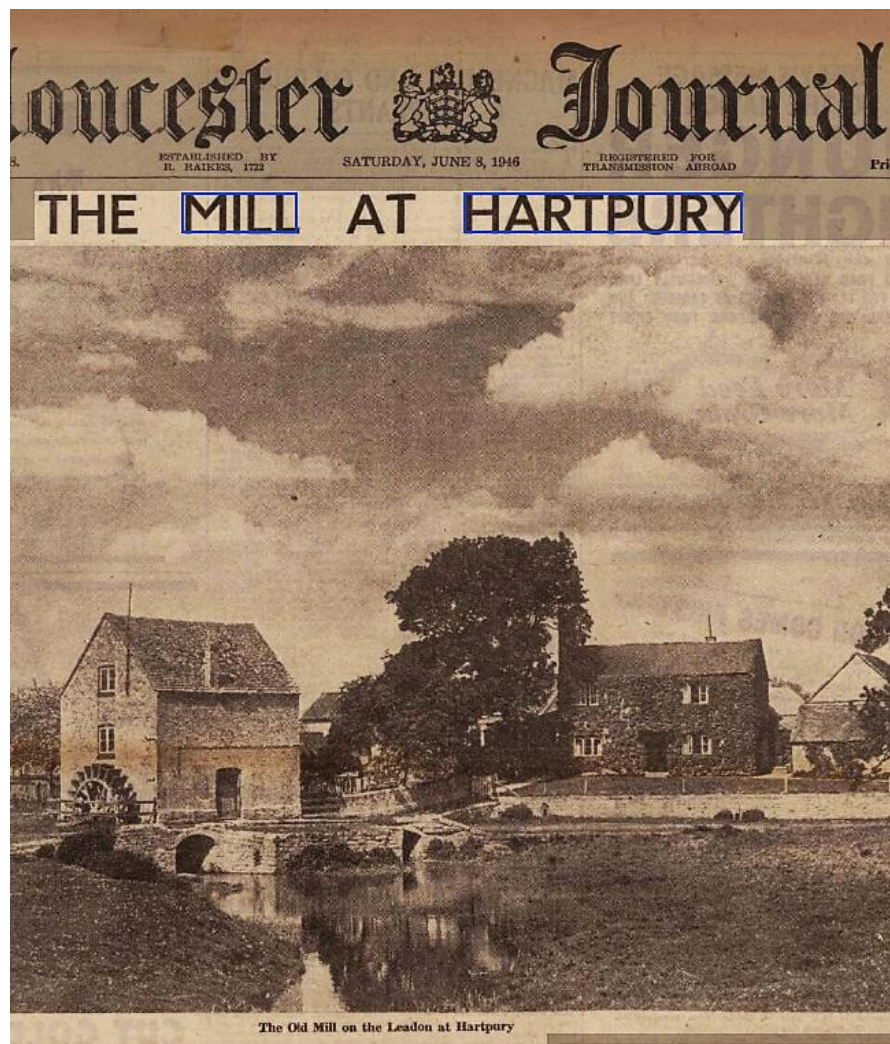
C. J. VALLENDER,
HARTPURY MILLS,
Near Gloucester.

CORN AND CAKE MERCHANT.
FINEST QUALITY MEALS AND GRAIN
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
Speciality—SPILLERS' SHARPS.

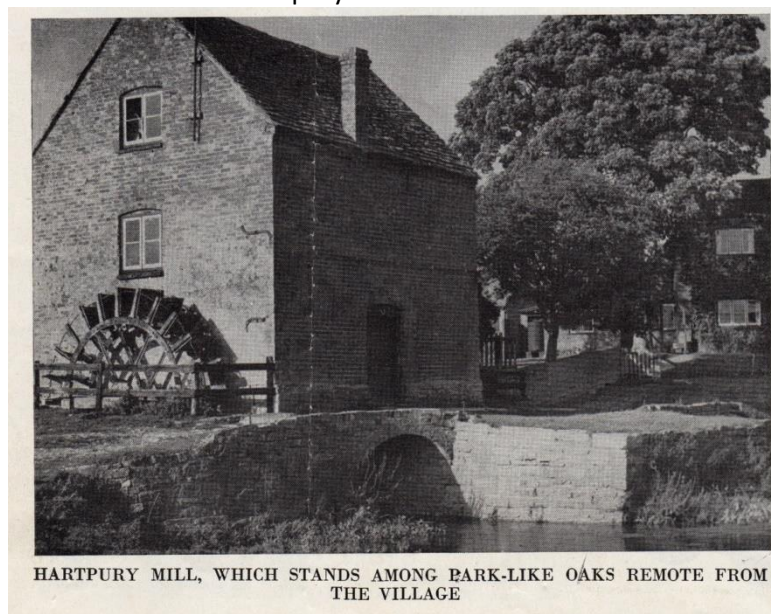
1924 Source: Newspaper Archive



1936 Etching by Artist Billy Arnold. Source: Current Owner



The Old Mill at Hartpury 1946 Source: Gloucester Journal



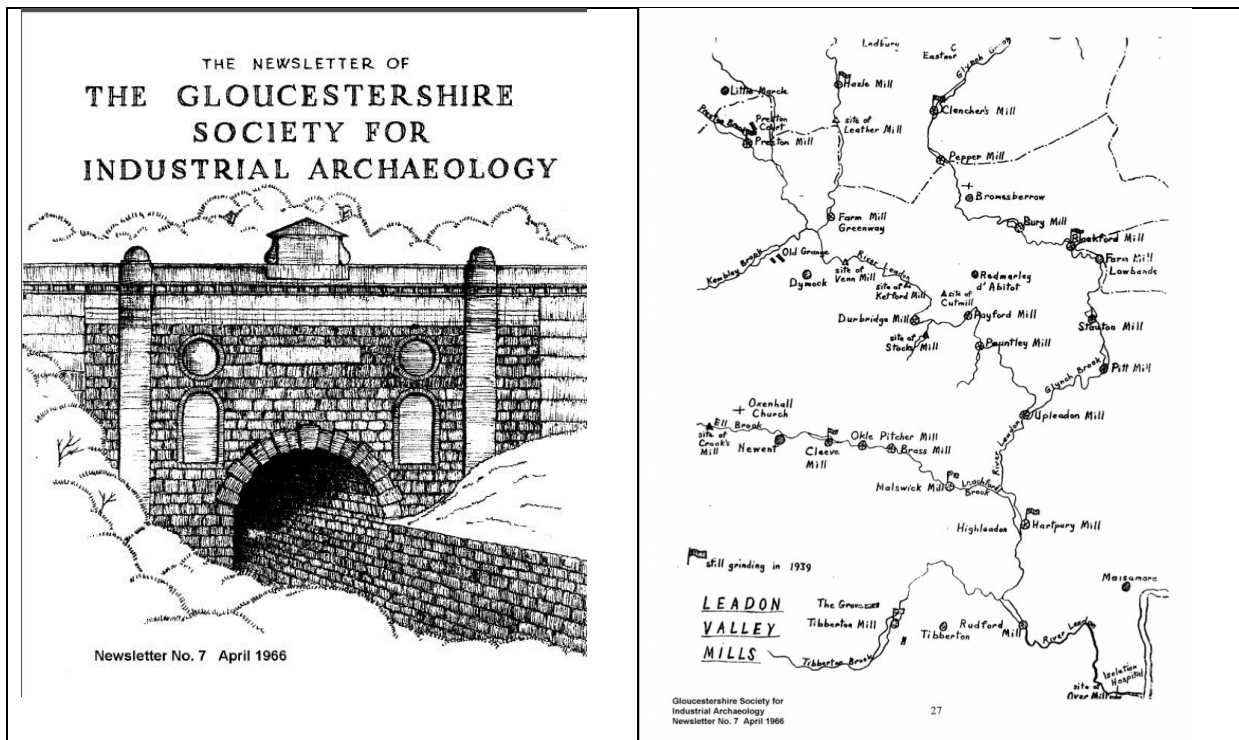
Country Life Article with Photograph 1955



Thumbnails of Photographs by E M Gardner in 1957 of Hartpury Mill situated in the Highleadon valley within the county of Gloucestershire. The photographs were produced in July 1957. E M Gardner (d. 1959) was the driving force behind the inclusion of watermills in the remit of the Mills Section of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. She served on the Committee of the Section and published several works on watermills. Printed or higher resolution copies of these images can be made available.

Thumbnails Source Courtesy of : <https://millsarchive.org>

<https://catalogue.millsarchive.org/hartpury-mill-highleadon>



1966 Hartpury Mill included in Section on Mills of the River Leadon and Tributaries pg 26-32 Gloucester Society for Industrial Archaeology Newsletter No 7 April 1966

Source: Map in Gloucester Society for Industrial Archaeology Newsletter No 7 April 1966

Downstream the Leadon becomes sluggish. At HARTPURY ⁶ there is a little red brick mill standing on massive stone foundations. The mill was working until 1939 and it was fine to see the rush of water through the stone tunnels on both sides, for Hartpury Mill had two wheels. Mr. Vallender, the miller, explained why his mill had had to close. The Severn Catchment Board considered that the mill dam was a contributory cause of flooding, so the dam was lowered by about two feet and a wheel was removed. The other was about to be destroyed, too, but Mr. Vallender pleaded that it should remain for the sake of the appearance. This one has therefore been left in situ, though its lower floats were removed and the rim

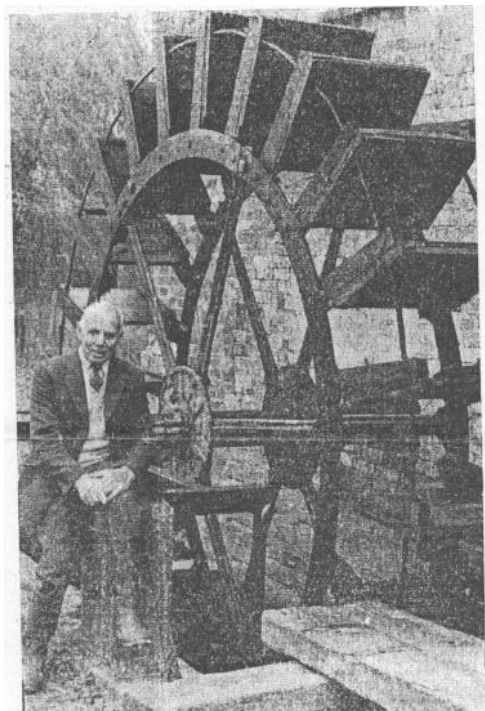
Gloucestershire Society for
Industrial Archaeology
Newsletter No. 7 April 1966

31

cemented to the base of the wheel pit to ensure that it would never turn again.

(SO 778 237 Hartpury Mill is of 3 storeys with a small brick stack and Cotswold tile roof. The timber windows have flat brick lintels with curved relieving arches and there are brick ornamental eaves. The metal undershot wheel has flat timber paddles, but there is no machinery left inside. Internally the mill is used as a grain store and the timber first floor and timber stairs are in good condition.)

Gloucester Society for Industrial Archaeology Text from Newsletter No 7 April 1966 pg 31-32



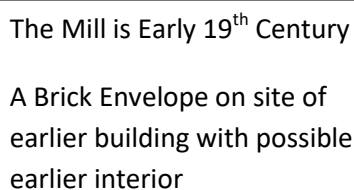
Retired farmer Charlie Evans with the restored water mill at his Hartpury home.

Article in Newspaper from 1970s 80s? Charlie Evans restores the Water Wheel



c1973 Photo collection Gloucester Archives Hartpury Mill Ref SRprints/140.2GS

THE MILL



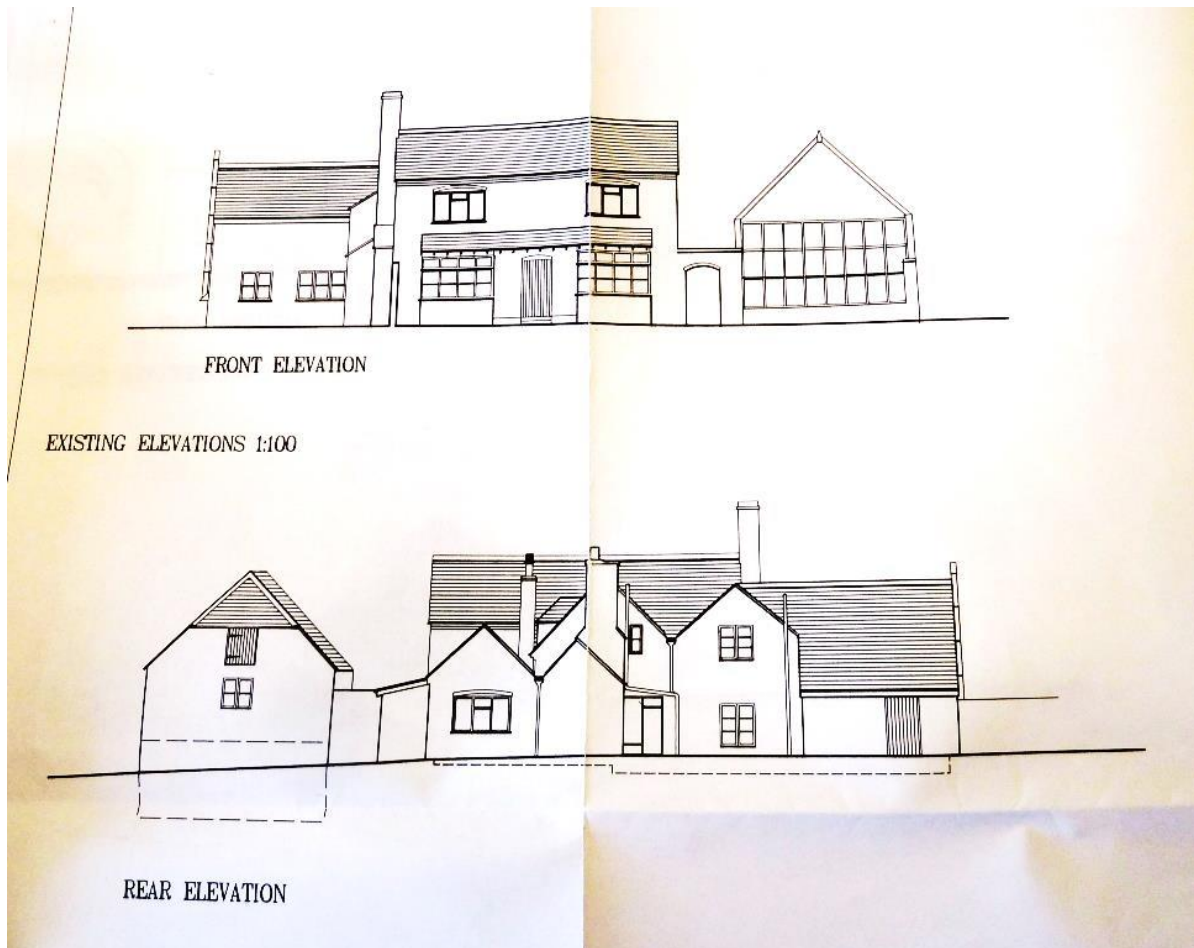
Floorplan of The Mill for reference Source: Architects Plans from the 1990s Source: The current owner

[illegible]

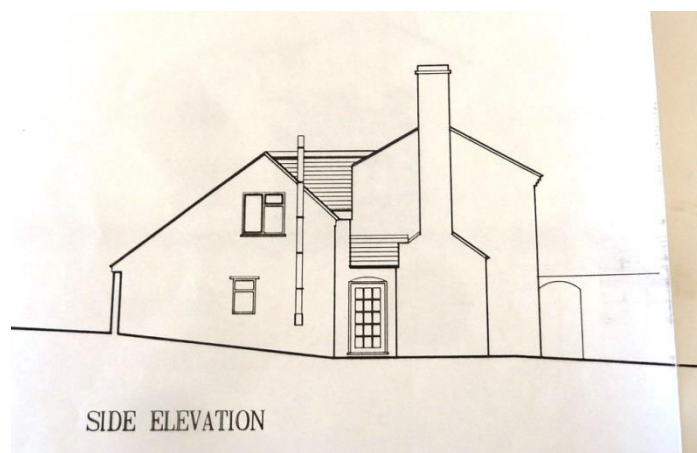
Floorplans of Main House, Granary, Hay Barn Source: Estate Agents Plan 2018 annotated by RDA for Phasing conjecture. Evidence in Historic Photos ,Building Recording Sections, 1993 Planning App.

PLANNING APPLICATION FOR EXTENSIONS 1992

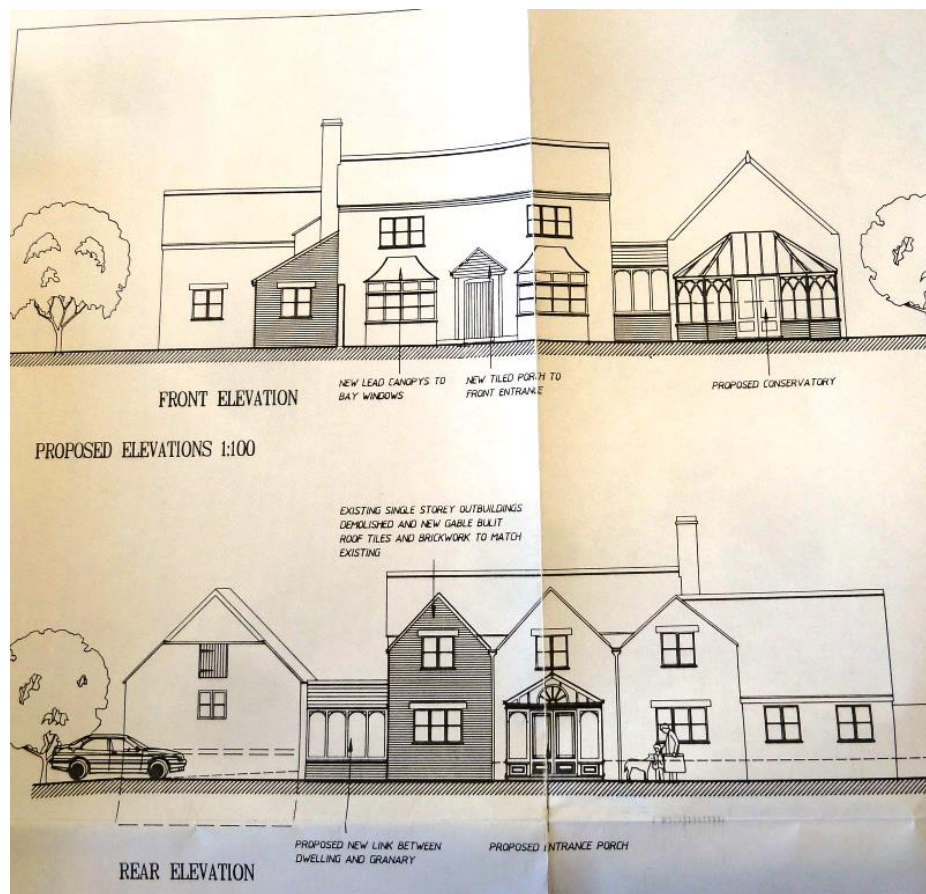
The following Plans dated August 1992 Jeffrey Clarke Associates viewed by RDA at a visit to Gloucester Archives show the phasing of the Mill House. This is particularly useful for the rear East elevations and side North Elevations to gain an understanding to what the new extensions replaced and what existed in 1992. These plans were largely carried out except the alterations to the Granary.



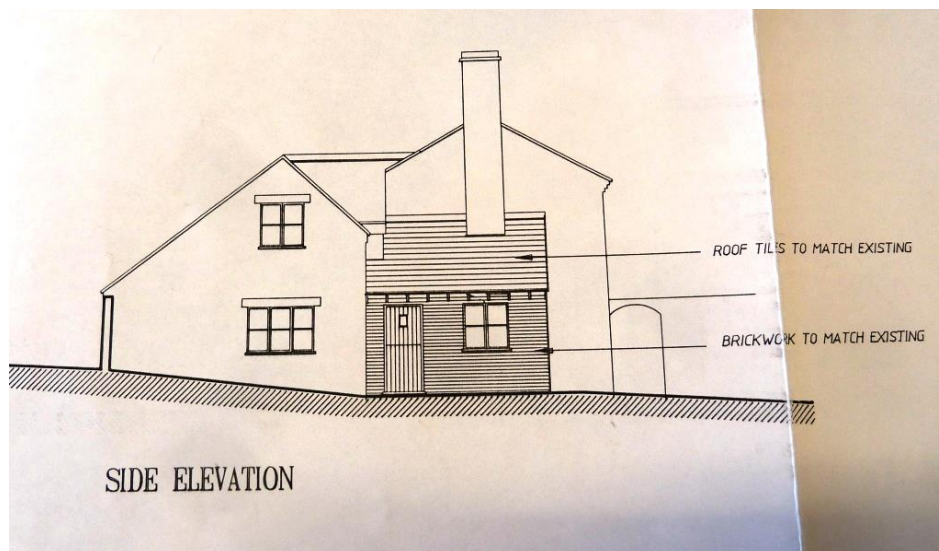
Existing Elevations 1992 Front West and rear East in 1992 Source: Glous Archives Ref DF7307/A



Existing Elevations 1992 Side North Elevations Source: Glous Archives Ref DF7307/A



Proposed Elevations 1992 Front West and rear East in 1993 Source: Glous Archives Ref DF7307/A



Proposed Elevations 1992 Side North Elevations Source: Glous Archives Ref DF7307/A

5. Assessment of Hartpury Mill

All Photographs RDA unless otherwise stated.

5.1 Building Type

Using desk and web based assessment using books, and appropriate websites a research of the building type and comparatives was undertaken by RDA.

Water Mills are buildings for the milling of corn into flour, powered by either water or wind. Mills were either water powered or wind powered. The presence of fast flowing rivers and streams mean that water power was favoured but wind mills were also built, their presence remembered by topographical names such as 'Mill Hill'. Some mills on farmsteads may have originated for the fulling of cloth.

Typical features

- A structure of two storeys or more with storages areas for the grain and milled flour, the mill machinery and associated water wheel.
- Watermills are typically associated with water management features such as mill ponds to provide a sufficient head of water and leats which may take water from a river some distance upstream.

Significance

- Watermills were rarely built on farms and so are highly significant where they form part of a farmstead group.
- Examples with surviving machinery and/or waterwheels are of extreme rarity.

Ref <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/national-farm-building-types/>

5.2 Current Photographic Record and Descriptions Building Recording Level 1-2

RDA assessed the Mill to an equivalent of a Level 1-2 Building Recording Photographic Survey with some analysis of the phasing and significant interior details. [Ref *Understanding Historic Buildings A Guide to Good Recording Practice Historic England* May 2016]

The Victoria County History Vol 13 2016 states the Hartpury mill building of 2 ½ storeys on a stone base retained its internal hoisting equipment in 1954 but no machinery apart from one iron framed undershot wheel with timber paddles, survived in 1966. "*The Mill was rebuilt in the early 19th century*" the VCH states referencing the NHL no 1078661 List Description and Verrey and Brooks Glos II pg 529 as the sources to verify this fact. RDA however reminds the reader that The List description itself is only a guide. "The entry in the statutory list contains a description of each building to aid identification.... This can be just a description of the building and its features. However, descriptions are not a comprehensive or exclusive record of the special interest or significance of the building and the amount of information in the description varies considerably."

<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/hpg/has/listed-buildings/>

5.2.1 Exterior



SOUTH elevation



EAST Elevation



NORTH Elevation



WEST Elevation



Iron Undershot Wheel



SOUTH entrance door

Base of Walls



50 cm graded photographic scale



50 cm graded photographic scale



50 cm & 1m graded photographic scale



Stone Foundations under Undershot Wheel

Description

Flemish-bond brickwork, on squared stone base; replacement clay tile roof to South and North, ornamental brick dentil eaves. Single room plan, 2½ storeys high. Entrance to South, boarded door in heavy timber frame, cambered brick arch over: heart formed in blue headers above. West Elevation one 2-light fixed casement window each to first and second floors: cambered brick arch over. Below iron-framed undershot wheel with plain wooden paddles. Back wall of pit rebuilt. Lower part of mill wall to gable a blue/grey brick, presumably earlier than rest of mill. East elevation one 2 light fixed casement window to second floor, at first floor a door opening boarded with cambered brick arch over. North elevation with C19 single door with cambered brick arch over adjacent 3 light, no glass remaining, casement window with cambered brick arch over.

5.2.2 Interior: note of significant features

GROUND FLOOR



View looking West to wheel 50cm scale. Stone flagged floor and Samson posts with pillows



View to East and corner timber dogleg stairs. Large timbers supporting floor above.



View to East and South. Evidence of former wheel



Ceiling timbers



Detail of hoist Hatch with marks on timbers from hoisting ropes



Large stone flagstones with 1m graded photographic scale

Significant observation details ground floor

Carpenter marks on Timber post NW corner. Carpenter marks by the C17 tended to be more carefully formed by using a chisel and gouge as above. Early marks were more sweeping in character and made with a race knife. [Ref 'Practical building Conservation' EH pg 124]



Taper Marks [Scale 10cm] on timber post approach to stairs. These should be recorded and preserved. Dating is difficult as could have been added at any time. Taper marks begin in the 1600 and fade away by middle of C18 [Ref 'Practical building Conservation' EH pg 127]



Graffiti Calculations from the Miller in entrance doorway on the right brick jamb.



Daisy Wheel on timber post left from entrance doorway. Daisy wheels date from the C16 to C18 and are associated with magic and superstition and sometimes referred to as witch markings. These should be recorded and preserved Ref *Witch Markings & Magic in Old Buildings* Article N. Molyneaux 31st Oct2016 www.shakespeare.org.uk

FIRST FLOOR

View to South with removed fireplace. Hearth still in situ. Ladder stairs to 2nd Floor. Samson posts with pillows. Evidence of where Mill Stones once were. Original Floorboards, central hatch.



View to East elevation/stairs from ground floor. East wall with C19 door & furniture [open]; the opening boarded more recently with planking. Samson posts with pillows. Central hatch



Central Hatch with spear headed ends strap hinges [inset] could date from 18th century
Ref [Hall .L 2015]

Evidence of Bats from droppings

SECOND FLOOR

View to West Elevations and timber wheel



View to East Elevations and lath & plaster ceiling



East End gable and remaining lath & plaster ceiling



West with Timber Wheel and iron chain



Detail of timber Wheel



Timber Compartments and different floor levels



Timber Compartments and different floor levels view to East



Timber stud and brick partition wall at East end gable with 50cm and 1m photographic scales

Significant observation details second floor

Timber Hatch with simple wrought iron hinges

Tapers burn marks on central post truss
10cm scale

Timber control lever and chain for hoisting



Carpenter marks East

Description

Internally stone-paved ground floor, in 3 bays with beams over, each with two heavy timber posts beneath. Floor level slightly raised to end bays. Dogleg timber stair to first floor: outline of former fireplace and flue on wall over entrance door. Later stairs to loft: 4 bays with cut tie-beam trusses, 2 pairs butt purlins. Floor raised in centre of central 2 bays; plaster ceiling largely survives in bay at opposite end to wheel, East, being only bay ever ceiled. Wooden wheel for hoisting grain, and winding drum, control lever, chain and cord all survive in loft.

5.2.2 Historical Phasing The Hartpury Mill

The Hartpury Mill has seen little alterations since at the least the early 19th century and its features, plan form and interior with wooden wheel for hoisting grain, and winding drum, control lever, chain and cord remain relatively intact. The only known alterations took place in 1939 when the Mill ceased operation and the Mill dam was lowered to prevent flooding and one of the two mill wheels were removed and the other retained but disabled. By 1966 there is no machinery left inside and Internally the mill was used as a grain store and the timber first floor and timber stairs were in good condition. Mr Evans mentions his concern over the stone roof tiles and both North and South the roofs are now clay tiled with planning permission in 1981 to reroof the North elevation roof to match the South, the brick chimney seems to have disappeared. Mr Evans also mentions restoring the Wheel and paddles during this period.

[See 4.4 for Floorplans.]

5.2.3 Significance Level

HIGH

Comparatives

As a comparison locally the GD II Mill at Upleadon described in 1966 in the Gloucestershire Society for Industrial Archaeology Newsletter as three storeys with clay tiled roof, tiled parapet gables and ornamental brick eaves. The ground floor with two doorways, two windows. Mill and the stone leat in good condition and mill used as grain store with machinery still within. External metal undershot wheel has steel buckets still preserved. The list description from 18 October 1985 says “*Internally, stone-paved ground floor: vertical drive and cogwheels survive. Top floor reached by ladder: grain bins with raised walkway in centre at tie beam level: queen-strut trusses.*” Ref Listing NGR: SO7698226994 The Mill like Hartpury Mill was also the property of St Peters Abbey in Gloucester and had associations with Hartpury Court. More investigation and comparisons could be undertaken at a later stage as this was not within the scope of this report.



Source: Google Streetview

Due to remote site location of this Mill it is not as photographed as Hartpury and there are no photographic records on the Mills Archive.

This photograph is from Google Streetview.

6 Current Assessment of The Granary at Hartpury Mill

6.2 Building Type

GRANARY

A building or first-floor room in a building, for the dry and secure storage of grain after it has been threshed and winnowed. The size of the granary provides an indication of the arable acreage of the farm.

Typical features

- Ventilated openings - either louvres, shutters, sliding vents or grilles.
- If the granary was detached, it would be kept dry and protected from vermin by being raised on arches or mushroom-shaped staddle stones – these being most common in the chalk downs and arable vales of southern England.
- If the granary was sited in the loft of a working building, it required substantial external steps and/or a hoist for pulling up or lowering the heavy sacks of grain.
- Close-boarded or plastered and lime-washed walls internally, and a strong load-bearing floor construction with tight-fitting lapped boards to prevent loss of grain.
- Grain bins, or the slots in vertical timbers for horizontal planking used to make them, may survive.

Significance

- Some very rare surviving evidence for granaries in the floored ends of barns in corn-producing areas.
- Granaries were a common building type on arable farmsteads, typically found in association with cart sheds or in combination ranges.
- Most examples are of 19th-century date, earlier are rare

Ref <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/national-farm-building-types/>

FOR EXAMPLE

'In the West Midlands , there are in the Region a small number of listed granaries that date from the 17th century, some of which are free-standing timber-framed buildings. Others are attached to either barns, the farmhouse or are incorporated with other functions such as cart sheds and cider houses. In some of these cases it is possible that grain storage was not the original use of the building'

'Most granaries are over cart sheds whilst some are over stables or other livestock housing. Occasionally they are found associated with other buildings. In Herefordshire granaries sometimes form part of a combination building incorporating a hop kiln and a cider house (although some are the result of extension and adaptation). The opportunity to combine uses may explain why east Herefordshire granaries often have no grain bins, possibly because many lofts doubled up as hop-cooling rooms where a large clear floor would be a priority (Grundy 2004, pp.26–7).'

Further research could be undertaken for Granary types in Gloucestershire [a comparison has been included in this report at Corse End Farm, Hartpury]

6.3 Photographic Record and Descriptions Building Recording Level 1-2

RDA assessed the curtilage listed Granary to an equivalent of a Level 1-2 Building Recording Photographic Survey with some analysis of the phasing and significant interior details. [Ref *Understanding Historic Buildings A Guide to Good Recording Practice Historic England* May 2016]

Historical research [see 4.2 and map Regression 4.3] would indicate a Granary building on the Estate maps 1839 and Tithe map 1840s and is unaltered in its main plan form, and may or may not have been used as a Granary originally. It is known as The Granary but does not follow the common building type over a cart shed. The ground semi basement level would appear to have been once used for storage with the only access via steps. It is possible that Cider barrels may have been stored here. The steps indicate the possibility of barrels being rolled up and down. This may have been due to the absence of a cellar in the Mill House. The actual Cider house possibly being sited somewhere on the homestead long since demolished. The first floor is accessed via steep external steps and even though there is no longer a hoist access could have been gained at the gable end where there is now a modern window and above this a further C19 boarded door. Equally the first floor could have once been used as an apple store.

6.3.1 Exterior



East Elevation



North Elevations 1m photographic scale



West Elevations



South Elevations



Historic window unglazed with 5 vertical timber mullions. 50cm photographic scale. South Elevation



North Elevation with steps to semi basement and steps to First Floor

Description

Flemish-bond brickwork upper storeys, and coursed blue lias stone to front and sides of ground floor; clay tile roof half hipped to East, gabled to West with single storey outshot with glazed roof/entrance doors either side, boarded doors C20[once was clay tiled as seen in historic photographs] Single room plan, 2½ storeys high, semi basement reached by stone steps from early C19 boarded door, lit by historic window [possibly C18] unglazed with 5 vertical timber mullions to South; stone steps to early C19 boarded door on first floor; access to loft only from door in gable end East. This elevation has inserted C20 window.

6.3.2 Interior: note of significant features

Roof & Upper Floor



Collar & Tie Beam Truss, Butt Purlins



First Floor Room Central timber beam



Hooks in ceiling



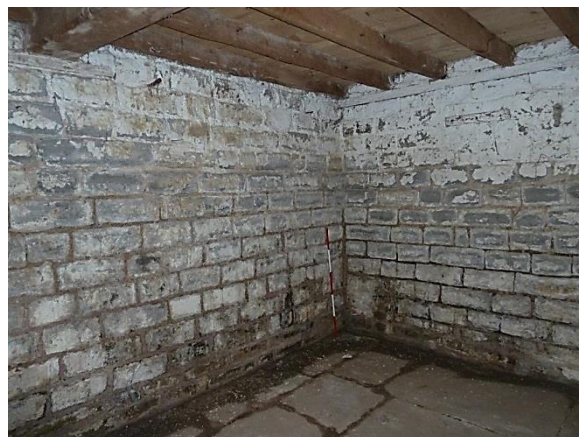
Timber ledge & Brace door



Wooden latch holder
[usually date from C17 early C18] Ref [Hall.L2015]

Lower Floor

Stone steps to semi basement



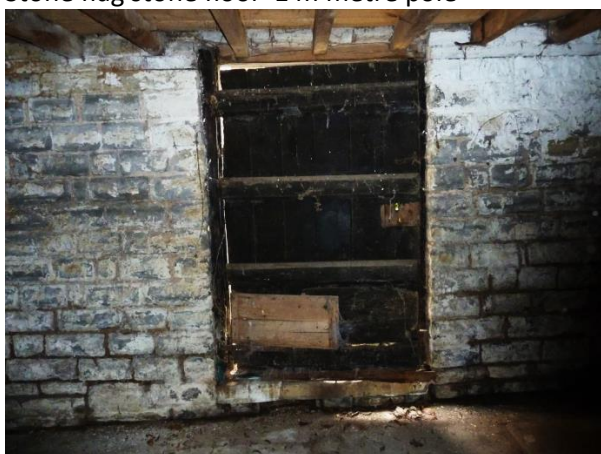
View of SW corner 1 m pole



Stone flag stone floor 1 m metre pole



Large timber joists. Floor C20



C19 Timber Ledge & Brace door



Recess ed Oak window 50cm pole

Description

Roof construction Collar & Tie Beam Truss, Butt Purlins [limited inspection due to access problems] C20 rafters and roofing felt. First Floor Room with large central timber beam; lath & plaster ceiling. Hooks in ceiling; end gable wall brick; evidence of brick built onto thicker blue lias walls at this level. No provision for lowering sacks through boarded floor. Timber ledge & Brace door probably early C19, evidence of a wooden latch holder that could be earlier. *"Not uncommon for wooden latch holders to survive when latch itself is gone"* [Hall.L 2015] Stone steps and the only access to semi basement area from C19 Timber Ledge & Brace door. Floor ; large stone flagstones; room lit and ventilated by one oak window, at least early C19, possibly earlier, with 5 vertical mullions. Large C19 timber beam and joists, Floorboards replaced probably in C20. Outshot single storey building to rear only accessed from doors either side. Floor is cobbled.

6.3.3 Historical Phasing The Granary at Hartpury Mill

This Granary has seen little alterations and its features, plan form and the interior remain intact apart from alterations made to window opening to East elevation and glazing to outshot building to rear and its C20 access doors. The roof has been re roofed as evidenced by the roofing felt and new rafters and the floorboards of the first floor room have been replaced.

6.3.3 Significance Level

HIGH

Comparatives

The only comparative locally can be made with the GDII Granary and Cartshed at CorseEnd Farm in Hartpury. This too is brick and blue lias, a local vernacular material. *'Granary and cartshed; early C19; English-bond brickwork; squared, coursed blue lias stone to back and sides of ground floor: tiled roof. 4-bay, 2-storey, granary over cart shed'.* *'Also No provision for lowering sacks through boarded floor'* Source: Listing NGR: SO7940825240 Source ID: 1078664 However this building would appear to follow the typical pattern for a Granary being placed over the Cartshed.



CorseEnd Farm Granary Hartpury Source: Geograph

7. Current Assessment of The Mill House at Hartpury Mill

Note

With reference to the RDA Historical Research [see 4.2] and Map Regression [4.3] and this assessment RDA believe the Mill House to be earlier than late C19. This is contrary to the VCH 2016 referencing the NHL no 1078661 [list description of Mill] and Verey and Brooks Glos II pg 529 that itself says 'later C19 Mill House' as the only sources that the Mill house 'was rebuilt before 1883 with later additions survives in 2013'. [VCH 2016]

7.1 Building Type

Double fronted multi storey cottage

Use of Brick- vast spread of this material is seen during the late 18th and early 19th century, Flemish bond was used in smaller houses quite extensively especially on the main elevations, the colour varied and most bricks were still made and used locally

" T shaped and L shaped cottages date from 1680-1830 and is typical a house which is one room deep and two rooms wide and can up to a point provide extra floor area but it cannot provide easily accessible rooms. Various efforts were therefore made to increase accommodation without affecting the appearance of the main elevation. One way of increasing the floor area was to extend at the rear with a wings [or wings] that produced an L shaped or T shaped plan. The main block retained living room and parlour with the entrance in between, the extension contained a kitchen with its fireplace in a gable wall with possibly a scullery or pantry. Staircase near the junction of the main block and wing in a convenient position to serve bedrooms on the first floor....widely employed in the 18th century especially in brick farmhouses serving lowland counties of the Midlands" [Ref Houses & Cottages of Britain R.W. Brunskill pg 78] and "Multi storey cottages Plan f. "one room in depth and double fronted or two rooms in width" [Houses & Cottages of Britain R.W. Brunskill pg 94/95]

Hartpury Mill House fits the above description especially as the 1992 drawings show the rear wings with a chimney stack and smaller single storey wings that probably were the scullery and pantry areas. However it cannot be totally ruled out that earlier origins may be within or elements reused when this house was rebuilt circa 1838 [date stone]

For example:-

"circa 1700 the development of the two unit house can hide traces of a former timber frame the may be seen internally or on the rear wall. Generally the newly fashionable brick details and door and window forms belie the humble origins of such a house" [Houses & Cottages of Britain R.W. Brunskill pg 213]

7.2 Photographic Record and Descriptions Building Recording Level 1-2

RDA assessed the curtilage listed Mill House to an equivalent of a Level 1-2 Building Recording Photographic Survey with some analysis of the phasing and significant interior details. [Ref *Understanding Historic Buildings A Guide to Good Recording Practice Historic England* May 2016]

7.2.1 Exterior



Front West Elevation Flemish Bond; dentil brick eaves; date stone 1838



NW Elevations showing 1978 & 1993 extensions



North Elevation and date stone on gable 1978



East Elevations with 1993 alterations [See 4.4 Floorplans& Phasing]



SE Elevations



SE Elevations of Main House

Description

Double fronted two storey house built on blue lias base foundations. All elevations Flemish bond with blue brick diamond pattern and 1838 date stone to front. X2 upper Upvc casement windows; x2 bay windows with tiled roofs and Upvc casements/ replacement C20 door. Roof tiled; decorative dentil eaves; large brick external chimney stack to North ,now has 1993 single storey extension abutting. North elevation with additional 1978 side brick extension. Rear elevations; X2 two storey C19 gable wings; undergone some external alterations; inserted Upvc windows; central single storey brick, glass & Upvc porch; 1993 two storey brick gable wing making a third gable where there was pre 1993 some single storey gabled wings. [See 4.4] A 1993 South elevation using reused bricks with Upvc double doors abuts the C19 South elevation of the Double fronted gable end wall.

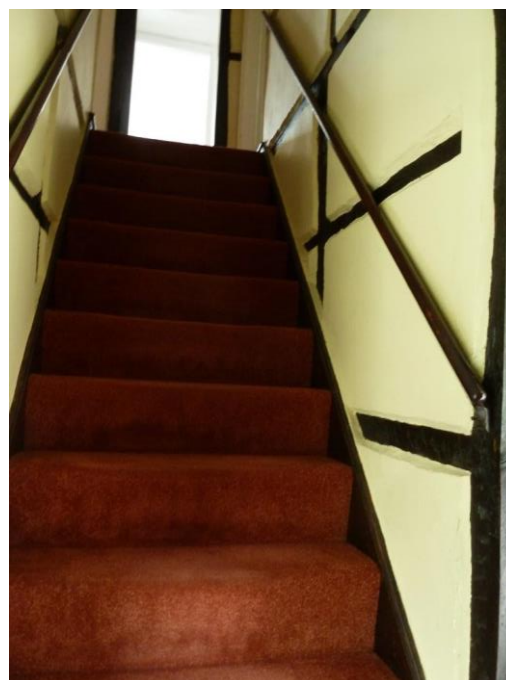
7.2.2 Interior: note of significant features



One of the two King Post Roof trusses in Main Roof tenoned into the collar; trenched purlins.



Half-timbered partition walls; C19 door; Elm boards



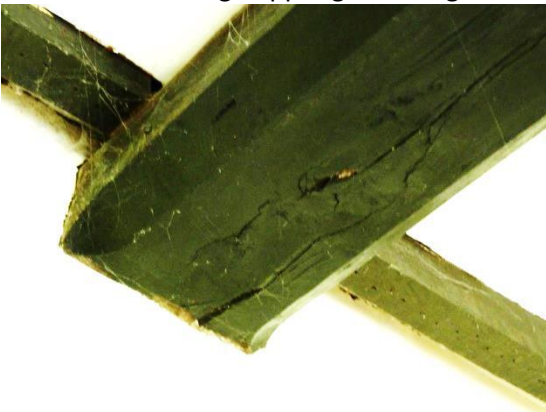
Central staircase half-timbered walls



Lath & Plaster ceilings Upper gable wing



Exposed central timber beams & walls



Chamfered beam with run out stop



Rear gable chamfered beam with ogee stop



Living Room with inglenook fireplace



Living Room View to inserted C20 Bay



Floors stone flagstones to Living Room 1m pole



C19 quarry tiles in Kitchen 50cm pole

Description

Two King Post Roof trusses to main roof with stump tenons indicative of late C18 or early C19 [not strapped but tenoned into the collar, strapped king posts were common in the C19]; large trenched purlins; ridge plank tenoned into roof truss. [Probably late 18th to early 19th century] Upper floor rooms of the principle early house plan with scantling half-timbered partition walls, C19 ledge and brace doors and door furniture to upper main rooms. Evidence of Elm floorboards; ceilings lath & plaster including the two ceilings in the rear E gabled wings. Central staircase with scantling half-timbered partition walls. Lower storey rooms of principle house plan with exposed central timber beams with chamfers; run out stop in Living Room; flat chamfer in Dining Room and in the rear gable [now the central gable wing and Hall] a chamfered beam with an ogee stop. Floors ;stone flagstones to Living Room and in cupboard under stairs. Living Room with inglenook fireplace with bressumer beam, and timber framing above; Dining Room with exposed brick chimney breast. C19 quarry tiles in Kitchen within the North rear gable wing with exposed timber ceiling and beam [with no chamfers] but an iron strap. No original casement windows remain throughout or any original doors on lower floor.

7.2.3 Historical Phasing The Mill House at Hartpury Mill

Historical research [see 4.2 and map Regression 4.3] would indicate the Mill House is on the Estate maps 1839 and Tithe map 1840s but could be earlier, the double fronted principle layout with two rear wings is largely unaltered in its plan form. Since then in 1978 a side extension was added and probably at this time the two front bay windows to the front lower storey that also used to stretch across the front door.[See Historic Photos 4.3.1] In 1993 one of the rear wings, that is now the central gable was altered taking away its chimney stack [See Floor Plans and Phasing 4.4] but not affecting the internal plastered ceilings within, the smaller single storey outshots were demolished in 1993. [See Floor Plans and Phasing 4.4] During this time in 1993 an extra gable was added to the SE and a modern porch to the central gable making this a more prominent rear central entrance where the former chimney stack once stood. During this time new bay windows were added to replace the previous 1970s ones to the front.

7.2.4 Significance Level

MEDIUM

8. Current Assessment of the Hay Barn at Hartpury Mill

8.1 Building Type

Barns were always built with air vents to prevent crops inside becoming mouldy and to provide light when empty. In the C19 brick barns air vents were often grouped in panels in geometric shapes. [Lozenge diamonds] Doors are the most prominent external feature, large and wide. Double doors might be subdivided to give four sections to admit laden wagons or carts to unload from the threshing floor to the bays. In the C19 it was common to have set of high doors opposite each other to let out the cart after unloading. In the mid C19 cart sheds were needed for horse drawn carts, wagons, ploughs harrows. Even shelter for simpler items made of wood or moving parts of iron liable to rust if left outside. Rarely opened to fold yard opening other side or onto a drive [as is seen to the rear of the Barn at Hartpury] [Ref Discovering Traditional Farm Buildings J.E.C. Peters]

8.2 Photographic Record and Descriptions Building Recording Level 1

RDA assessed the curtilage listed Hay Barn to an equivalent of a Level 1 Building Recording Photographic Survey with some analysis of the phasing and significant interior details. [Ref *Understanding Historic Buildings A Guide to Good Recording Practice Historic England* May 2016]

8.2.1 Exterior



View of North Gable end with ventilation diamond lozenges; Elevation to yard West.



Facing the Yard West



Facing the Yard West with conversion 2005



East elevations of Barn and former Cart shed.



South End of Converted C19 buildings

Description

Mid C19 brick barn with attached cart shed to rear with corrugated iron roof. Conversion 2005 to South and West face the yard. Barn has Flemish bond brickwork on low stone plinth, elevations with diamond lozenge ventilation vents, tiled roof; Central threshing floor. Wide openings but no barn doors remain; evidence of iron pintles for large hinges; East elevation with gable and diamond lozenge above.

8.2.2 Interior: note of significant features



Queen Post Roof Truss



Interior view South



Interior View North

Description

3 bays with exposed X2 Queen post trusses with straining beams, purlins; collars resting on brick walls; East projecting gable. Internally a stone paved threshing floor.

8.2.3 Historical Phasing of the Hay Barn at Hartpury Mill

This curtilage listed Hay Barn is largely intact and dates from the Mid-19th Century. According to the 1st edition OS map it formed a farmstead L plan court yard with a former building that may or may not have been 19th century. [See Sections Historical Research 4.2 and Map Regression 4.3] The Tithe map of 1840s shows an earlier building before the building of this C19 barn to the North of the homestead, probably a Barn now demolished. The Cart sheds and Coach House to the South of this Hay Barn were converted in the C20 to holiday accommodation.

8.2.4 Significance Level

MEDIUM

9 Current Assessment of the Garage at Hartpury Mill

9.1 Building Type

A garage built on the site of an earlier building built against a substantial stone side wall. Timber Plank shed/timber double doors with corrugated iron roof.

9.2 Photographic Record and Descriptions Building Recording Level 1

RDA assessed the garage to an equivalent of a Level 1 Building Recording Photographic Survey with some analysis of the phasing and significant interior details. [Ref *Understanding Historic Buildings A Guide to Good Recording Practice Historic England* May 2016]

9.2.1 Exterior



View of North and front West elevation



View of South and front West elevation

9.2.2 Interior: note of significant features



Interior View; Side North Blue Lias stone wall. Timber ring that maybe be associated with Mill and the grind stones?

9.2.3 Historical Phasing

There is evidence of a building on the early historic maps right up to present day mapping in this location but it would appear that the original building/buildings are no longer on site apart from a substantial side stone wall to the North elevation.[Historical research see 4.2 and map Regression 4.3.]

9.2.4 Significance level

Timber Shed **LOW**

Stone wall **MEDIUM**

10. Current Assessment of the C20 Stabling Sheds at Hartpury Mill

10.1 Building Type

Mid C20 steel frame, breeze block, and corrugated iron panelled farm building.

10.2 Photographic Record and Descriptions Building Recording Level 1

RDA assessed the C20 sheds to an equivalent of a Level 1 Building Recording Photographic Survey with some analysis of the phasing and significant interior details. [Ref *Understanding Historic Buildings A Guide to Good Recording Practice Historic England* May 2016]

10.2.1 Exterior



East Elevation facing the yard



North Elevation

10.2.2 Interior: note of significant features

NONE

10.2.3 Historical Phasing

This building appears on historical mapping in the Mid-20th century after the mill was listed in 1954. It does not feature on the 1946 photograph in the newspaper cutting but does appear in the photograph in c1973 [See Historical research see 4.2 and map Regression 4.3.]

10.2.4 Significance level

LOW

11. Assessment of Significance of Hartpury Mill and Associated Buildings on site

11.1 Background to Assessments of Significance

Significance: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic.

Definition of Significance

1) "The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting."

Annex 2: Glossary, [National Planning Policy Framework](#), Department of Communities and Local Government, 2012

2) "The sum of the cultural and natural heritage values of a place, often set out in a statement of significance." p72 [Conservation Principles](#), English Heritage, 2008

<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/hpg/hpr-definitions/#s>

In order to identify the significance of a place, it is necessary first to understand its fabric, and how and why it has changed over time; and then to consider: who values the place, and why they do so; how those values relate to its fabric; their relative importance; whether associated objects contribute to them; the contribution made by the setting and context of the place; how the place compares with others sharing similar values. [Ref Conservation Principles English Heritage/Historic England p21]

'The English Heritage [now Historic England] Guidance Conservation Principles 2008 on assessing significance sets out the following four areas for consideration:

- **Evidential value:** *the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity*
Evidential value derives from the physical remains or genetic lines that have been inherited from the past. The ability to understand and interpret the evidence tends to be diminished in proportion to the extent of its removal or replacement.
- **Historical value:** *the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present – it tends to be illustrative or associative. The way in which an individual built or furnished their house, or made a garden, often provides insight into their personality, or demonstrates their political or cultural affiliations. It can suggest aspects of their character and motivation that extend, or even contradict, what they or others wrote, or are recorded as having said, at the time, and so also provide evidential value. Historical values are harmed only to the extent that adaptation has obliterated or concealed them, although completeness does tend to strengthen illustrative value.*

• **Aesthetic value:** *the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place. Design value relates primarily to the aesthetic qualities generated by the conscious design of a building, structure or landscape as a whole. It embraces composition (form, proportions, massing, silhouette, views and vistas, circulation) and usually materials or planting, decoration or detailing, and craftsmanship. It may be attributed to a known patron, architect, designer, gardener or craftsman (and so have associational value), or be a mature product of a vernacular tradition of building or land management.....Some aesthetic values are not substantially the product of formal design, but develop more or less fortuitously over time, as the result of a succession of responses within a particular cultural framework. They include, for example, the seemingly organic form of an urban or rural landscape; the relationship of vernacular buildings and structures and their materials to their setting; or a harmonious, expressive or dramatic quality in the juxtaposition of vernacular or industrial buildings and spaces.*

• **Communal value:** *the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memoryCommunal values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values, but tend to have additional and specific aspects.*

[Ref Conservation Principles English Heritage 2008]

NB

The four principle Significance Values for The Hartpury Mill site have only been based on the scope and limitations of this report and further evidential and historical evidence of value may yet to be found.

11.1.2 Evidential Value/Architectural Value

[See Sections 3, 4 & 5]

The evidential value lies primarily in the architecture of the Mill, The Granary and the Mill house and its later 19th century farm buildings. The Mill and the Granary in particular have seen the fewer changes and would be of higher architectural significance

11.1.3 Historical Value-

[See Section 3.1]

Historical value lies from the architectural phasing 18th and 19th centuries and is largely of illustrative value. E.g. traditional farming methods; water mill, granary and threshing barn. There is a very strong historical association with Hartpury Court and its owners and the Estate right up to the sale of the Estate in 1919. In recent times there has been an historical association with famous people involved in a BBC drama where the Mill site was used to shoot location footage.

11.1.4 Aesthetic /Setting/Group Value

[See 3 Setting and Vistas & 2.6.1 Other Listed buildings nearby]

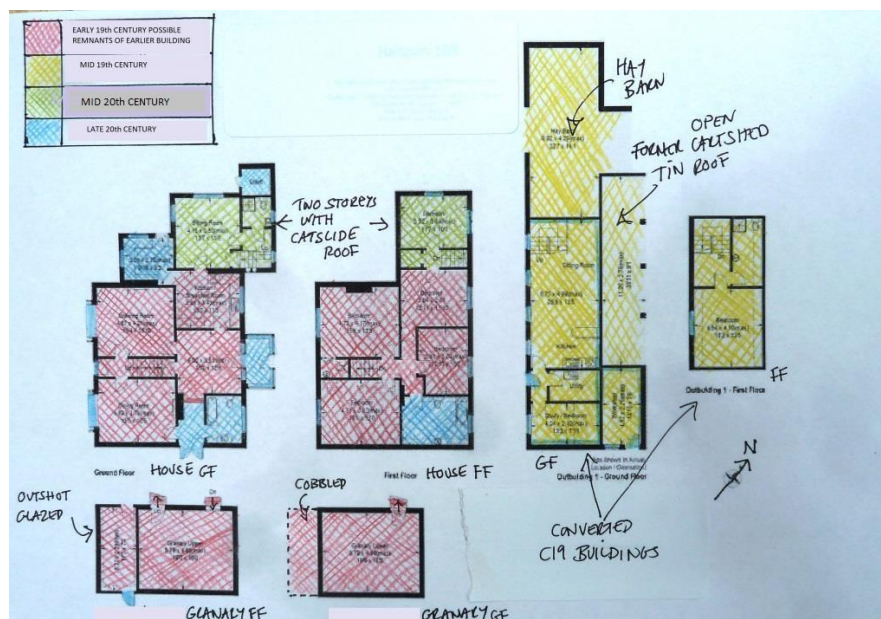
Aesthetic/setting value at Hartpury Mill lies from the overall historic landscape that dates back to mediaeval and monastic times. The Mill itself is of picturesque quality and is seen prominently from the road and has been the subject matter of artists and photographers and more recently appeared in a BBC drama. There are listed buildings nearby, The Grade I and Grade II* and Grade II buildings, Hartpury Church, Tithe Barn and the later Hartpury Court on the site of the earlier Monastic Court. All are within 1000 m of Hartpury Mill, itself having historical associations with the Church, Tithe barn and Hartpury Court. They all contribute to this areas setting. There are HER monument records in this area of, mediaeval, moated sights, fishponds, deserted village/s, and earthworks

11.1.5 Community Value

Community value lies within the collective experience or memory of the past owners/tenants and neighbouring settlements. The Mill is seen as important community value and an asset to Hartpury Heritage Trust and features on all their literature about Hartpury. The Church and site along with the Mill are commonly known in and around Gloucester particularly amongst historians and the Church site is visited by tourists. A community value has now increased and could be made available to the wider community by the information gained and the interpretation made about this Mill and its associated buildings in this assessment.

11.2 Table of Significance

The following table is a reference to the significance grading given to the Buildings in the Building Recording Assessment exercise [Sections 5-10]. The table refers also to the floor plan and phasing in Section 4.4 reproduced here again for reference. This plan only shows The Mill House, Granary and Hay Barn.



HIGH	Elements and elevations are historically and architecturally significant The Mill [not on the phasing plan but an architect's floorplan has been included for reference in 4.4] and The Granary [Hatched RED on the phasing plan.]
MEDIUM	Elements and elevations are later additions circa C19 C20 and may have been altered in some way. Although there are earlier parts of The Mill House it has seen significant alterations so was graded Medium. [Hatched RED on the phasing plan.] The Hay Barn was graded Medium [Hatched YELLOW on the phasing plan] The stone wall in the garage was graded Medium [See Section 9]
LOW	These elements /elevations are low and or have a negative impact to the historic fabric. [Hatched BLUE on the phasing plans] For example the 1993 extensions to the Mill House and Upvc windows. The 1978 Extension hatched GREEN on the phasing plan is less obtrusive so would not be seen as a negative impact but is still of Low significance. The C20 Century Stabling sheds were also graded Low in the Building recording exercise [See Section 10]along with the timber garage [See Section 9]

11.3 Statement of Significance

This is a fine example of a Water Mill [GDII listed] of C18/early C19 origins with some internal features remaining and it is important architecturally, historically, aesthetically and has communal value. In a lease in 1539 a Mill is mentioned as the Abbot's water mill and vineyard. The great barn [The Tithe Barn to the SouthEast of the site] would have been used by the Abbey to store produce from the manor. There has been historically a Mill on this site for hundreds of years and it has historical associations with the Hartpury Manor Estate until it was sold in 1919. There is evidential phasing from the 18th/ early 19th century, and is today still architectural readable. The same is true for The Granary which may have not originally been a Granary but used as storage with the prolific cider making in the vicinity. From at least the 17th century fruit orchards, particularly for cider and perry, became a major feature of this area including the Hartpury pear most probably converted into perry.

The Mill House along with the Mill does appear on early mapping but the current house has undergone changes and was most likely rebuilt in 1838 possibly reusing some of the materials from an earlier cottage. The front elevation of the cottage is the most significant and can be seen with the Mill from afar but in 1978 and 1993 there were some negative interventions made to fenestration. The rear has also undergone more drastic changes in 1993 with demolition of gable wings making it hard to read the building architecturally especially with the reuse of bricks. Internally some significance remains and these are noted in the Building Recording Section 7.2.2

In the C19 century the farmstead expanded but the farmstead as a whole has lost at least 50% of its traditional farm buildings including an earlier probably 18th-century threshing barn, and other possible 18th farm buildings. A Mid-19th century threshing barn of some quality remains to the North but is somewhat marred aesthetically by the C20 corrugated tin Stable building across the yard from it, and the not so sympathetic conversion of the Southern end into holiday accommodation in 2005.

Bibliography

Primary

Gloucester Archives SRprints/140.2GS 1973 Photograph
 Glous Archives D7453/2/5
 Glous Archives Ref DF7307/A Planning application 1992
 Gloucester Archives Ref D1008 1700 Estate Map

Secondary

Alcock,NW ,Barley,Dixon, Meeson 1999 Recording Timber Framed Buildings Illustrated Glossary
 In:s.l. Council for British Archaeology

Brunskill R.W Houses & Cottages of Britain pub Building Heritage Series Ed 2000

Brunskill, R., 1981. Traditional Buildings of Britain. In: s.l.:Victor Gollanz.

Brunskill, R., 1985 Timber Building in Britain. In: s.l.:s.n.

Brunskill,R 1970. Illustrated Handbook of Vernacular Architecture. In: s.l.:Faber.

Brunskill,R 1990 Brick Building in Britain. In: s.l.:Victor Gollanz.

English Heritage 'Practical building Conservation Timber' Pub Ashgate 2012

Gloucester Society for Industrial Archaeology Newsletter No 7 April 1966

Hall ,L 2005-2015 Period House Fixtures & Fittings 1300-1900 Newbury: countryside books

Harris, R., 1978. Discovering Timber -Framed Buildings. In: s.l.:Shire Publication Ltd.

Historic England, National Farm Building Types: A detailed Guide 2013 Jeremy Lake
 Kellys Directories Gloucestershire 1870-1906 Laws, A.,

Peters J.E.C 1981 Discovering Traditional Farm Buildings In: s.l.:Shire Publication Ltd.

Pevsners/ Verey & Brooks, 'Buildings of England Glous 2 The Vale & The Forest of Dean' 2002

Victoria County History [VCH] Volume 13 2016.

Websites

(NPPF Planning Practice Guidance, 2014)

Historic England A Guide to Good Recording Practice (Historic England, 2016)

Ref <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/hpg/assistanceforowners/maintenance>

[Conservation Principles](#), Historic England, 2008

Ref <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/hpg/assistanceforowners/maintenance>

<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/hpg/has/listed-buildings/>

<https://www.hartpuryheritage.org.uk>

‘The Historic Farmsteads. Preliminary Character Statement: South West Region’. Published in August 2006 by the University of Gloucestershire in association with English Heritage and the Countryside Agency.

‘The Historic Farmsteads Preliminary Character Statement: West Midlands Region’. [Published in August 2006 by the University of Gloucestershire in association with English Heritage and the Countryside Agency.],

Ref <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/historic-farmsteads-preliminary-character-statement-south-west/>

<https://www.victoriacountyhistory.ac.uk/explore/assets/hartpury-probate-inventories-1632-1790>

National Newspaper Archives

<https://millsarchive.org>

<https://catalogue.millsarchive.org/hartpury-mill-highleadon>

Ref <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/national-farm-building-types/>

www.shakespeare.org.uk

<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/hpg/hpr-definitions/#s>

Appendices

HER Records

HER number	Brief description
8349	St Marys Church GD I
5339	Abbots Court Scheduled Monument Moated site
20738	Earthwork Survey Adjacent to St Marys Church
7093	Hartpury Mill GDII
22216	Geophysical Surveys Near Hartpury Court
48484/85	Finds. Silver Mount and Coins Charles 1
21094	Bee Shelter GDII*
34061	Hartpury Court GDII
8483	Roman Catholic Chapel GDII
5337	Tithe Barn Hartpury GDII*

Name St Mary's Church Hartpury

Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (HER)

Summary Report for Area 8349

Name	St Mary's Church Hartpury
Status	LBI
Grid Ref	378063 223643
Parish	HARTPURY
Map Sheet	SO72SE

HER 8349 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description-

125584 516, 8, 52 SO 72 SE HARTPURY MURRELLS END ROAD 8/52 Church of St. Mary 2.10.54 GV I Parish Church; C12, 14, 15, restored 1882. Roughly coursed stone with larger quoins to tower; random rubble to nave, some herringbone masonry; larger, coursed, squared stone in chancel and vestry. Slate roof to nave and vestry, tiled to chancel. West tower and porch, nave, chancel, vestry. Tower: 3 stages with plain string courses, square-set corner: buttresses to bottom stage; narrow, square-head windows with relieving arch to lower stages, single-light window with louvres above, 2 light window, ogee-heads to lights below 2-centred arch to third stage: crenellated battlements. Early timber-framed porch on west face, sides rebuilt, gable blind tracery on posts and braces forming doorway, cambered tie beam with struts to collar and principals; moulded bargeboards. Nave, south wall, blocked semi-circular arched doorway to left, corner shafts in red stone, cushion capitals in white. To right 2 two-light geometric-tracery windows, no hoodmoulds. One length herringbone masonry above door, one at east end. Parapet gables, cross-gablet to east apex with stump of stone cross. Single-storey vestry projects, pointed arch to boarded door, left return. 2 cinquefoiled lancets in gable; gable copings with double outlet to flue at apex, small gabled lancets to side and ends. Crested ridge. Chancel 2 two-light reticulated-tracery windows, with boarded door, 2-centred arch between: relieving arches to all three. Cross gablet to parapet gable to east. East window butterfly tracery. Interior: nave unplastered, plain semi-circular arch to tower, wide ditto to chancel, one recessed arch. 5 tie beams to roof, moulded with wall posts and braces from stone corbels to third and fifth, corbels to third crude figure of man one side, leaf scrolls other. Panelled, boarded barrel vault above with crown posts. Chancel plastered, stone-paved floor, 5 bay roof, king-post trusses with 2 pairs purlins and no ridge piece. Late C19 aumbry in north wall, trefoil head below steep gable with crockets. Chancel screen c1900, timber, Norman style, central semi-circular opening, 3 interlaced each side, chevron moulding to beam. Hexagonal Jacobean wooden pulpit, arched panels below, strapwork above, on C19 stone base. Octagonal stone font, quatrefoil panelling to bowl, blind tracery to stem; flat wooden lid, moulded edge, wooden handle, dated 1668. C19 organ case, crocketed pinnacles each side on octagonal bases, ogee arch in centre rising to floriate cross, blind panelling in spandrels. Various C18 and early C19 wall monuments, one dated probably 1704 with cherubs heads, poppies, drapery and flaming urn. Some medieval glass in head of north-east nave window. 7 pendant brass oil lights converted to electricity. (D.Verrey, Gloucestershire, The Vale and the Forest of Dean, 1970.) Listing NGR: SO7806623645 {Source Work 1054}

2002 - An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service on 09/05/2002, during groundworks for the re-location of the bee house to the rear of St Mary's church, Hartpury (SMR 8349). The groundworks comprised the excavation of an area of ground reduction for paving and the footings for the bee house. Natural deposits were recorded at an average depth of 18.09m AOD. They were overlain by a post-medieval levelling deposit. No features or finds of archaeological significance were recorded. The site archive has been deposited with the Dean Heritage Museum under accession number 2002/52. {Source Work 6713}.

2010 - A watching brief was maintained by Church and Site Archaeological Services between 24 November and 14 December 2010 around Saint Mary the Virgin's Church, Hartpury, on behalf of the Churchwardens and parish church council of the church. Some 96m of trenches were excavated to reduce the problems of damp within the church with the drainage trenches monitored along the entire north and south sides of the church linking together outside of the west porch and extending towards the west gate and a soakaway pit, as well as outside of the vestry. The trenches were dug parallel to existing drains and into the disturbed ground of the churchyard. Medieval and Post Medieval finds and burials were made briefly observed throughout all the lengths of the trenches. {Source Work 10733.}

2016 - An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with remediation work in the churchyard of St Mary's Church, Hartpury. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during groundworks, and no artefactual material was recovered. {Source Work 14650.}

Source References:-

Source Number	599	Old Number	1
Type	INDEX		
Author	Tewkesbury Archaeological Committee		
Year	1972-4		
Editor			
Title			
Volume Num	0.00		
Publisher	NOT APPLICABLE		
Where Publish	NOT APPLICABLE		
Organisation	TEWKESBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMMITTEE		
Article	Tewkesbury Record Cards		
Where Available	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD		
Reference Description	Hartpury		
Source Number	291	Old Number 2	
Type	BOOK		
Author	Verrey D		
Year	1970		
Editor	Pevsner N		
Title	Gloucestershire: The Vale and the Forest of Dean		
Volume Num	2.00		
Publisher	PENGUIN BOOKS		
Where Publish	LONDON		
Organisation	NOT APPLICABLE		
Article			
Where Available	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD		
Reference Description	p265		
Source Number	6713		
Type	REPORT		
Author	Barrett R		
Year	2002		
Editor			
Title			
Volume Num			
Publisher	NOT APPLICABLE		
Where Publish	NOT APPLICABLE		
Organisation	GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE		
Article	An Archaeological Watching Brief for the Bee House at St Mary's Church, Hartpury		
Where Available	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD		
Reference			

Description

Source Number 10733
 Type REPORT
 Author Taylor F & Harris C
 Year 2010
 Editor
 Title
 Volume Num
 Publisher NOT APPLICABLE
 Where Publish NOT APPLICABLE
 Organisation CHURCH AND SITE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES
 Article Archaeological Watching Brief at the Church of St Mary the Virgin,
 Hartpury, Gloucestershire, GL19 3DE
 Where Available SCANNED - HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Reference
Description

Source Number 14650
 Type REPORT
 Author Boughton SJ
 Year 2016
 Editor
 Title
 Volume Num
 Publisher NOT APPLICABLE
 Where Publish NOT APPLICABLE
 Organisation COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY
 Article St Mary's Church, Hartpury, Gloucestershire. Archaeological
 Watching Brief
 Where Available SCANNED - HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Reference
Description

Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (HER)

Summary Report for Area 5339

Name	A medieval moated site at Abbots Court in Hartpury Court is a scheduled monument, Hartpury.
Status	SAM32337
Grid Ref	378060 223600
Parish	HARTPURY
Map Sheet	SO72SE

HER 5339 DESCRIPTION:-

Scheduled Monument Description:-The monument includes the surviving extent of the moated site, fishpond and associated water management features located on low lying ground about 2.5km south west of Hartpury Village. The eastern and part of the southern arms of the moat survive as a waterfilled ditch 12m wide and between 0.25m and 0.75m deep. It is connected to a pond, believed to have been a fishpond, by a leat visible as a depression leading from the southern arm of the moat. The remaining arms of the moat have been infilled but will survive as buried features. The moat defines a rectangular island 74m north-south and a maximum of 24m east-west. Hartpury Court, a Listed Building Grade II of mid-19th century date, stands on the island and is known to have been built to replace an earlier dwelling. To the north of the house is a Roman Catholic chapel dating to 1830, a Listed Building Grade II, which is now used as a farm store. Hartpury Court, which was also known as Abbots Court, was the property of St Peter's Abbey, Gloucester, until the Dissolution in 1539, when it became Crown property. In 1547 the property was leased to Richard Pates, Recorder of Gloucester, after which date there are no further records of the site until 1794, when the house was used as a convent for nuns from France. A number of features are excluded from the scheduling; these are Hartpury Court, the former Roman Catholic chapel and its brick extension to the east, the tarmac and stone surfaces outside the house which are used for car parking, the breeze-block stable block at the northern end of the island, the stone wall around the church, the stone and brick walls around Hartpury Court, which are listed Grade II, all post and wire and wooden fences, metal and wooden gates and gateposts, the concrete surface of the yard to the south of the stableblock, and the pylons at the northern end of the moat; the ground beneath all these features is, however, included.

The moated site at Hartpury Court survives well, despite the partial infilling of the moat and the presence of later buildings. Buried deposits on the island are expected to include the remains of medieval structures, and will contain archaeological information relating to the construction and subsequent occupation and use of the moated site. Within the moat, buried and possibly waterlogged deposits will preserve archaeological remains relating to the occupation and use of the site, along with organic material which will provide information about the economy of the site and the local environment during the medieval period. The history and ownership of the site is reasonably well documented, and it relates to other adjacent buildings of the medieval period. {Source Work 2873.}

The capital mansion of Hartpury called Abbots Court was the property of the Abbots of Gloucester up to the Dissolution. It was leased to Richard Pates, the Recorder of Gloucester in 1547. {Source Work 862.}

There is no trace of Abbots' Place but some of the stone has been built into the present building on the site, Hartpury Court, according to Mr. D. W. Carter, the owner (1971). There is evidence of old stonework in the walls (built c.1900). Vestigial remains of a moat remain to the east and south of Hartpury Court. It is now dry and presumably represents a manorial moat. {Source Work 862.}

Area around church (SO780236) visited 1974. Reduced medieval settlement is suggested (see HER 5337). {Source Work 902.}

1998 - Site visit by members of the Dean Archaeology Group. Very shallow remains of the moat east and south of Abbots Place, Hartpury Court, seen from the roadside east of the buildings and behind the church.

2007 - This area was mapped as part of the English Heritage Leadon Valley NMP Project:

Site of the Medieval Abbot's Place Mansion. Stone from the mansion was incorporated into the present Post Medieval building on the site, known as Hartpury Court. Vestigial remains of a moat are visible as earthworks to the east and south of the court, suggesting this was a manorial moat. The moat is now dry but still survives as an earthwork during field investigations in 1971. The moat is a scheduled monument. {Source Work 4249.}

Source References:-

Source Number	862	Old Number	4
Type	INDEX		
Author	Ordnance Survey		
Year	unknown		
Editor			
Title			
Volume Num	0.00		
Publisher	NOT APPLICABLE		
Where Publish	NOT APPLICABLE		
Organisation	ORDNANCE SURVEY		
Article	(OS Record Cards in paper and microfiche versions)		
Where Available	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD		
Reference Description	SO72SE8 with OS card		
Source Number	902	Old Number	5
Type	INDEX		
Author	GADARG		
Year	1982		
Editor			
Title			
Volume Num	0.00		
Publisher	NOT APPLICABLE		
Where Publish	NOT APPLICABLE		
Organisation	GLOUCESTER AND DISTRICT ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH GR		
Article	Index of sites held by GADARG		
Where Available	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD		
Reference Description	Hartpury 4		
Source Number	7530		
Type	AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH		
Author	Ordnance Survey		
Year	1970		
Editor			
Title			
Volume Num			
Publisher	NOT APPLICABLE		
Where Publish	NOT APPLICABLE		
Organisation	ORDNANCE SURVEY		
Article			
Where Available	NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD		

Reference Description	One Ordnance Survey vertical aerial photograph Reference Number: NMR OS/70054 021-023 28-MAR-1970
Source Number	2836
Type	AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
Author	RAF
Year	1948
Editor	
Title	
Volume Num	0.00
Publisher	NOT APPLICABLE
Where Publish	NOT APPLICABLE
Organisation	ROYAL AIR FORCE
Article	
Where Available	RCHME
Reference Description	One RAF vertical aerial photograph Reference Number: RAF/54/114 3007 28-JUL-1948
Source Number	9136
Type	MAP
Author	Ordnance Survey
Year	1955
Editor	
Title	1:10,560 Ordnance Survey Gloucestershire, 1955
Volume Num	
Publisher	ORDNANCE SURVEY
Where Publish	
Organisation	ORDNANCE SURVEY
Article	
Where Available	UNKNOWN
Reference Description	Ordnance Survey Map 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey Gloucestershire, 1955
Source Number	4249
Type	INDEX
Author	English Heritage
Year	Various
Editor	
Title	
Volume Num	0.00
Publisher	NOT APPLICABLE
Where Publish	NOT APPLICABLE
Organisation	ENGLISH HERITAGE
Article	English Heritage Monument / Pastscape Record

Where Available	WORLD WIDE WEB		
Reference Description	Unique Identifier Number: 113421 NMR Number: SO72SE8		
Source Number	2873		
Type	INDEX		
Author	English Heritage		
Year	various		
Editor			
Title			
Volume Num	0.00		
Publisher	NOT APPLICABLE		
Where Publish	NOT APPLICABLE		
Organisation	ENGLISH HERITAGE		
Article	Scheduled Ancient Monument Entry		
Where Available	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD		
Reference Description			
Source Number	1889	Old Number	6
Type	JOURNAL		
Author	Rawes B		
Year	1978		
Editor	Spry NP		
Title	GLEVENSIS		
Volume Num	12.00		
Publisher	GLOUCESTER AND DISTRICT ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH GR		
Where Publish	GLOUCESTER		
Organisation	GLOUCESTER AND DISTRICT ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH GR		
Article	A Preliminary Checklist of Moated Sites in Gloucestershire		
Where Available	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD		
Reference Description	p36		
Source Number	2807	Old Number	2
Type	JOURNAL		
Author	Browne AL Rev		
Year	1934		
Editor	Austin R		
Title	TRANSACTIONS OF THE BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY		
Volume Num	56.00		

Publisher	JOHN BELLOWS
Where Publish	GLOUCESTER
Organisation	BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
Article	Richard Pates, M.P. for Gloucester
Where Available	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD
Reference Description	p205
Source Number	5603
Type	REPORT
Author	Webb A
Year	1998
Editor	
Title	
Volume Num	
Publisher	NOT APPLICABLE
Where Publish	NOT APPLICABLE
Organisation	DEAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL GROUP
Article	Moated site survey, moats , fishponds and other water features in the Forest of Dean and adjoining parishes
Where Available	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD
Reference Description	p78

Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (HER)

Summary Report for Area 20738

Name Archaeological assessment and earthwork survey of land adjoining St Mary's Church, Hartpury.

Status

Grid Ref 378070 223640

Parish HARTPURY

Map Sheet SO72SE

HER 20738 DESCRIPTION:-

2000 - (20738/1-15) - An archaeological assessment of an area of land surrounding St Mary's Church, Hartpury was carried out by Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service in June 2000. This will form part of a wider study of the history of the area to be compiled by the Hartpury Historic Buildings Trust, a project supported by the HLF. A field survey was also carried out to record earthworks in the study area. The surviving earthworks have been subject to various levels of truncation over a period of time and the areas of surviving earthworks are mainly defined by the modern field boundaries. Nevertheless, the assessment has determined that the medieval settlement was probably located to the east and south-east of St Mary's Church and Hartpury Court, accessed along a cobbled track. The settlement seems to have been located on the margin between two areas of land use comprising a watermeadow in the west of the study area and ridge and furrow in the north, south and east. Building platforms and the trackway seemed to overlie the ridge and furrow, which may indicate the expansion of the settlement over earlier farmland. A series of drainage ditches and ponds were identified which were probably part of a water management scheme to aid drainage around the church, Hartpury Court and the tithe barn. {Source Work 5856.}

2000-2002 - Historical Research was carried out by Pat Hughes relating to the medieval settlement at Hartpury. A draft report of the work is included in the site file. {Source Work 484.}

Source References:-

Source Number	6660
Type	JOURNAL
Author	Wills J (Ed)
Year	2001
Editor	Jurica J
Title	TRANSACTIONS OF THE BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
Volume Num	119.00
Publisher	JW ARROWSMITH
Where Publish	BRISTOL
Organisation	BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
Article	Archaeological Review No.25 2000
Where Available	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD
Reference Description	p201
Source Number	484
Type	INDEX
Author	Historic Environment Record
Year	various
Editor	
Title	
Volume Num	0.00
Publisher	NOT APPLICABLE
Where Publish	NOT APPLICABLE
Organisation	GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE
Article	Site file
Where Available	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD
Reference Description	
Source Number	11952
Type	JOURNAL
Author	Ariss P
Year	1992
Editor	Unknown
Title	JOURNAL OF THE HISTORIC FARM BUILDINGS GROUP
Volume Num	6.00
Publisher	NOT KNOWN
Where Publish	NOT KNOWN
Organisation	HISTORIC FARM BUILDINGS GROUP

Article	The Dovecotes of Gloucestershire
Where Available	SCANNED - HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
Reference Description	
Source Number	6607
Type	REPORT
Author	Chapman J
Year	unknown
Editor	
Title	
Volume Num	
Publisher	NOT APPLICABLE
Where Publish	NOT APPLICABLE
Organisation	NOT APPLICABLE
Article	Hartpury Historic Buildings Trust
Where Available	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD
Reference Description	
Source Number	5856
Type	REPORT
Author	Derham K
Year	2000
Editor	
Title	
Volume Num	
Publisher	NOT APPLICABLE
Where Publish	NOT APPLICABLE
Organisation	GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE
Article	An Archaeological Assessment of land adjoining St Mary's Church, Hartpury
Where Available	SCANNED - HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
Reference Description	

RDA Heritage Assessment and Statement of Significance, Hartpury Mill, Hartpury, Glous, GL19 3DE

Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (HER)

Summary Report for Area 7093

Name	Hartpury Mill
Status	LBII,BUILDING AT RISK - LOCAL DESIGNATION
Grid Ref	377700 223600
Parish	HARTPURY
Map Sheet	SO72SE

HER 7093 DESCRIPTION:-**Listed Building Description-**

125571 516, 8, 39 SO 72 SE HARTPURY - 8/39 Hartpury Mill; The Mill (formerly listed as Hartpury Mill 2.10.54 GV II Watermill early C19; Flemish-bond brickwork, on squared stone base; stone slate roof to south, clay tile to north. Single room, 2 1/2 storeys high. Entrance to south, boarded door in heavy timber frame, cambered brick arch over: heart formed in blue headers above. Dentil eaves: stump of chimney over door. No other openings in this face. Left return one 2-light casement window each to first and second floors: cambered brick arch over. Below iron-framed undershot wheel with plain wooden paddles. Back wall of pit rebuilt. Lower part of mill wall to gable a blue/grey brick, presumably earlier than rest of mill. Internally stone-paved ground floor, in 3 bays with beams over, each with two heavy timber posts beneath. Floor level slightly raised to end bays. Dogleg timber stair to first floor: outline of former fireplace and flue on wall over entrance door. No stair survives to loft: 4 bays with cut tie-beam trusses, 2 pairs butt purlins. Floor raised in centre of central 2 bays; plaster ceiling largely survives in bay at opposite end to wheel, being only bay ever ceiled. Wooden wheel for hoisting grain, and winding drum, control lever, chain and cord all survive in loft. Forms group with church, Court Barn and Hartpury Court, (q.v.). Listing NGR: SO7776223682 {Source Work 1054}

Mill on the River Leadon with dam etc and wheel in situ. {Source Work 902.} Elegant 3-storey red brick building, which originally had two undershot wheels, both in working order until 1969. One of them, metal, with flat timber paddles remains in situ, though cemented into the base. {Source Work 79.}

Highleadon Mill SO776236, wheel in place but not working. {Source Work 1054.}

Mill working until 1939 but closed when the Severn Catchment Board considered that the mill dam was a contributory cause to flooding and ordered its lowering by 2 feet and the removal of the wheels. The owner requested that one be kept for aesthetic reasons and this was cemented in place. {Source Work 9681.}

2002 - Building placed on the Forest of Dean District Council's Buildings at Risk Register. This is an early C19 watermill with the external mechanisms still in place. Apart from occasional flooding this building is in fairly sound condition with repairs on-going. There are some areas of repointing that are required. The mill wheel is in the process of restoration. The owner is seeking the advice of the Wind and Watermill section of the Society of the Protection of Ancient Buildings and is very keen to restore the building. {Source Work 7290}.

2004 - Building on Forest of Dean District Council Building at Risk Register. Category 4 (Fair condition and occupied). {Source Work 8034.}

Source References:-

RDA Heritage Assessment and Statement of Significance, Hartpury Mill, Hartpury, Glous, GL19 3DE

Source Number	902	Old Number	1
Type	INDEX		
Author	GADARG		
Year	1982		
Editor			
Title			
Volume Num	0.00		
Publisher	NOT APPLICABLE		
Where Publish	NOT APPLICABLE		
Organisation	GLOUCESTER AND DISTRICT ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH GR		
Article	Index of sites held by GADARG		
Where Available	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD		
Reference Description	Hartpury 5		
Source Number	79	Old Number	2
Type	BOOK		
Author	Cross AGR		
Year	1982		
Editor			
Title	Old Industrial Sites in Wyedean: a gazetteer		
Volume Num	0.00		
Publisher	DH EVANS		
Where Publish	GLOUCESTER		
Organisation	NOT APPLICABLE		
Article			

RDA Heritage Assessment and Statement of Significance, Hartpury Mill, Hartpury, Glous, GL19 3DE

Where Available HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

Reference Description p43 No130

Source Number 79 Old Number 3

Type BOOK

Author Cross AGR

Year 1982

Editor

Title Old Industrial Sites in Wyedean: a gazetteer

Volume Num 0.00

Publisher DH EVANS

Where Publish GLOUCESTER

Organisation NOT APPLICABLE

Article

Where Available HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

Reference
Description p53

Source Number 1054 Old Number 4

Type BOOK

Author DoE

Year 1985

Editor

Title LIST OF BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST, FOREST OF DEAN

Volume Num 0.00

Publisher DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

RDA Heritage Assessment and Statement of Significance, Hartpury Mill, Hartpury, Glous, GL19 3DE

Where Publish LONDON

Organisation DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

Article Parishes of Churcham, Hartpury, Newent, Oxenhall, Pauntley, Rudford and Highleadon, Taynton, Tibberton and Upleadon, District of Forest of Dean

Where Available HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

Reference
Description p27

Source Number 2471 Old Number 5

Type BOOK

Author Awdry W Rev (Ed)

Year 1983

Editor Awdry W Rev

Title Industrial Archaeology in Gloucestershire

Volume Num 3.00

Publisher BAILEY F & SON

Where Publish GLOUCESTER

Organisation GLOUCESTERSHIRE SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Article

Where Available HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

Reference Description p2 No4

Source Number 4627

Type BOOK

Author Awdry W Rev

Year 1973

Editor

RDA Heritage Assessment and Statement of Significance, Hartpury Mill, Hartpury, Glous, GL19 3DE

Title	Industrial Archaeology in Gloucestershire
Volume Num	0.00
Publisher	GLOUCESTERSHIRE SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL ARCH.
Where Publish	GLOUCESTER
Organisation	GLOUCESTERSHIRE SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY
Article	
Where Available	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD
Reference Description	p2 No4
Source Number	12299
Type	INDEX
Author	Wilson R
Year	Unknown
Editor	
Title	
Volume Num	
Publisher	NONSUCH PUBLISHING LIMITED
Where Publish	NOT APPLICABLE
Organisation	GLOUCESTERSHIRE SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY
Article	Information on mills from Ray Wilson (Gloucestershire Society for Industrial Archeology)
Where Available	SCANNED - HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
Reference Description	
Source Number	7290
Type	REPORT

RDA Heritage Assessment and Statement of Significance, Hartpury Mill, Hartpury, Glous, GL19 3DE

Author	Clarke D
Year	2002
Editor	
Title	
Volume Num	
Publisher	NOT APPLICABLE
Where Publish	NOT APPLICABLE
Organisation	FOREST OF DEAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
Article	Forest of Dean District Council. Buildings at Risk Register 2002
Where Available	SCANNED - HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
Reference Description	
Source Number	9681
Type	JOURNAL
Author	Davies GM
Year	1966
Editor	Crawford GN
Title	THE NEWSLETTER OF THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY
Volume Num	7.00
Publisher	GLOUCESTERSHIRE SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL ARCH.
Where Publish	NOT APPLICABLE
Organisation	GLOUCESTERSHIRE SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY
Article	Mills of the River Leadon and Tributaries
Where Available	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

Reference
Description

Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (HER)

Summary Report for Area 7097

Name	Cider Making Equipment
Status	
Grid Ref	378200 224500
Parish	HARTPURY
Map Sheet	SO72SE

HER 7097 DESCRIPTION:-

Circular stone mill 2.4m dia, in good condition (but no press) at Brick

House Farm (Stanley Baldock) {1}

Source References:-

RDA Heritage Assessment and Statement of Significance, Hartpury Mill, Hartpury, Glous, GL19 3DE

Source Number	902	Old Number	1
Type	INDEX		
Author	GADARG		
Year	1982		
Editor			
Title			
Volume Num	0.00		
Publisher	NOT APPLICABLE		
Where Publish	NOT APPLICABLE		
Organisation	GLOUCESTER AND DISTRICT ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH GR		
Article	Index of sites held by GADARG		
Where Available	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD		
Reference Description	Hartpury 11 From S Baldock		
Source Number	12299		
Type	INDEX		
Author	Wilson R		
Year	Unknown		
Editor			
Title			
Volume Num			
Publisher	NONSUCH PUBLISHING LIMITED		
Where Publish	NOT APPLICABLE		
Organisation	GLOUCESTERSHIRE SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY		

Article	Information on mills from Ray Wilson (Gloucestershire Society for Industrial Archeology)
Where Available	SCANNED - HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
Reference Description	

Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (HER)

Summary Report for Area 22216

Name Geophysical surveys on land adjacent to Hartpury Court, Hartpury.

Status

Grid Ref 378070 223640

Parish HARTPURY

Map Sheet so72se

HER 22216 DESCRIPTION:-

2003 - A geophysical survey was undertaken by GeoQuest on 24-25/04/2003. Four areas were surveyed to test for the presence of subsoil archaeological features associated with a shrunken or deserted medieval village. The survey covered an area of 2.66 hectares.

Area 1 revealed linear anomalies approximately 5m apart which have been interpreted as medieval cultivation ridges. A former field boundary was identified as a very weak anomaly.

Area 2 was covered with dense concentrations of magnetic surface litter and therefore no anomalies of potential archaeological significance were recorded.

Area 3 contained a linear anomaly 5m wide indicative of a metalled trackway. A second weaker linear anomaly has also been interpreted as a minor trackway or wall footing.

Area 4 revealed a number of ditch like features which could be interpreted as tile drains for feeding the moat. A possible well or large pit was noted at the centre of the survey area and a weak oval anomaly was interpreted as a pit {Source Work 7346}.

Source References:-

Source Number	7346
Type	REPORT
Author	Noel MJ
Year	2003
Editor	
Title	
Volume Num	
Publisher	NOT APPLICABLE
Where Publish	NOT APPLICABLE
Organisation	GEOQUEST
Article	Geophysical Survey of areas adjacent to Hartpury Court, Hartpury
Where Available	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD
Reference Description	
Source Number	484
Type	INDEX
Author	Historic Environment Record
Year	various
Editor	
Title	
Volume Num	0.00
Publisher	NOT APPLICABLE
Where Publish	NOT APPLICABLE
Organisation	GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE
Article	Site file
Where Available	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD
Reference Description	

Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (HER)

Summary Report for Area 48484

Name Silver mount fragment from Hartpury.

Status

Grid Ref 377942 223828

Parish HARTPURY

Map Sheet SO72SE

HER 48484 DESCRIPTION:-

Silver mount fragment which consists of a series of flat angled panels that may have formed a rim or edge, only two panels remain. Each panel has a flat upper edge and an arched lower, two smaller projections flank the point of each arch. Each panel is decorated with a border above and below containing closely packed vertical striations and is separated from its neighbour by a triple vertical band. Inside each panel is a curvilinear foliate pattern. All raised areas have been gilded. {Source Work 7987.}

Source References:-

Source Number 7987

Type INDEX

Author Portable Antiquities Scheme Database

Year Various

Editor

Title

Volume Num

Publisher NOT APPLICABLE

Where Publish NOT APPLICABLE

Organisation PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME

Article Portable Antiquities Scheme Database

Where Available INTERNET PAGE

Reference Unique ID: GLO-

Description AA23C6 <https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/526764>

Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (HER)

Summary Report for Area 48485

Name Coin hoard of four silver half crowns of Charles I from Hartpury.

Status

Grid Ref 377953 223866

Parish HARTPURY

Map Sheet SO72SE

HER 48485 DESCRIPTION:-

Coin hoard of four half crowns of Charles I:

Silver halfcrown of Charles I

1635-1636

Diameter 35mm, thickness 1.9mm, weight 14.97g

Obverse: King wearing armour, holding a sword, on horseback facing left

Obverse inscription: CAROL[VS D] G MAG BR FR ET HIB REX

Reverse: oval shield with the royal coat of arms

Reverse inscription: CHRISTO AVSPICE REGN[O]

Mint mark: crown

Condition: fine

Die axes: 10 o'clock

Silver halfcrown of Charles I

1638-1639

Diameter 36mm, thickness 2mm, weight 14.79g

Obverse: King wearing armour, holding a sword, on horseback facing left

Obverse inscription: CAROLV[S D] G MAG BR FR ET HIB REX

Reverse: oval shield with the royal coat of arms

Reverse inscription: CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO

Mint mark: anchor

Condition: fair

Die axes: 6 o'clock

Silver halfcrown of Charles I

1641-1643

Diameter 35mm, thickness 2mm, weight 15.23g

Obverse: King wearing armour, holding a sword, on horseback facing left

RDA Heritage Assessment and Statement of Significance, Hartpury Mill, Hartpury, Glous, GL19 3DE

Obverse inscription: CAROLVS D G MAG BRI FRA ET HIB REX

Reverse: oval shield with the royal coat of arms

Reverse inscription: CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO

Mint mark: triangle in circle

Condition: fair

Die axes: 8 o'clock

Silver halfcrown of Charles I

1634-1635

Diameter 35mm, thickness 1.9mm, weight 14.71g

Obverse: King wearing armour, holding a sword, on horseback facing left

Obverse inscription: CAROLVS D G MAG BR FR ET HIB REX

Reverse: oval shield with the royal coat of arms

Reverse inscription: CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO

Mint mark: bell

Condition: fair

Die axes: 8 o'clock. {Source Work 7987.}

Source References:-

Source Number	7987
Type	INDEX
Author	Portable Antiquities Scheme Database
Year	Various
Editor	
Title	
Volume Num	
Publisher	NOT APPLICABLE
Where Publish	NOT APPLICABLE
Organisation	PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME
Article	Portable Antiquities Scheme Database
Where Available	INTERNET PAGE
Reference	Unique ID: GLO-
Description	F9DED5 https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/504833

Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (HER)

Summary Report for Area 21094

Name Grade II* Listed Building. Bee shelter moved from Nailsworth to Hartpury College and now approximately 50 metres east of St Mary the Virgin, Hartpury.

Status LBII*

Grid Ref 378127 223677

Parish HARTPURY

Map Sheet so72se

HER 21094 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Discription:

HARTPURY 516/8/38 BEE HIVE RACK, ABOUT 300 METRES EAST 18-OCT-85 OF HARTPURY HOUSE Shall be replaced by:- Bee Shelter approx 50m East of St Mary the Virgin Hastings II*

Bee shelter. 1847-52. Paul Tuffley, mason (1803-1873). Limestone ashlar. Plan: The bee shelter has an overall length of 7.3m, stands 2.1m high to the top of the ridge tiles (omitting finials) and is 0.6m wide. It consists of three tiers of openings under a pitched roof with plain ashlar end walls. It has a solid back wall elaborately carved on the reverse.

Facade: The lowest tier is divided into five recesses; four of equal width (1.1m), and the fifth, at one end, narrower, (0.65m). They are separated by Doric pilasters on shelly limestone ashlar bases and have four-centred arched heads with sunk circles in the spandrels. Two have moulded keystones, the remainder are plain. The shelf above is edged with an applied continuous band of diamonds carved in relief on a rusticated background. This serves as a base for thirteen thin stone partitions which divide this tier into fourteen recesses, an average of 0.45m wide and 0.48m high. All but one are in line with the tier above. The partitions have a concave profile with a projecting foot and scrolled head. The front edges are cross-ribbed; some are convex and some are concave. Interior: Each opening (28 bee holes) formerly sheltered a straw or wicker dome-shaped bee skep away from the weather. In essence the shelter is a roofed open-fronted set of shelves. History: Until at least 1985 it was assumed that the bee shelter (not a beehive rack as formerly assumed) dated from the early C17. The bee shelter was situated until 1968 as part of the southern boundary wall to Paul Tuffley's garden at his house in Chapel Street, Nailsworth. Recent research suggests a much later construction date of between 1824, when Tuffley acquired his bulding plot, and 1852, when his property was sold likely 1847-52. The original tooling marks are typically Victorian. The shelter is explicitly mentioned in a deed dated 25 March 1852. The Tufflets were an eminent family of quarry masters, stone merchants and master stonemasons in the Nailsworth/Minchinhampton area, and they were in operation for over 120 years. {Source Work 1054.}

Bee shelter formerly located at a house in Chapel Street, behind the Police Station in Nailsworth (ST8507799535), moved to Hartpury College and in 2002 moved to the rear of St Mary's church, Hartpury. It is a uniquely elaborate example which is 7.3m long, 2.1m high and 0.6m wide. A proposal has been made to move the LBII* structure to the churchyard of St. Mary's Church, Hartpury. The bee shelter comprises 33 recesses and is made of Cotswold stone. The recesses would have housed bee skeps which are usually made of wicker and would have housed a bee colony. The structure would have been used to shelter the bees from the weather. When the shelter was moved in 1968 it was re-erected badly and is currently in a state of disrepair. The Listed Building description dates the shelter to the early C17 but it is now thought that it was built, possibly reusing earlier stone, in the C19 by a stonemason called Paul Tuffley who lived in Nailsworth. {Source Work 6387.}

Source References:-

Source Number	484
Type	INDEX
Author	Historic Environment Record
Year	various
Editor	
Title	
Volume Num	0.00
Publisher	NOT APPLICABLE
Where Publish	NOT APPLICABLE
Organisation	GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE
Article	Site file
Where Available	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD
Reference Description	
Source Number	6387
Type	REPORT
Author	Basnett R
Year	2001
Editor	
Title	
Volume Num	
Publisher	NOT APPLICABLE
Where Publish	NOT APPLICABLE
Organisation	BASNETT ASSOCIATES CHARTERED SURVEYORS
Article	The Bee Boles, Hartpury College. Notes and Details in Support of a Listed Building Application to Dismantle and Relocate
Where Available	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD
Reference Description	
Source Number	1054
Type	BOOK
Author	DoE
Year	1985
Editor	
Title	LIST OF BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST, FOREST OF DEAN
Volume Num	0.00
Publisher	DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
Where Publish	LONDON
Organisation	DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

Article	Parishes of Churcham, Hartpury, Newent, Oxenhall, Pauntley, Rudford and Highleadon, Taynton, Tibberton and Upleadon, District of Forest of Dean
Where Available	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD
Reference Description	p26

Summary Report for Area 34061

Name Hartpury Court, Murrells End Road, Hartpury
 Status LBII
 Grid Ref 378049 223591
 Parish HARTPURY
 Map Sheet SO72SE

HER 34061 DESCRIPTION:-**Listed Building Description-**

125587 516, 8, 55 SO 72 SE HARTPURY MURRELLS END ROAD 8/55 Hartpury Court GV II Farmhouse; mid C19; random rubble, some squared stones, brought to courses, ashlar dressings; later ashlar porch; tiled roof. Irregular plan, 'L' with wings; 2 storey, upper partly in roof. Facing road: windows hollow chamfered; gable on left, plain plinth, 3-light mullion and transom window, iron opening casement, ground floor, 2-light similar above, both with hoodmoulds. Slit in gable; parapet gable with deep kneelers, shallow projection. Right return 2 light mullioned windows with hoodmould ground floor; later single-storey ashlar porch in corner, single light window, square-headed door with deep hoodmould drops either side from string course below crenellated parapet. Above single-light window in small stone gable, 2-light in corner with leanto roof. Side-wall of wing projects on right, 2-light mullioned sash below, single-light in gable above, as other side of porch. Parapet gable on right; 2-flue ashlar chimney with moulded cap and base at junction of wings. Left return from first gable blank, set back a stone-roofed leanto with single-light window, with just beyond rear wall of leanto range parallel to road: single-light window. 4-flue ashlar chimney to main block beyond. Rear wall of leanto continued as link to former Roman Catholic chapel (q.v.), top stepped up over 4-centred arch, with iron gate in sunk spandrels with blank shields. House built by Cannings of Hartpury House (q.v.), to replace earlier dwelling, used as convent for nuns from France, 1794 to 1839. (Notes on Hartpury House, kept there). Listing NGR: SO7804223614 {Source Work 1054}

Source References:-

Source Number 1054
 Type BOOK
 Author DoE
 Year 1985
 Editor
 Title LIST OF BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST, FOREST OF DEAN
 Volume Num 0.00
 Publisher DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
 Where Publish LONDON
 Organisation DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT
 Article Parishes of Churcham, Hartpury, Newent, Oxenhall, Pauntley, Rudford and Highleadon, Taynton, Tibberton and Upleadon, District of Forest of Dean
 Where Available HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD
 Reference Description 8/55

Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (HER)

Summary Report for Area 34097

Name	Mill Cottage, Highleadon, Rudford
Status	LBII
Grid Ref	377033 223572
Parish	RUDFORD AND HIGHLEADON
Map Sheet	SO72SE

HER 34097 DESCRIPTION:-**Listed Bilding Description-**

125754 516, 8, 218 SO 72 SE RUDFORD HIGHLEADON 8/218 Mill Cottage II House: early C17, extended late C18, and C19, altered C20. Timber-framed, brick-nogged, with painted brick gables; thatched: later brick extension tiled. Two-bay cottage of 2 periods, 1 1/2 storeys; single bay, single-storey extension. Windows late C20 wooden casements, except to dormer. On right end of brick gable shown on front: spindly, 3-panel high framing, single-light window, wall-plate higher than to earlier bay on left. Main posts duplicated, long brace from earlier post to sill: framing 2-panel high. Window on left 2-light casement in swept dormer over. Late C20 door on left; cambered head to blocked doorway to left. Gable rebuilt in brick below principal rafters; brick chimneys at ridge to each end. Single-storey extension on left, 2 casement windows. Listing NGR: SO7703023574 {Source Work 1054}

Source References:-

Source Number	1054
Type	BOOK
Author	DoE
Year	1985
Editor	
Title	LIST OF BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST, FOREST OF DEAN
Volume Num	0.00
Publisher	DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
Where Publish	LONDON
Organisation	DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT
Article	Parishes of Churcham, Hartpury, Newent, Oxenhall, Pauntley, Rudford and Highleadon, Taynton, Tibberton and Upleadon, District of Forest of Dean
Where Available	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD
Reference Description	8/218

Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (HER)

Summary Report for Area 8483

Name Former Roman Catholic chapel and attached cottage, Hartpury.
 Status LBII
 Grid Ref 378050 223610
 Parish HARTPURY
 Map Sheet SO72SE
 HER 8483 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description-

125588 516, 8, 56 SO 72 SE HARTPURY MURRELLS END ROAD 8/56 Farm Store at Hartpury Court, between house and parish church (formerly listed as Catholic Chapel) 2.10.54 GV II Former Roman Catholic Chapel and adjoining Cottage, now farm store. 1830 for R. Canning. Coursed, squared lias stone, slate roof, cottage brick. 4-window chapel, with 2-window cottage on half back; cottage 2 storeys. Chapel parallel to road: 4 semi-circular headed windows, stone voussoirs, leaded lights with coloured glass. Centre 2 windows now shortened at foot, for double, sliding doors to late C20 entry replacing central porch. Low-pitch roof, parapet gables, plain cross on left apex, short chimney on right. Internally, chapel oriented North-South, with main altar at north end. Ceiling plastered, 2 of 3 roses remain: heavy cornice (some plaster fallen). Only beam of south gallery remains, with brick pilasters at ends (originally 2 Ionic columns in centre). Outline of stairs to gallery on East wall; 6-panelled door originally providing access to first floor of Court in corner, before Hartpury Court rebuilt. Walls plastered, green dado, stepping up for sanctuary. 6-panelled door from sanctuary to cottage. Rear wing central door with plain 2-pane fanlight over, giving onto stairs: blocked door and 2-light timber casement, cambered-brick arch on right. On left front wall removed on ground floor, and stone-walled leanto added to form garage. First floor 2 four-pane sashes, brick-arch head. Gable chimneys, projects slightly on left. Chapel built by Cannings of Hartpury House (q.v.) for nuns then living at Hartpury Court (q.v.) Services ceased during or soon after Second World War. Listed mainly for historical interest. (Kelly, Gloucestershire Directory, 1870, 1897, 1910. Notes at Hartpury Primary School by Miss Davies; photograph of interior, 1936). Listing NGR: SO7804423614 {Source Work 1054}

Now a barn, formerly a Roman Catholic Chapel built for French refugee nuns in 1830. {Source Work 599.} More detail in Source Work 291.

2001 - An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service on four site visits between 03/10/2000 and 15/02/2001. This was in connection with groundworks associated with the construction of a new extension, porch, cess tank and drainage. Post medieval yard surfaces around the Old Chapel and the foundation wall of the previous extension to the east of the Chapel were recorded. {Source Work 6204.}

Archive deposited with Dean Heritage Centre (SOYDH 2002.52)

Source References:-

Source Number	599	Old Number	1
Type	INDEX		
Author	Tewkesbury Archaeological Committee		
Year	1972-4		
Editor			
Title			
Volume Num	0.00		
Publisher	NOT APPLICABLE		
Where Publish	NOT APPLICABLE		
Organisation	TEWKESBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMMITTEE		
Article	Tewkesbury Record Cards		
Where Available	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD		
Reference Description	Hartpury		
Source Number	484		
Type	INDEX		
Author	Historic Environment Record		
Year	various		
Editor			
Title			
Volume Num	0.00		
Publisher	NOT APPLICABLE		
Where Publish	NOT APPLICABLE		
Organisation	GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE		
Article	Site file		
Where Available	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD		
Reference Description			
Source Number	6204		
Type	REPORT		
Author	Derham K		
Year	2001		
Editor			
Title			
Volume Num			
Publisher	NOT APPLICABLE		
Where Publish	NOT APPLICABLE		
Organisation	GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE		
Article	An Archaeological Watching Brief at The Old Chapel, Murrells End		

	Road, Hartpury		
Where Available	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD		
Reference Description			
Source Number	7323		
Type	JOURNAL		
Author	Wills J (Ed)		
Year	2002		
Editor	Jurica J		
Title	TRANSACTIONS OF THE BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY		
Volume Num	120.00		
Publisher	JW ARROWSMITH		
Where Publish	GLOUCESTER		
Organisation	BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY		
Article	Archaeological Review No.26 2001		
Where Available	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD		
Reference Description	p248		
Source Number	291	Old Number	2
Type	BOOK		
Author	Verrey D		
Year	1970		
Editor	Pevsner N		
Title	Gloucestershire: The Vale and the Forest of Dean		
Volume Num	2.00		
Publisher	PENGUIN BOOKS		
Where Publish	LONDON		
Organisation	NOT APPLICABLE		
Article			
Where Available	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD		
Reference Description	p265		

Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (HER)

Summary Report for Area 5337

Name	Tithe barn at Hartpury
Status	LBII*
Grid Ref	377980 223640
Parish	HARTPURY
Map Sheet	SO72SE

HER 5337 DESCRIPTION:-**Listed Building Description:**

SO 72 SE HARTPURY MURRELLS END ROAD 8/57 Tithe Barn, Hartpury Court GV II* 02/10/54

Barn: C15, altered C18 and C19; for St. Peter's Abbey, Gloucester. Coursed, squared stone, tiled roof, stone ridges. 11 bays with 2 porches on south side. Buttresses square set, original with plinth and 2 offsets, some rebuilt with 1 slope or as a triangle. Gable to road, corner and central buttresses, 2 slit air vents. Left, main face divided into 3 by porches, each section with slit air vents in outer bays, elliptical-headed doorway with stone voussoirs and projecting keystone in centre, short slit air vent over: sliding door internally. In first section air vent adjoining porch replaced by square-headed window, stone voussoirs, projecting keystone. Porch walls same height as barn: diagonal corner buttresses: parapet gable with projecting kneelers, cross-gablet apex with decorative stone finial. Doorways chamfered jambs, first porch with pointed head, infilled boarding, with 2 openings for pigeons or owls; below double boarded doors. Second porch elliptical head to opening, doors missing. Main roof red tiles, with blue forming overall pattern on south side only, north plain. Parapet gables, with heraldic animal on apex. Back wall, square-headed, low openings to threshing floors, second walled up. Between slit air vents, elliptical-headed small openings in second and third sections only. On south side C19 brick-walled cow yard, English bond, stone coping, corner piers; runs from first porch to west end. East wall raised slightly in part mid C20.

Interior: East porch opens onto stone-paved threshing floor: on left 2 rows cowtying run rest of length of barn, facing each other across feeding passage with tramway and waggon surviving. Left side low brick wall bullnose top, brick trough with timber edge, original timber posts: rough rails between an alteration. Right side higher wall with openings at regular intervals for feeding: some hooks for sliding shutters remain; trough: head end of partitions between pairs of cows survives in most cases. Roof: 2 original braced collar trusses, either side east threshing floor; curved wind braces. Truss at west end 1981; remainder probably C18, very unusual type, collar, kingpost, braces to collar extend under feet of principal rafters. 3 pairs purlins. Collars clasp principal rafters, thicker in centre than at ends to west of threshing floor. Built as tithe barn; new roof trusses probably C18, largely converted to cow house in mid C19, when patterned roof applied and elliptical-headed small doors cut. Cows on north for milking, south fat stock, east end of barn threshing in 1919. Roof to covered yard not of special interest. (Sale Catalogue, Hartpury Estate, 1919; notes on barn by J.E.C. Peters, 1978.) Listing NGR: SO7797723644. {Source Work 1054}

A large stone-built tithe barn dates from C14 or early C15. 161' long by 36' wide. Stone walls originally with a single ventilation slit for each bay and a 2-tiered buttress between. 2 wagon entrances in bays 4 and 8 on N side, with porchless doorways opposite on S wall. Stone paved threshing floors between. Wagon porches have angled end buttresses. Wall gables now topped with parapets but had finials of a lion (W) and a dragon (E) up to 1900. Only 2 of the original roof trusses survive. These are arched collar trusses, with curved wind-braces to the middle and upper purlins. The remainder of the roof structure is C18 rebuild. Oriented E-W. Wall height 5.1m, ave bay length 4.5m, cubic storage capacity 3840m. Tile roof. Five doorways were cut into the N and S walls in the C18. Later converted to a cowhouse. Gales in 1978 damaged the roof. Stands by the church (now a barn). {Source Work 862.}

Tithe barn as described above - in excellent state of preservation. {Source Work 862.}

Area around church visited by the Rawes (GADARG) in 1974. The church, mill, tithe barn and site of Abbots Place, in isolation, suggest a reduced medieval settlement. {Source Work 902.}

1971 - Photo of barn within unnamed article in County Life magazine 21/01/1971. {Source Work 11720.}

Badly damaged by gales in January 1978, losing part of its roof.

1998 - The barn is noted in a review of barns across the county. This is noted as possessing the feature of differently-sized doors between the front and back. The back's doors are noted as lower

and narrower indicating the passage of then unloaded carts through the building. {Source Work 10943.}

Source References:-

Source Number	4256		
Type	DISSERTATION		
Author	Brady N		
Year	1996		
Editor			
Title			
Volume Num	0.00		
Publisher	NOT APPLICABLE		
Where Publish	NOT APPLICABLE		
Organisation	CORNELL UNIVERSITY		
Article	The Sacred Barn. Barn-Building In Southern England, 1100-1550: A Study Of Grain Storage Technology And Its Cultural Context		
Where Available	SCANNED - HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT		
Reference Description			
Source Number	11720		
Type	JOURNAL		
Author	Unknown		
Year	1971		
Editor			
Title	COUNTRY LIFE		
Volume Num			
Publisher	IPC MEDIA		
Where Publish	LONDON		
Organisation	NOT APPLICABLE		
Article	unknown		
Where Available	SCANNED - HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT		
Reference Description			
Source Number	1174	Old Number	6
Type	JOURNAL		
Author	Rawes B		
Year	1977		
Editor	Smith BS		
Title	TRANSACTIONS OF THE BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY		
Volume Num	95.00		
Publisher	WESTON PRINTING		
Where Publish	BRISTOL		
Organisation	BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY		

Article	Wells' Bridge, Barnwood		
Where Available	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD		
Reference Description	no13 p11		
Source Number	1054	Old Number	4
Type	BOOK		
Author	DoE		
Year	1985		
Editor			
Title	LIST OF BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST, FOREST OF DEAN		
Volume Num	0.00		
Publisher	DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT		
Where Publish	LONDON		
Organisation	DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT		
Article	Parishes of Churcham, Hartpury, Newent, Oxenhall, Pauntley, Rudford and Highleadon, Taynton, Tibberton and Upleadon, District of Forest of Dean		
Where Available	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD		
Reference Description			
Source Number	902	Old Number	5
Type	INDEX		
Author	GADARG		
Year	1982		
Editor			
Title			
Volume Num	0.00		
Publisher	NOT APPLICABLE		
Where Publish	NOT APPLICABLE		
Organisation	GLOUCESTER AND DISTRICT ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH GR		
Article	Index of sites held by GADARG		
Where Available	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD		
Reference Description	Hartpury 4		
Source Number	862	Old Number	3
Type	INDEX		
Author	Ordnance Survey		
Year	unknown		
Editor			

Title		
Volume Num	0.00	
Publisher	NOT APPLICABLE	
Where Publish	NOT APPLICABLE	
Organisation	ORDNANCE SURVEY	
Article	(OS Record Cards in paper and microfiche versions)	
Where Available	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD	
Reference Description	SO72SE6	
Source Number	10943	
Type	JOURNAL	
Author	Peters JEC	
Year	1998	
Editor	Unknown	
Title		
Volume Num	29.00	
Publisher	W S MANEY AND SON LTD	
Where Publish	LEEDS	
Organisation	VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE GROUP	
Article	Barns in Gloucestershire up to 1900	
Where Available	SCANNED - HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT	
Reference Description p14		
Source Number	862	Old Number 1
Type	INDEX	
Author	Ordnance Survey	
Year	unknown	
Editor		
Title		
Volume Num	0.00	
Publisher	NOT APPLICABLE	
Where Publish	NOT APPLICABLE	
Organisation	ORDNANCE SURVEY	
Article	(OS Record Cards in paper and microfiche versions)	
Where Available	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD	
Reference Description SO72SE6		
Source Number	417	Old Number 2
Type	JOURNAL	
Author	Andrews F	
Year	1900	
Editor	Unknown	

Title	TRANSACTIONS OF THE BIRMINGHAM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
Volume Num	26.00
Publisher	BIRMINGHAM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
Where Publish	BIRMINGHAM
Organisation	BIRMINGHAM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
Article	Mediaeval or "tithe" barns
Where Available	BRISTOL AND GLOS LIBRARY
Reference Description	p22